



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George 3d, for regulating the measure of Ton Timber, &c. and for appointing Officers to survey the same, have been repealed and a new Act passed for the same purposes.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.

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, } Executors.
William Douglass, }

Charlotte-Town, April 15, 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 McKay, } Executors.
J. N. Le Page, }

Charlotte-Town, September 25th, 1820.

Blanks for sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices, Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrates Summonses, Executions, Capias, Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpoenas; Leases, Bills of Lading, Officers half-pay Certificates, Widows Pension Certificates, &c.

A few copies of the Laws of his Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

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. McKay'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 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 Executors.

Charlotte-Town, May 22d, 1820.

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,
Fate 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 Younge, 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 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.

THE KING.

His Majesty's visit off Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 27.—This port was honoured to-day by a visit from our revered and beloved Monarch. At 12 precisely, the "British thunder" from our batteries announced to the gladdened inhabitants that the Royal Squadron hove in sight; and in a few minutes the whole fleet, with the Royal yacht, anchored at Spithead, each ship returning the hearty salutes which were received from the shores. Expecting this honour from His Majesty, our affectionate townsmen had prepared an address to the King, the signatures subjoined to which were those of the most respectable inhabitants in the town, and occupied several skins of parchment. As soon as the Royal George had anchored, the following Gentlemen, headed by George Garrett, Esq. proceeded on board with the Address in the barge of His Majesty's ship Tartar:—The Reverend C. B. Henville, Vicar of Portsmouth; Elias Brace Arnaud, Moses Greetham, George Grant, William Turner, Charles Winckworth, and John Allen Hickley, Esqrs. On arriving alongside, the party were received at the accommodation ladder by Sir Edmund Nagle, as the Lord in Waiting, and were ushered into the Royal Presence on the quarter-deck.

The gentlemen who conveyed the Address, being uncovered, His Majesty, with the most condescending affability, came forward to receive them. He was dressed in the full uniform of an Admiral, and took his seat under an awning on the deck.

George Garrett, Esq. then read the following Address:—

"To the King's most excellent Majesty,

"May it please your Majesty,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, inhabitants of the Town of Portsmouth, beg leave, on this your Majesty's first visit off this port since your Majesty's accession to the Throne of these Realms, to approach your Royal Person, and to offer to your Majesty our renewed assurances of our inviolable attachment to your Majesty's Person and Government.

"We at the same time presume to express our humble, but earnest prayer, that your Majesty may long continue to reign in the hearts of a loyal and affectionate people, and in the enjoyment of uninterrupted health and every earthly blessing."

During the reading of this Address, His Majesty was much affected.

He was supported on his right by Sir William Keppel, Sir George Cockburn, and Sir George Campbell. On his left were Sir Edmund Nagle, Sir Charles Paget, General Thornton, and Mr. Watson, Private Secretary to the Household.

His Majesty was then pleased to return the following answer:

"Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in receiving this constitutional and affectionate Address, from the loyal inhabitants of the ancient and renowned seaport town of Portsmouth. Nothing

can be more acceptable to my feelings, than the expression of the inviolable sentiments of a loyal people, faithfully attached to the Crown and Constitution of the realm, and sensible of the blessings which they enjoy under them.

"I cannot visit this great naval station without contemplating, with just pride, the numerous expeditions which have proceeded from its shores, whose brilliant achievements have shed such lasting glory on the Navy of the United Kingdom, and so eminently contributed to the security of this vast empire. It will ever be a source of sincere gratification to me to know that the town, so usefully connected with this great warlike station, is additionally blessed with prosperity and happiness in its peaceful relations."

PORTSMOUTH, September 27.—At six o'clock this evening His Majesty (agreeably to his gracious invitation) received the following Officers to dinner:

Admiral Sir George Campbell, as Admiral of the Port; Captains Hollis, Raggett, Briggs, Vernon, Marryatt, and Lloyd, Captains in the Port; Captains Sir C. Paget, Sir C. Burrard, Fisher, Montagne, and Mingay, Captains in the Royal Squadron; Commissioner Henry Garrett, R. N. Lieutenant Governor Loring, R. N. Captain Ross, R. N. and Major Gen. Williams, R. M.

BONAPARTE'S SON.—Some time back it was mentioned in the public papers, that it was intended to bring up the young Napoleon as an Ecclesiastic. A letter from Paris says, "This is so far from being the case, that I have seen in a letter from Vienna, an account of the promotion of the young Prince Reichstadt (this is his title) to the rank of a corporal in a regiment which forms part of the garrison of Vienna and into which regiment he entered as a private soldier. He appears on the parade with the regiment in his uniform, goes through his military exercise with great precision, and is a very great favourite with the soldiers."

LONDON.

September 30.

Austria continues her warlike preparations with the greatest diligence. It cannot be denied that the conquest of the kingdom of Naples, supposing that it were resolved upon, is far from requiring the employment of so great a military force. People ask, and with reason what enemy is it that the Austrian army of the Po will have to combat, and what are the fortresses against which it will employ the train of heavy artillery by which it is accompanied.

THE QUEEN.

At the meeting on the 28th at Freemason's Hall, Mr. Hobhouse was called to the Chair: it was resolved—That ministers have wantonly and wickedly entrapped their Sovereign into a despotic persecution of the Queen, in which the laws and constitution were violated, and that the said ministers deserve impeachment, &c. Alderman Wood congratulated the meeting on the evidence that

was to be produced, which he said he could assert, would come out like thunder upon all.

From Bell's Messenger of the 24th Sept.

"The intelligence of the last two days has been much more important than may at first appear. The state of one important business amongst ourselves, renders us in a degree insensible to the nature and consequences of what is passing around us. It is only under these circumstances that we could forget that three revolutions are actually in progress in the continental nations, and that a general, not to say an universal, spirit is now current, which menaces to enkindle another war in Europe.—We hope, and indeed most confidently believe, that it is not at present within the intention of our ministers to suffer the British Government to become embroiled with any of the parties on this occasion; and we do believe that every British minister, not excepting Lord Castlereagh, is too well aware of the ill effects of war upon our trade and industry—they all we presume, know too well that the very utmost resources of the country could not support another such of those after- reckonings as always follow upon the conclusion of war."

MEMOIRS OF THE BARON BERGAMI.

A pamphlet with the above title, professing to be written by Bergami himself, was published in Paris on Friday last. Bergami enters into no details as to his birth, but confines himself to simply stating, that his family after having once been rich, became poor. He entered the French army, and having distinguished himself, he was made an officer. It was in this quality that he found himself under the orders of Gen. Pino, and not in quality of a courier. He affirms, that he TWICE SAVED the life of her Royal Highness, and thence arose a feeling of gratitude in the mind of the Princess, to which he attributes his elevation.

O& 4.

Yesterday morning the Countess Oldi; Colonel Olivera, and ten or eleven other persons, arrived at Dover from Boulogne, to give evidence in favour of the Queen. It is said Count Bergami, brother to the Baron is among them.

On Tuesday a procession of the Watermen on the river Thames, to Brandenburg house, took place. Since the funeral of Lord Nelson, London has witnessed nothing like the scene. The Thames was literally covered for miles, and the spectators which lined the banks are supposed to have exceeded 200,000. The vessels began to move about the time that Mr. Brougham began his speech; and during the exordium the guns were heard firing under the walls of Parliament-house.

October 10.

The amount of the Revenue for the Quarter ended this day is 10,784,000l. The amount of the Corresponding Quarter of 1819 was only 9,781,000l. leaving a surplus of nearly eleven hundred thousand pounds in favour of this quarter, to which is to be added, the amount

of the 190,000 pound in 9,434: Quarter then to which Ireland plus at

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of the Quarter for Ireland, about 190,000l. The charge for the corresponding Quarter last year, was 9,434,565l. leaving a surplus in that Quarter of 347,034l.; but in this Quarter there is a surplus of above 1,000,000l. to which is to be added the account for Ireland, which will make the whole surplus above 1,200,000l.

October 9.

The evidence of Lady Charlotte Lindsay is to be opposed to the collective evidence of the Italian witnesses—that the Queen and Bergami lived in a state of the most disgusting familiarity, and to a degree totally unwarrantable even by the habits and manners of Italy. Her Ladyship, on this head, deposes, that up to the period of her quitting Her Majesty, she saw nothing of this kind. That it is, indeed, within the habits of Italians to be familiar with their domestics, to a degree which would be deemed inconsistent with English manners. That she saw nothing in the conduct of Her Majesty exceeding this degree. That unpleasant reports, which she did not believe, but which still affected her own reception and quiet, had reached her (Lady Charlotte Lindsay) with respect to the Queen, in Italy, and that, in consequence, she resigned; but that she herself saw nothing beyond the usual latitude of foreign manners, and that more relaxed absence of ceremony and distance, which the necessities, inconveniencies, and urgencies of travelling occasion.

This is the substance, and we think most fairly stated, of the deposition of Lady C. Lindsay, and it certainly goes to negative that portion of the Italian evidence which alleges a general and disgusting intimacy in the daily intercourse of life between the mistress and servant. It almost clears her Majesty of any alleged gross familiarity in this early part of her intercourse with Bergami, and upon the occasions to which Lady C. Lindsay is speaking. It is fair, however, to add, that as respects the prosecution, it does not decidedly contradict this part of the Italian evidence, as they may not depose to the same time and circumstances. Her Majesty might assume one conduct before her ladies, and another before the domestics of whom she was less in awe. This at least would be the observation of a Judge in commenting upon this evidence in his summary. The same Judge, would, however, add, that this deposition was still to be taken into consideration as establishing that kind of general conduct, at that period, which ought to be carried to her Majesty's credit in weighing the depositions against her at nearly the same period. If it appear that the English lady and the Italian witnesses depose to the same period, and to the same circumstances, there can be no doubt but that they are contradictory, and that the Italian evidence is false. But if they depose to different times, and to different circumstances, both may be true, one as speaking of one time, and one of another,—one as speaking of her Majesty's conduct before her Ladies, the

other before her domestics, and in the absence of her higher ladies. This deposition, in short, is evidence of character,—not directly contradicting the deposition of the former witnesses, but forming a circumstance which, in any doubt, is to be thrown into her Majesty's scale.

The next evidence is that of Lord Llandaff, who was at Naples at the same time with the Queen, and at the period in which her adulterous connection with Bergami is said to have commenced. His evidence is of the same effect, and of the same character, as that of Lady C. Lindsay. He saw nothing (at that period,) improper in the conduct of the Queen. He and his lady were in the daily habit of visiting the Queen. There was nothing indecorous with reference to foreign manners, in Her Majesty's being waited upon by Bergami in her bed-chamber. It was the common practice in the intercourse of daily life in Naples. He himself, his brother, &c. had visited Italian ladies of fashion and character in the same manner, in their bed-chambers, and the ladies in bed. Bergami was at that period with the Queen, but his Lordship saw nothing that struck him as even remarkable. This is likewise (a Judge would state in his summary,) evidence of general character; and therefore, does not decidedly contradict any part of the evidence, though it is entitled to its own weight. Taken in connection with that of the preceding witness it certainly explains many of the circumstances of intimacy and intercourse, which are deposed to by the former witnesses; and which, without this explanation, would of themselves be circumstances of strong presumption against her Majesty. The proper effect and the proper use of this evidence, is, that the Jury should bear in their minds, whenever any of those circumstances are alleged; and should then consider whether what is therein deposed, belongs to these foreign usages of people of character, and as such, does not amount in itself to any argument of guilt; or whether it exceeds these habits, and therefore justifies such a presumption. It is not (the same Judge would continue,) a contradiction of any fact alleged by the former witnesses; but it is an explanation into an innocent tendency of certain facts, which, without this explanation, would be, undoubtedly, strong presumptive evidence of guilt; but when taken with this explanation, they cease to constitute such presumptions.

The next evidence is that of the Hon. Keppel Craven, another English gentleman in the suite of her Majesty, and whose evidence certainly comes much more directly to some of the material points of the accusation. He deposes in substance, that he was with the Queen at Naples, at the period alleged to be that of her adulterous connection with Bergami.—That he saw nothing of any improper familiarity. That Bergami had much the manners of a gentleman—That he advised her Majesty to remove William Austin from

the bed-chamber. In answer to a question by a Peer, he added, that this advice did proceed from himself at the suggestion of her Majesty.—He proceeded to depose, that the dress was not indecent—that it did not strike him as so, and must have struck him if really so—That the masque might have been worn over the former dress—That on one occasion he saw Bergami walking on the terrace with the Queen—That he believes there were others in the garden, and that (though he mentioned it to the Queen because he knew there were spies upon her conduct) he himself saw nothing improper in it.

This evidence is chiefly important on two points, the first as to the part of his having recommended the removal of William Austin, and the second, that of the contradiction of the witnesses,—or rather a different statement, with respect to the masque scene. As respects William Austin, the Attorney General mentioned it as one of the circumstances presumptive of the guilt of the Queen at Naples, that William Austin, the former constant sharer of the Queen's chamber, was removed on the night of the masque scene. To this, this witness deposes, that he himself advised this removal in Germany, and that it was carried into effect in Italy. This part of the evidence is therefore an answer to that allegation and does it away, so far as it before went in presumption of a guilty purpose. The witness Majocchi deposed to the indecency of the masque dress—Madame Dumont said it was ugly. This witness saw no indecency in it. This is not indeed a direct contradiction of a determinate fact between Majocchi and Mr. Craven: indecency of dress being one of those things of circumstances about which two spectators might differ in opinion;—but it is certainly the opinion of a better and more unexceptionable witness than Majocchi, and therefore this deposition must be taken as establishing two conclusions:—the first, that the masque dress was not indecent—-and the second that there is much malice and exaggeration in Majocchi's testimony. The result of these three depositions certainly much weakens the first important fact in proof,—the commencement of the adulterous connection at Naples, and after the masked opera. They do not decidedly oppose, contradictory evidence; but they explain away the fact of the removal of Wm. Austin to make way for the introduction of Bergami,—the undressing of the Queen by Bergami, to invest her in the masque, and the alleged indecency of the masque. If the deposition of Mr. Craven be believed, these facts are removed, and the alleged adultery in this instance, instead of being corroborated by any facts of this kind, is certainly much weakened by the explanation of these circumstances which were alleged in proof of it.

Such is the present aspect of the defence; and so far as it is gone, it has certainly affected the case of the prosecution, in the proportion of the characters for credit and respectability of Ma-

jocci and Dumont, with that of Mr. Craven.

Having seen the evidence to a later time (since writing the above) we think it further incumbent on us to state, that the alleged adultery at Naples on the night of the masquerade, appear to us as perfectly explained away; and upon this point (speaking with due humility) we most fully and decidedly acquit her Majesty of the fact as alleged to be committed on that evening. We say this with very great pleasure.

The most important article of foreign intelligence is, the birth of an heir to the French Monarchy;—important in all its relations, as it affects the reigning family of that country, and the maintenance of the future tranquility of Europe. The Duchess of Berry was safely delivered on Friday the 29th ult. at 35 minutes past two in the morning, and the mother and infant are both well. The last Bulletin received by the French Papers of this morning, up to Wednesday the 4th inst. states the health of the Princess and of the young Prince, to be quite satisfactory.

HALIFAX,

The House of Commons adjourned to the 17th Oct: when it was expected the Bill of Pains and Penalties would have finished its course in the House of Lords. The utmost tranquility prevailed in England.

DIED. This day at 2 o'clock, universally regretted as he lived respected, the Right Rev. EDMUND BURKE, Bishop of Sion, in the 78th year of his age; after enduring the bodily pain and sufferings of a Martyr, with the greatest Christian fortitude and resignation to the will of his Heavenly Father.

Five Pounds Reward,

WHEREAS some malicious and evil disposed Person or Persons, (supposed to be connected with the conspiracy for subverting the established Religion, formed upon the Report of the appointment of a Clergyman in full orders to this Island, and before the name of the Clergyman was known;) have frequently broken down the fences, and robbed the Premises in the occupation of the Revd. Mr. GRIFFIN, and have written and published certain slanderous, libellous and inflammatory letters, concealing the vile attack by darkness and by the fictitious name "Vindex," with intention to bring the Established Church and the orthodox Ministers thereof into contempt.

Notice is hereby given that a Reward of Five Pounds will be given for the discovery, apprehension and conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

The Revd. C. G.
Priest of the United, &c.

Notice

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Mrs. MARY MACNAMARA, 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

Moses Kough,
Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, December 10th, 1820.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1820.

By the arrival of a small vessel on Sunday night last from the Gut of Canso, information was brought to Town, that two Schooners had run upon the shoals of the Governor's Island, about the distance of seven miles hence, a most exposed situation to the W. and N. W. and at this season of the year to vessels grounding upon it, threaten immediate destruction.—The Schooners are the Lord McDonald, Dodd, belonging to Alexr. Campbell, Esq. of Bedeque, and the other the Providence, Long, of New-Brunswick, both from Newfoundland, the latter with 52 passengers on board. At about 7 o'clock P. M. a heavy gale sprung up from the westward and continued during the night and hauling more to the northward, the two succeeding days. On Tuesday a signal was made from the Block-House (a distance of four miles from thence) of two vessels ashore in great distress. His Excellency Lt. Governor SMITH, feeling particularly the imminent danger to which the crews and passengers were exposed, offered very liberal rewards to persons who would venture to afford them relief, and his Excellency's son, G. Sidney Smith, Esq. of the R. N. volunteered his services upon the occasion, but the weather continuing tempestuous and the ice making rapidly in the harbour, it was found impracticable to proceed from this place. On Wednesday the weather abated, and a Mr. Mudge, living opposite the Town, by crossing over at considerable risk, undertook, by engagement of the Governor to repair to the outer shore and employ men and boats with provisions, &c. to their assistance. It was not until Thursday any relief was afforded. To the surprise and joy of the humane inhabitants of the surrounding shores, fires and others signals were discovered on the Island, when Messrs. Woods, Burhoes, and others, of the Lot 49 Settlement, went off in boats with sheep and other provisions to their assistance. When they arrived on the Island they found with happiness and surprize that all had providentially landed alive. These humane deliverers arrived in the utmost time of need. The sufferers flocked to them with grateful salutations, and offered them money and whatever they had for their exertions and provisions,—and to their memories be it ever spoken as a theme of admiration, what were their answers—"We do not come to afford you relief for the hope of any considerations but that of helping the distressed." This we have from one of the passengers of the Providence. When the boat left the Island, they saw another boat (supposed to be Mudge) with a further stock of provisions going to their assistance. Soon after these vessels grounded the tide receded far enough to let them cren upon their broadside—the Lord McDonald fortunately inclining inwards and the Providence out, with her deck exposed to the whole force of the sea—

the former we understand is little injured except the cutting away of her mast, protected by the way she lay, while the latter was soon bilged, and the master, crew, and passengers, were obliged to keep to the wreck in the cabin and hold, from the frost and blast without; but in this their sheltered situation they were until the again receding of the tide up to their middles in water, severely bruised by the casks and boxes in the hold, and expecting every surge of the sea to meet a dreadful fate. At 7 o'clock in the morning the Captain cut a hole thro' her inward side, and some of the most determined hearts sounded the depth of water (about three feet) took fire-works, axes, &c. and to the joy of all gained the Island where they made fires, and during the morning all hands got on shore in safety.—Some of these (we may say fortunates) are frozen, and some of the old and infirm are said to be irrecoverable from fatigue and cold. During the night several gave up to despair and drank too freely of Spirituous Liquors to dissipate the horrid gloom.—Capt. Dodd, is unloading the cargo of the Lord McDonald. When the boat arrived all hands had been allowed upon one potatoe and a bit of fish, with some molasses and rum.

In our last number we published his Excellency Lt. Governor Smith's Proclamation (with the advice of his Majesty's Council) offering a Reward of Fifty Pounds for the apprehension of the Person or Persons who set fire to and destroyed the whole of the Store, &c. amounting to 4,000l. the property of John Hill, Esq. Cascapogue. His Excellency followed up this Proclamation by sending a part of the Detachment under command of Lieut. Barker of the 74th Regt; to the place of Mr. Hill's residence about 80 miles from town. In the absence of this party, a man named CURRIER, and his wife, imprisoned upon the evidence of Goods being found in his possession, and the deposition of his own Son, a boy about 11 years of age. From the late severity of the weather Lieut. Barker was absent with the party 15 days: on his return it is the general belief, that no other Person than Christie has been implicated.

By the last Mail, London Intelligence is received at this Office to the 30th Oct. Her Majesty's defence had commenced, and as for some time past, engrosses the greatest public interest.

CORONERS INQUEST.—On Monday last and Inquest was held before Fide Goff, Esq. Coroner, on the body of JAMES KENEDY, a labouring man, Servant to the Hon. Colonel Gray. It appeared that this poor fellow had been returning home to his Master's House on Sunday night last from Town, and fell a victim to the storm.—Verdict—Accidental Death.

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.

Notice

IS hereby given that JOHN MURPHY, an indented Apprentice has absented himself from my Service for some time past without cause, I hereby warn all Persons from harbouring or employing him, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

WM. WHITE.



BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
*Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over
 His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territo-
 ries thereto 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 Thirtieth 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 Thirtieth day of March 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 9th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, 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 purpose. 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.

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 Executor.

Charlotte-Town, May 23d, 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

Duncan M'Kay,
J. N. Le Page, } Executors

Charlotte-Town, September 25th, 1820.

Notice

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Mrs. MARY MACNAMARA, 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

Moses Kough,
 Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, December 10th, 1820.

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, Subpoenas, Leases, Bills of Lading, Officers Half-pay Certificates, Widows Pension Certificates, &c.

Farm to be sold,

BY Private Sale, that pleasant situated and highly cultivated Farm, (late occupied by Mr. George Westcomb,) adjoining Mr. Douglas's, comprising Common Lots Nos. 12 and 13, within the Royalty of Charlotte-Town. For particulars apply to

PAUL MABEY.

Charlotte-Town, Nov. 30, 1820.

Colonial Secretary's Office, January 9th, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lt. Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Persons Fire-Wardens for the present Year.

Messrs. { *John Lobban,*
Ewen Cameron,
Lemuel Cambridge,
William Bremner,
 J. E. CARMICHAEL, Col. Sec'y.

Notice.

ALL Persons due and owing the Estate of the late JAMES CARMICHAEL, Surgeon, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, and all Persons having legal demands against the said Estate are requested to furnish the same duly attested on or before the 1st day of April 1821, for liquidation to

Joseph Atkinson,
 Administrator.

Dec. 9th, 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

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. 33,
 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. Bagnard 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.

Notice

PERSONS indebted for Wharfage are requested to make immediate payment, or legal process will be resorted to to recover the same. The Subscriber also requests those Persons indebted to himself to make payment.

James Gibson.

Jan. 16.

BOSTON, January 2.

The most prominent intelligence contained in the papers, is the fate of the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen, before the House of Lords. On the 9th November the question on ordering the bill to a second reading was taken, and carried by a majority of 28. On the 10th, the question on the 3d reading, was carried only by a majority of 9.—Upon this state of things a Peer was about introducing a motion, when the Earl of Liverpool rose and gave notice, that in the nearly balanced state of opinion in the house he and his associates in the ministry did not think it proper to prosecute the Bill any further, and he should therefore, instead of moving the question "that the Bill do now pass," move that it should be taken *that day six months*." This intelligence was received with the liveliest cheers in the house, and is in fact a formal withdrawal of the Bill.

Lord Darce offered a petition from the Queen to be heard by Counsel against the further passage of the Bill. Lord Liverpool said the application had become unnecessary. If the 3d reading of the bill had been carried by as large a majority as the second, the ministry would have persevered, and sent it to the other house, but in the present state of the country, and divided as the Lords were, he and his colleagues had determined *not to proceed further with it*.

He then moved that the question, "shall the Bill pass," be put *that day six months*. [Long and loud cheering.]

Earl Grey condemned the conduct of ministers in the strongest terms as to the measure the process, and said the people would not be satisfied with the mere withdrawing of the measure, but would demand a strict enquiry into its foundation. Lord Erskine expressed his satisfaction at the result thus far, in earnest and pathetic terms. The Duke of Montrose opposed the motion. He was convinced of her Majesty's criminality, and should never look up to her as Queen. The motion was agreed to, and the Lords adjourned to Nov. 23d, when the Commons meet.

Her Majesty was in attendance in her private apartment, at the House of Lords, from a quarter before 12. As soon as her Counsel ascertained that the majority did not exceed 9, they repaired to the presence of her Majesty, and advised her to present a petition to be heard by Counsel against the passing of the bill. Her Majesty received the news of the majority for the bill with great fortitude, and signed the petition drawn up by her Counsel with a smiling air, saying, as she wrote the words *Caroline, Regina, "There, Regina still in spite of them."* In a few minutes her Counsel rushed into the room with the glad tidings that the bill was abandoned. Her Majesty spoke not a word—she looked fixed and insensible as a statue. Mr. Brougham suggested the propriety of her Majesty proceeding immediately to her carriage, her attendants handed her down stairs, her

Majesty still remaining perfectly silent—and it was not until after she had been some minutes in her carriage, that a flood of tears coming to her relief she was able to resume her speech, and her wonted serenity and firmness. In the mean time, the cheers of the noble lords who opposed the bill were echoed by the persons assembled in the lobbies, and the cause which had excited intense anxiety in the multitude, which filled Palace-yard, was soon after explained by Mr. Vizard who came out on the leads over the piazza. It was at this moment that her Majesty was entering her carriage. This intelligence was received with shouts of joy and congratulation, which spread in every direction with the rapidity of an electric shock. Thousands pressed around her Majesty's carriage, as it drove slowly towards Brandenburg-House, and felicitated her upon her triumph over the malice of her enemies. The bells of the churches rang a merry peal. At all the theatres that were open, *God save the Queen* was called for, and cordially joined in by the performers and the audience. In the evening there was an illumination, as brilliant and general as could have been expected on so sudden an emergency; and to the midnight hour the streets were crowded with a multitude of persons, congratulating each other on the rejection of the Bill, as if for an important and unexpected victory, achieved over an enemy who had approached to our very threshold. The news of the rejection of the bill having preceded her Majesty, vast numbers were at Hyde-Park-corner, and along the road to Brandenburg-House who as her Majesty passed, rent the air with shouts of "God bless your Majesty" "God preserve you from your enemies." On her return to Brandenburg-house Her Majesty found there several Italian ladies, noblemen and gentlemen, who had the same afternoon arrived in this country, to give evidence in her favour in the House of Commons, if (as was expected) the bill should have been sent down to that house. They had the honor of dining with her Majesty, and a number of others of Her Majesty's friends, and the evening was spent with the greatest delight and satisfaction.

Among the illuminations, most remarkably conspicuous, were the number and magnitude of the flambeaus lighted by the Duke of Gloucester and the Princess Sophia, the one the nephew, and the other the sister of the King; Carlton House, the residence of his Majesty, the houses of Lord Castlereagh, Duke of Wellington, and of the Lord Chancellor were involved in gloom. The windows of the Courier and of the Morning Post offices were demolished in consequence of following this latter example. This was on Friday. Next day the Mansion-House was splendidly lighted up by order of the Lord Mayor, and the illumination was more general than on the preceding day. The populace renewed their attack on the two newspaper offices, they having persisted in refusing to occur in the general expression of joy that took place. Ac-

counts received in London from all parts of the country state, that the overthrow of the nefarious attempt of the Queen's enemies, had been received with enthusiasm, the ringing of bells and illuminations.

During the illuminations, but few windows in the west end of the town were broken.—The houses which suffered most were the Marquis of Anglesea's, where seventeen large panes were broken; the Earl of Whitworth's in Grosvenor-square—the whole of the dining parlour windows were broken. A few panes were broken at the Duke of Montrose's house, in Grosvenor-square. Several panes were broken at the Earl of Harrowby's house, and likewise at the Earl of Lonsdale's house in Charles-street Berkeley-square. The above are all we heard of being broken in that end of the town.

Her Majesty was to go to Hammer-smith Church to receive the sacrament, on Sunday Nov. 19, and on the 26th to St. Paul's to return thanks for her deliverance. She had assigned the 24th to receive the addresses of congratulation—and she was to give a grand dinner on the 21st, to many Noblemen and their ladies.

The future destiny of the Queen is presumed to engross at present the attention of Ministers. The insertion of Her Majesty's name in the liturgy is the first difficulty which they have to surmount.

A guard-room for an officer and 50 men has been erected round the King's cottage at Windsor.

It is rumoured that the Queen has declared her intention of commencing an action for slander against a certain member of the Royal Family.

The opposition Papers in England now call for the dismissal of the Ministers. Meetings for the same object are expected to be general.

The rumour still continues of the desire expressed, by the Earls of Liverpool and Harrowby to retire from the cabinet. The Noble Lord at the head of the treasury is said to have declared, that he could not concur in any general declaration against the Queen of the name suggested by Lord Ellenborough; and if his colleagues entertain any such purpose, he would certainly resign, though every means have been resorted to in the highest quarters, to induce him to change his resolution.

In the committee, Ministers made an attempt to divest the Bill of one half its enactment, by expunging the divorce clause, but in this they were outvoted, from an opinion that this palliative had for its object to render the obnoxious measure more palatable.

The demonstrations of respect which Lord Grey received at Drury-lane theatre on Saturday, were the sincere tribute of a people who will never forget how much they owe on this occasion, to his talents and virtues.

The Hon. K. Craven has demanded in the name of the Queen, a suitable palace and establishment without delay.

On the 23d, it is expected that a mes-

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will go down from the Lords to the Commons, requiring their attendance at the Bar, when the session will be closed by a Speech from Commissioners, (as it is not likely that the King will go down in state to deliver it from the Throne,) and the Parliament will be prorogued to the latter end of January or beginning of February.

The following Ministerial Lords voted for the Queen:—Harwood, Bardley, Morley and Milton, Viscount Grenville, Lord Inniskillin, Earl of Messington, Lord Belhaven, Lord Granthen, Lord Amherst, and De La War.

It appears by an act of Parliament, "Fofter 247" Blackstone, vol. 4, ch. 27, that the majority required to convict high criminals in the House of Lords must be twelve at least; and as the Queen had only nine votes against her she must be considered as acquitted.

The Morning Chronicle says—Meetings were immediately to be called in every direction to present addresses both to the King and to the Queen; to the former, to congratulate him on the happy escape of his illustrious consort, and to call upon him to dismiss his present Ministers; and to the other, to felicitate her on her restoration to those dignities and to that elevated situation, from which she has been so long excluded."

Among the Peers who voted against the bill on the question for the third reading, were the Duke of Gloucester, the Archbishops of York and Tuam, and the Bishop of Gloucester.

A protest to the decision in the House of Lords had been drawn up by the supporters of the bill against the Queen which is to remain for signatures until the meeting of the House of Commons. It had been signed by Lord Sheffield and the Duke of Northumberland, the former of whom had pronounced the Queen guilty before he had heard her defence.

The London Times remarks in introducing the termination of trial—"At length and after no ordinary struggle, we may congratulate this anxious nation, that the course of justice and humanity, has triumphed over a conspiracy more atrocious and cruel, more deep, artful and insidious, than hell ever engendered."

Majocchi was burnt in effigy in several places on the 6th November.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1821.

It is with the deepest concern we feel in common with every well-wisher of the community, the rapid increase of crime in this Colony. This may be said to have arisen partly from the great and mixed influx of emigrants from various quarters, with an increase of local population, but when a retrospective view of the Gaol of Charlotte-Town is brought to mind, it may be justly inferred, that we have a greater share of malefactors among us than falls to the lot of any adjoining Colony.

The Gaol at Charlotte-Town (a miserable—and the only one) was so

crowded in the beginning of the last month, that his Excellency, upon application, deemed it expedient to issue a Commission for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, to commence upon the 20th ult. The Commissioners chosen were the Hons. Chief Justice Tremlett, Judge Gray, George Wright, Custos Rotulorum, and Charles Worrell, and Richard Rollings, Esqrs. who accordingly appeared upon the Bench. After the usual forms had been observed the Juries were called over, and an extraordinary strict attendance was apparent at an early hour. The Chief Justice delivered a lengthy and learned charge to the Grand Jury, and dwelt particularly upon the Law applicable to the crimes for which prisoners might be charged touching their present service. William Johnston, Esq. Attorney General being absent from the Island, William Waller, Esq. who had been only two days before appointed Solicitor General, addressed the Commissioners upon his late appointment, and offering various reasons—among which the most cogent, and doubtless would have gone down better with an entire English Jury, was the approaching Christmas Holidays—moved that the Court be adjourned until the 31st inst. Mr. Palmer, Counsel for some of the Prisoners, urged the necessity of proceeding immediately, from the miserable condition of the Gaol, and the consequent weight of shackles with which they were secured. The Chief Justice after consulting the respective Commissioners, adjourned the Court until the day moved for by Mr. Waller, upon which much dissatisfaction was evinced by several of the Jurors.

Wm. Johnston, Esq. the Atty. Gen. arrived a few days prior to the day to which the Court was adjourned to, and after the assembling of the Court upon the 3d inst. took his place at the Bar. The Juries being called over, Bills of Indictment having been prepared, were laid before the Grand Jury, who after a short retirement found a true Bill against James Cash, for a Rape, upon Mrs. Mary Gay, of Lot 49 Settlement. Upon which charge he was arraigned and upon the following day was tried and found guilty.

The Grand Jury also found a Bill against Michael Burk, a Prisoner for Debt, with James Quin, John Conner, Thomas Lanagan, and Michael Fanning, persons at large, with several criminals confined, for a conspiracy, to break the Gaol and effect an escape. On the 5th the said persons were brought up to the Bar for trial. The Solicitor General recited and explained the several counts of the Indictment, when the Attorney General addressed the Court and Jury at considerable length with great perspicuity and ingenuity. He particularly remarked upon the nature of the evidence, about to be adduced, being from persons confined as criminals, and who had been let into the plot, and of the difficulty of obtaining the best evidence in such peculiar cases. After several of the evidences had been examined, and cross-examined by Mr. Palmer, on

behalf of the accused, and nothing appearing against Connor, Lanagan, and Fanning, they were on Motion of the Attorney General, dismissed from the Bar. Michael Burk was remanded, and James Quin let out upon recognizance.

Saturday the 6th, James Cash was brought up to receive sentence. The Court-House which had been much crowded during the trials, was this day more so than usual. Chief Justice Tremlett, in a most solemn and pathetic manner addressed the unfortunate man and all others in his hearing—after which he pronounced the awful sentence of the Law.

James Christie, a prisoner, charged with plundering and burning of Mr. Hill's Store at Cascapecque, (a Bill of Indictment having previously been found against him) was arraigned upon this day.

A new Bill of Indictment having been found against Michael Burk and James Quin, charged as before mentioned, their trial came on upon the 9th. This trial excited unusual public interest, and we regret that it is not in our power at present, to lay a detailed report of it before our readers. It commenced early in the day and lasted until past 11 o'clock at night. Further evidence of a less questionable description was produced this day, and in addition to the circumstance of the false key, which was produced, and which had been delivered up to the Gaol by Hanlen, one of the conspirators in the criminal's apartment, John Cousins was sworn and gave evidence that he had been sent for to the Gaol, and that Michael Burk had requested him to make other keys, and showed him a mould of wards in putty, which he refused to have any thing to do with. The whole of the evidences adduced on this trial, were strongly corroborative, one with the other. The Jury retired about half past 11 and a few minutes before 12 returned, and to the surprise of the Court and many others who had attended the trial, gave in a verdict of Not Guilty. On the next day, James Christie was brought up for trial, and the Jury was called over. The Attorney General entered the Court, and upon learning the fate of the trial of the preceding day, moved that the Prisoner be remanded, and that his trial lay over to the ensuing Hilary Term of the Supreme Court.

On Saturday last JAMES CASH, was executed according to sentence. Bishop McEachran, attended him from the Gaol to the place of execution, and remained with him for some time in prayer and devotional preparation. He appeared quite penitent, and met his fate with the greatest resignation.

By the last Mail from Halifax, which arrived in town on Thursday last we have received Halifax Papers to the 9th inst. They contain London dates to the 19th Nov. Their most interesting contents relate to the long and anxiously looked for termination of her Majesty's case before the House of Lords. This matter, and one of great magnitude, appears at length to be set to rest. Such articles as appear most explicit upon this subject will be found in the preceding columns of this Paper.

DIED. Lately at Lot 57, in this Island, M. T. ERECT, a Halifax, Land Surveyor and Architect, whose remains are liberally provided for by the late Earl of Selkirk by a grant of land.

STANDING INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIRE-WARDENS.

January 1821.

THEIR Commissions being numbered they will take charge of the Pumps that correspond with those numbers. They will each of them as the Law directs make an annual Inspection of the Town, viz.

No. 1, will make his Inspection in the course of January, February or March.

No. 2, in April, May or June.

No. 3, in July, August or September.

No. 4, in October, November, or December.

Each Fire-Warden will report to the Private Secretary when he has made his Inspection for the information of his Excellency the Lt. Governor, who will always consider the Fire-Warden of the Quarter as the one more especially on duty and make all necessary communication through him. The Engine is of course under the orders of the Fire-Wardens, but more particularly under the immediate Inspection of the one on duty, for the Quarter who will very frequently satisfy himself perfectly that it is in complete good order and no Water is ever left in it during that portion of the year that there is any chance of frost. He will at all times receive the most ready assistance from Mr. Robinson and the persons acting under him as workers of the Engine. Certain arrangements will be made with the Militia to render their assistance most effectual in the event of Fire taking place. These orders will now and from time to time be made known to the Fire-Wardens that they may be prepared to avail themselves of them.

C. D. S.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late JOHN LETCH, 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.

For the P. O. of the Gazette.

To the Rev. C. G.

VINDEX presents his compliments to the Rev. C. G. and begs to assure him, that, not having been accustomed to contend with any gentleman who used such strange arguments as he does in his advertisement, inserted in the Gazette of the 15th inst. he could not believe for some time that an orthodox clergyman, in full orders, would write and publish it; but, having undoubted evidence, that he is the real author of it, he declines any further correspondence with him at present.

The Rev. C. G.'s reasons for associating the writer of the two letters, inserted in the Gazette, signed "Vindex," with those persons who have committed the nefarious actions mentioned in his famous advertisement, are sufficiently obvious, and the disgrace he intended for another, will recur with redoubled force upon himself.

Vindex assures the Rev. C. G. that he considers the conspiracy to which he alludes, to be a mere chimera. Did he believe in the existence of such a plot, he would be the first to come forward to assert and defend the rights of our venerable establishment. But, after the strong declarations Vindex made in his last letter, to prove his regard for the Church of England, how can the Rev. C. G. dare to assert he wishes to bring into contempt? The author of those letters had no mental reservations when he wrote them. Do not cry out, the Church is in danger, because your opinions have been shaken and your bigotry exposed.

Vindex wishes to know whether the Rev. C. G. be really anxious to discover who he is. If he be, he can put him in a way of obtaining the information and saving his "FIVE POUNDS." Let him come forward and reply to the letters which have been addressed to him. Let him meet them in a fair, open, and manly manner, and Vindex assures him that, as he is neither ashamed of his cause nor his arguments, he will immediately enter the field with his beaver up.

Prince Edward Island.

In Chancery.

Between

Benjamin Evans, and Paul Mabey, and	} Plaintiff,
The Executor of the late Hon. Thomas Debrisay, deceased,	} Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree of this Hon. Court, bearing date the Ninth day of December last, I will set up to be sold by Public Auction, at my Chambers in Charlotte-Town, on Tuesday the Twentieth day of February next at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Lands and Premises in the Pleadings in this cause mentioned that is to say:

Pasture Lots 175, 172, 173, 159, 177, 179, 176, 178, 181, 180, 182, 186, 171, 170, 169, 168, 187, and 167, in Charlotte-Town Royalty,

or a competent part thereof for the payment of the sum decreed to the Plaintiff. The above Premises will be set up in Lots which will be described at the time of Sale. Dated this 18th day of January 1821.

A. LANE, M.

Particulars may be known at the Office of Mr. Palmer, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

A few copies of the Laws of his Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

THE FEMALE SEX.

The progress of gallantry is a subject not unworthy of a brief retrospect. It should appear that the Turks had produced some impression, as well by their opinions as their arms, in Europe; for St Felix quotes Gregory of Tours, to prove, that at the Council of Mocon, the question "whether women were or were not human beings," was hotly disputed, and after much division of sentiment, it was at last solemnly decreed, that "women constitute a part of the human race."—*Holcroft's travels in Holland, France, &c.*

Women not allowed to get drunk.—Catherine Alexowina, Empress of Russia, promoted assemblies of men and women as the means, to polish the manners of her subjects; and, in order to preserve decency in such assemblies, she published a body of regulations, of which the following are a specimen; Ladies who play at forfeitures, questions and commands, shall not be noisy or riotous. No gentleman must attempt to force a kiss nor strike a woman, in the assembly, under pain of exclusion. Ladies are not to get drunk upon any pretext whatever, nor gentlemen before nine.—*Lord Kaim's history of man.*

Women were not allowed to be present at the Olympic games. Grecian Ladies, were very reserved—seldom appeared in public—had separate apartments and never ate at table when strangers were present.—*Rollin's Ancient History.*

I have seen a set of Rules and Regulations of the Russian Assembly, which concludes with, N. B. Ladies not to be drunk before ten o'clock.—*Conset's Tour through Sweden, Finland, Russia, &c.*

On the 14th Dec. 1650, Ann Green was executed for felony, and the body delivered to Sir Wm. Petty, an eminent physician for dissection, but some symptoms of vitality discovering themselves, he bled, and with the use of spirits and other means restored her to life. He afterwards, with some others portioned her in marriage, she had several children, and lived fifteen years after.

From an American Paper.

The oldest statute law in the known world, and which was enacted by the highest authority, is this,—"Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed;" and it seems to be the general sense of mankind, that a murderer should suffer death. The execution of a murderer is for a terror to evil-doers. It neither can repair the injury that has been done to the murdered and to society in general, nor is intended to satisfy a sort of vindictive spirit, which is absurdly supposed to be in the law; but the prevention of the like horrid crime is its salutary object.

In every free and well regulated state, an executed criminal is a beacon set up to give useful and necessary warning. Such was the late Jason Fairbanks, the murderer of Eliza Fales, whose crime filled every heart with horror, and whose execution so attracted the public atten-

tion, as to draw together an immense crowd of spectators. The following particulars respecting the life and character of that wicked and most unhappy young man, are believed to be from good authority, and may be useful to the public.

Jason Fairbanks was of parents, who were decent in their circumstances, and of a christian character; and they likely took some care to instil into his mind moral and religious sentiments. But he was the child of their old age, his mother being about fifty when she gave him birth; and, as in such instances is too common, he was brought up in the lap of bornless indulgence. From this baneful source, he early derived the habits of idleness, obstinacy, and a haughty impatience of all restraints. He had been advised to learn some mechanical trade, which he scornfully refused, and used to speak with great contempt of such callings as required manual labor.

In addition to these ruinous habits, and this supercilious temper of mind, that hapless youth had drank of the cup of abomination, which is held out by the infidel and licentious writers of the present age. By these means he was gradually prepared for the commission of a murder of so cruel and horrid a nature, that the recital of it almost freezes the blood, and harrows up the sensibilities of the human heart.

Let parents receive instruction from this awful catastrophe, and govern their children, and learn them to be industrious; and let young men, who are working in the way of their own hearts, and indulging vicious propensities, take warning,—"be not over much wicked; why shouldst thou die before thy time?"

ANECOTES.

Lord Chancellor Hutton, presided in a cause, in which the BOUNDARIES of a piece of land were to be ascertained. The counsel of the first party stated, "We LIE on this side my Lord;" that of the other, "And we LIE on this side." The Chancellor, rising up, said, "If you LIE on both sides, whom will ye have me believe?"

Upon the late Dr. Johnson's return from a tour to Scotland, a lady at whose house he called, got ready what is called a notch-porch, for dinner. After the Doctor had tasted it, she took an opportunity of asking if it was good? "Very good—for hogs," answered the Doctor, "then pray," said the lady, "let me help you to a little more."

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.

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Lieutenant of His Majesty's forces there the same.

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stand January 1821 I have the pleasure to inform you that the same until 7 which all pe and govern I give Ch day sat 1821

By His Exc J. E. Co

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BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereto 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 Thirtieth 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 Thirtieth day of March 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 9th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, 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.

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 Executor.

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, } Executors.
J. N. Le Page, }

Charlotte-Town, September 25th, 1820.

Notice

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Mrs. MARY MACHAMARA, 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

Moses Kough,
Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, December 10th, 1820.

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, Subpoenas; Leases, Bills of Lading, Officers Half-pay Certificates, Widows Pension Certificates, &c.

**Prince Edward Island.
In Chancery.**

Between Benjamin Evans and Paul Mabe, Plaintiffs,
and
The Executor of the late Hon. Thoma Desbrisay, deceased, Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree of this Hon. Court, bearing date the Ninth day of December last, I will set up to be sold by Public Auction, at my Chambers in Charlotte-Town, on Tuesday the Twentieth day of February next at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Lands and Premises in the Pleadings in this cause mentioned that is to say:

Pasture Lots 175, 172, 173, 159, 177, 179, 176, 178, 181, 180, 182, 186, 171, 170, 169, 168, 187, and 167, n' Charlotte-Town Royalty,

or a competent part thereof for the payment of the sum decreed to the Plaintiffs. The above Premises will be set up in Lots which will be described at the time of Sale. Dated this 18th day of January 1821.

A. LANE, M.

Particulars may be known at the Office of Mr. Palmer, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Farm to be sold,

BY Private Sale, that pleasant situated and highly cultivated Farm, (lately occupied by Mr. George Westcomb,) adjoining Mr. Douglas's, comprising Common Lots Nos. 12 and 13, within the Royalty of Charlotte-Town. For particulars apply to

PAUL MABEY.

Charlotte-Town, Nov. 30, 1820.

Colonial Secretary's Office, January 9th, 1820.
His Excellency the Lt. Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Persons Fire-Wardens for the present Year.

Messrs. John Lobban,
Ewen Cameron,
Lemuel Cambridge,
William Bremner,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, Col. Sec'y.

Notice.

ALL Persons due and owing the Estate of the late JAMES GUNBROW, Surgeon, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, and all Persons having legal demands against the said Estate are requested to furnish the same duly attested on or before the 1st day of April 1821, for liquidation to

Joseph Atkinson,
Administrator.

Dec. 9th, 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.

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 Peace,
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,
Fate 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. & Repr.) 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.

Notice

PERSONS indebted for Wharfage are requested to make immediate payment, or legal measures will be resorted to recover the same.

The Subscriber also requests those Persons indebted to himself to make payment.

James Gibson.

Jan. 16.

LANCASTER SOUND.

In addition to the information given in the *Liverpool Mercury* of 22d ult. we subjoin the following from the Hull Advertiser :

We last week gave in substance the information communicated to us, as brought by Capt. Johnson, of the *Cambria*, of this port, from Lancaster Sound, in Davis's Straits. At that time we had not been able to see Capt. Johnson; but have since obtained the following particulars:—In proceeding up Lancaster Sound, about 45 or 50 miles from the entrance, Capt. J. observed on the south side a large peice of fresh water running nearly parallel to the direction of the Sound, divided from it by a ridge, apparently about 30 yards broad; and supposed by Capt. J. to be supplied by water from the hills. He sent the second mate and a boat's crew towards the shore, in order to ascertain the appearance of the country, and whether there were any plants, &c. but the weather coming on thick, he called them back.—Some Ice bergs were found grounded in the sound and a good deal of floating ice, when Capt. J. first entered it, but as he advanced upwards, the quantity of ice became much less. There was a strong swell from the N. W. and the current ran down the Sound at the rate of about four knots and upwards per hour: although Sir John Ross found "no appearance of a current," and "no swell from the N. W." The *Cambrian* proceeded, as nearly as Capt. J. can ascertain, about 80 miles up the Sound, at which place the width might be from 40 to 50 miles. The land appeared to rise a gentle slope from the water's edge for some distance, then swelled into hills of considerable height, and many of them with craggy peaks. From the mast head, Capt. J. saw the Sound extend apparently about 20 miles, in the direction by compass, of N. E. by N. The farthest head land on the south side appeared to tend to the South, and the water to open in that direction. The breadth there, Capt. J. thought might be about 20 miles.

It may be useful to inform our readers that Sir J. Ross states that he sailed about 80 miles up Lancaster Sound, (or about as far as Captain J. calculates the *Cambrian* proceeded;) but the chart given in the official account of the voyage makes it only half the distance; and Lieut. Parry of the *Alexander*, and Capt. Sabine, both fix it at 30 miles; at the extreme point of Sir J. Ross's progress, he states that he saw the land round the bottom of the Bay, at eight leagues distance.—The *Cambrian*, we have before said, proceeded about 80 miles, and the Sound was there perceived open about 20 miles further. We are aware of the vague nature of these computations, but it does appear beyond a doubt, that Sir J. Ross was most unfortunate in putting back at the moment he did, without any sufficient reason, when a little longer perseverance might have been attended with fortunate results. No trace of the expedition sent

out under Capt. Parry could be found, although Capt. J. anxiously examined the whole surrounding country with his glass, and he has no doubt they have penetrated through the Sound, into some open sea. Indeed, if they had either met with any accident in the Sound, or been prevented from getting through it, there can be but little doubt some traces of them would have been found near its entrance, as they would undoubtedly have endeavoured to reach that point, as the one where under such circumstances they might expect to communicate most readily with their countrymen. We confidentially expect, that the first news we shall now receive of them, will be from the overland expedition, probably about the mouth of the Copper Mine River of Hearne.

It was stated last week, that the *Friendship* and *Truelove*, had been as high as lat 80° 40', in Baffin's Bay. The highest latitude we have heard of any vessel's reaching is 78° 20 or 40'.

A REMARKABLE CASE!

A few years ago, the Green of a rich Bleacher in the North of Ireland, had been constantly robbed at night to a considerable amount, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance, the utmost efforts of the proprietor and his servants to protect it, and without the slightest clue, even to suspicion who the robber was. Effectually and repeatedly baffled by the ingenuity of the thief or thieves, the proprietor, at length published a proclamation, offering a reward of 100l. for the apprehension of any persons detected robbing the green.

A few days after this proclamation, the master was at midnight raised from his bed by the alarm of a faithful servant, there was somebody with a lantern crossing the green." The master started from his bed, flew to the window—it was so; he hurried on his clothes, armed himself with a pistol, the servant flew for his loaded musket, and they cautiously followed the light. The person with the lantern (a man) was, as they approached, on "tiptoe," distinctly seen stooping and groping on the ground; he was lifting and tumbling the linen. The servant fired—the robber fell. Exultingly and fearlessly now the man and master proceeded to examine the spot. The robber was dead—he was recognized to have been a youth of 19, who resided a few fields off. The linen was cut across, bundles of it were tied up; and upon searching and examining farther, the servant, in the presence of his master, picked up a penknife with the name of the unhappy youth engraven upon the handle. The evidence was conclusive, for in the morning the lantern was acknowledged by the afflicted father of the boy to be his lantern. Defence was dumb.

The faithful servant received the hundred pounds reward, and was, besides promoted to be the confidential overseer and care-taker of the establishment.—This faithful servant, this confidential care-taker, this vigilant overseer, was hanged shortly after at Dundalk for the

murder of that robber, alias that innocent, that unsuspecting, that luckless youth: It appeared upon the clearest evidence, and the dying confession and description of the wretch himself, that all this circumstantial evidence was concerted by himself, and all was a conspiracy not only to escape from the imputation of all former robberies, but to get the hundred pounds reward; that he, this "faithful servant," was the perpetrator of all the former robberies. With matchless ingenuity, with matchless perfidy, did this villain contrive his case, did he prepare the circumstantial evidence of the guilt of that murdered youth—did he get up a robbery—did he contrive to furnish a robber.

The Dupe, the victim he chose for his diabolical purpose, was this youth; he was artless, affectionate, he was obliging:

"This boy had a favourite knife, a pen knife, with his name engraven upon its handle. The first act of this fiend was to coax him to give him that knife for a keepsake. Unconscious of the bloody intention, he gave it to him.

On the evening of the fatal day appointed for this mercenary murder, this miscreant overseer prepared his bleach green, the theatre of this melancholy tragedy for his performance. He tore the linen from the pegs in some places, he cut it across in others: he turned it up in heaps; he tied it up in bundles, as if ready to be removed, and (deep laid and diabolical treachery,) he placed this favourite knife, this keepsake, in one of the cuts himself had made.

The stage being thus prepared, he invited the devoted youth to supper, and as the nights were dark, he expressly bid him to bring with him the lantern to light him home. At supper, or after, with hellish art, this host turned the conversation upon the favourite knife, this keepsake, which he affected with great alarm to miss, and pretended that the last recollection he had of it was using it on a particular spot of the bleach green, described that spot to the obliging boy, and begged of him to see if it was there.—He lit the lantern, his father's lantern, which he had been desired to bring with him to light him home—to light him to his grave! and with alacrity proceeded upon his fatal errand.

As soon as this monster saw his victim was completely in the snare, he made his alarm, and the horrible, the melancholy crime described was the result.

Could there have been possibly a stronger case of circumstantial evidence than that? The young man seemed actually caught in the fact. There was the knife, with his name on it—the linen cut, tied up in bundles, the lantern acknowledged by his father. The time past midnight. The master himself present—a man of the fairest character—the servant of unblemished reputation and all seemed quite conclusive.

A few copies of the Laws of his Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

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ON THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

From Dr. Bell's Instructions, &c.

"All political writers are agreed that education of youth depends the fate of empires."—ARISTOTLE.

As we rise in the scale of Society, our proofs grow in importance, value and weight. The Madras system has been founded on the firmest basis, raised to the highest eminence, carried to its just extent, and secured by a permanent provision in that department, in which it is placed under the authority of the most illustrious personages, and the highest powers in the kingdom.

In the civil department, as has been shewn, it enjoys the patronage and support of those who stand highest in rank and in character. But then it is only the patronage and support of individuals, of societies, or of bodies corporate, and the measures they have pursued, are, in some degree, limited by circumstances, by the powers which they possess, the means which they enjoy, or by the number of the objects within their reach, and are not always adequate to the end which they have in view: all that has been thus done—all which is not founded on legal authority, and secured by a permanent provision—all which does not embrace every child of the State—all which does not fulfil the good and gracious wish of the Father of his people, and enable every subject to read the Bible—leaves my solicitude still alive for a legislative establishment, similar to that in Scotland, of which, the early and general effects, as related by Fletcher of Saltoun, are so remarkable. Such a provision as (more than two centuries and a half ago) had been intended for securing a system of parochial education to the people of England, by King Edward 6th, the founder of Christ's, St. Thomas's and Bridewell Hospitals in London, and Christ's Hospital in Abingdon. He enumerated among the remedies for the ills of the commonwealth, good education, as the first indignity and degree; and declared his purpose of "shewing his device therein. He said, "this shall well ease and remedy the deceitful working of things, disobedience of the lower sort, casting of seditious bills; and will clearly take away the idleness of people."

In the military department, such a measure has been already taken. This is so important an event in the history of the Madras School, that it deserves to be traced to its origin.

Under the gracious patronage of his Majesty, and the illustrious sanction of the President his R. H. the Duke of York, I had the honor to introduce, into the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, the Madras system of education. Of its first fruits, and early promise, on the grandest scale on which it had ever been exhibited, a beautiful and happy indication is given in the following document, by a late Commissioner of his Majesty for the Government of that institution, whose able, earnest, and zealous services are well known.

Devonshire Place, Oct. 14th, 1807.

Dear Sir,—Permit me to offer you

my cordial thanks for the information and pleasure which I have derived from the perusal of your analysis; and for which I hope to have an early opportunity of repeating my acknowledgments to you in person.

The system of education which you have invented, is at once so rational, so simple, and so practicable, that it cannot fail of making its way into general use; and I have infinite gratification in seeing the Royal Military Asylum already profiting by your labours, and giving such certain promise of bearing public and powerful evidence of the truth and value of your system. I am with real esteem, dear Sir, your faithful and humble servant,

M. LEWIS.

The Rev. Dr. Bell.

Never were words better chosen, or more prophetic of the issue, of which it will appear, they have even fallen short. This School (now consisting of 1200 children) not only derived new life and energy from the Madras system of education: but also raised an early and lasting monument to its fame, and a grand theatre for its exhibition, and consequent diffusion. There it has ever since flourished in great beauty and vigour. It has trained up thousands of orphan and distressed children in succession to greater usefulness, and it hath sent forth youthful missionaries to every quarter of the kingdom, and to Africa, Portugal, &c. who have given a wide spread to that system, to which it had obtained celebrity, distinction and honors.

Charlotte-Town,

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1821.

We are at length enabled to announce to the community at large that the School upon the National system will commence to-morrow. Since the erection and completion of the School-House, which has been substantially and rapidly performed during the last few months, circumstances arose which in some degree have retarded the zealous measures of the Colonial Government, which have been promptly directed to the furtherance of the institution: we are happy, now in being enabled to say, that what may have appeared to clog the sooner operation of this laudable plan is dissipated, and we trust that the heads of families will speedily embrace the opportunity of its advantages and utility. The terms of Tuition have already been made known, and although comparatively low will as it progresses be probably reduced. The superintendance of the School will we understand be undertaken by the Rev. Theo. Desbrisay, that well known and respectable divine who has been the Rector of this Parish for the last 40 years.—In addition to this arrangement, two of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge are to visit the School for a stated period, when two others are to succeed them in rotation, &c. Government have also humbly determined, that a number of Scholars are to be chosen, from such as shall be recommended, who are to be educated by a special fund—a liberal offer to such as circumstances may not enable to afford instruction to their offspring.

This School (altho' upon the National plan) is open to all denomination of Persons, but while in the School, they must conform to the modes of tuition.

By an Advertisement in this day's Paper it will be seen that a Meeting was held in this Town (which is to be followed up by another on the 22d inst) to take into consideration the present gloomy stagnation of trade, which has been felt in common with our neighbours, and will, without some speedy remedy, continue to depress the former hopes of the Colony. We cordially hope that the efforts of those, who have been active in awakening the mercantile interests of the Island to renew and promote its trade, will meet with the success, that their laudable intentions merit, and the state of this rapidly increasing Colony demands. The Agriculture and Fisheries are our chief and unerring resources, and if a union of interests directed to these objects are well digested, our present complaints must speedily vanish like the binding ice of our bays will to the increasing genial rays of the sun.

NORTH WEST PASSAGE.—By an article under the Boston head of the 2d Jan. as extracted from the London dates to the 19th Nov. we find stated, that the discovery Ships Hecla and Griper had arrived in England. The existence of a Polar Sea to the westward of Hecla's River is incontestably established as well as the existence of a North west Passage, but not open to any Commer-

cial purposes. In 90, the Compasses were useless on board—the attraction of the needle was extreme. As the Ships reached lon. 115 west, they are entitled to £5,000 Sterling, which was to be given to any vessel that reached lon. 110 west from Greenwich.

MARRIED.] On Monday last by the Rev. Theo. Desbrisay, the Rev. LOUIS C. JENKINS, to Miss PENELOPE DESBRISAY, daughter of the Rector of this Parish. At Cavendish, by James Townsend, Esq. J. P. Mr. JOHN SIMPSON, to Miss EPIGENIA M'NEILL, daughter of the late Mr. John M'Neill.

THE FISHERIES.

At a very numerous and respectable Meeting of Merchants and Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town, assembled at Messrs. Sims's Hotel, on Friday the 2d instant for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety and advantages of establishing a FISHING COMPANY in the Island.

Mr. N. DAVIES, in the Chair.

It was unanimously agreed that the measure is highly meritorious; worthy of public attention, and claims the support, interest and exertion of every individual in the Island, at this important crisis of a general declension of Trade and Commerce; and the almost total bankruptcy of every species of employment.

That it is the only plausible and probable means of obviating the growing and alarming distresses; and alleviating the present embarrassments of the Colony, so universally felt and feared by all classes of the community, as well the Proprietor, as the Merchant, the Farmer, the Mechanic, and the Labourer; and of restoring the Island to her former trade and opulence.

And as such it was also agreed that another Meeting be held at Howell's Assembly Room on Thursday the 22d instant, at 8 o'clock in the Evening, in order to give gentlemen residing in the Country, who were not present, as well as those who were, an opportunity of deliberately investigating the principle and utility of such an establishment, and of uniting their interests therein:—at which time, every Gentleman influenced by his own interest, and the Colony's prosperity, is particularly solicited to give his attendance for the purpose of forming such a Company on a scheme the most advantageous and economical.

By Order of the Meeting,

N. Davies,
Chairman.

Feb. 3d, 1821.

To be Sold by Auction,

(to close a consignment,)

At the Store of Mr. WILLIAM M'CANNON, next door to Mr. M'Gills, on Monday the 19th inst. to continue until the whole is disposed of, Two cases of

Shoes and Water Boots,

a quantity of Cordovan, Calf and Seal Skins, &c.—the Boots and Shoes will be put up in lots and the Leather in quantities not less than 10lbs. To purchasers above Ten Pounds a credit of Three Months will be given.

ROBERT PYKE, Auctioneer.

Feb. 2d, 1821.

STANDING INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIRE-WARDENS.

January 1821.

THEIR Commissions being numbered they will take charge of the Pumps that correspond with those numbers. They will each of them as the Law directs make an annual Inspection of the Town, viz.

No. 1, will make his Inspection in the course of January, February or March.

No. 2, in April, May or June.

No. 3, in July, August or September.

No. 4, in October, November, or December.

Each Fire-Warden will report to the Private Secretary when he has made his Inspection for the information of his Excellency the Lt. Governor, who will always consider the Fire-Warden of the Quarter as the one more especially on duty and make all necessary communication through him. The Engine is of course under the orders of the Fire-Wardens, but more particularly under the immediate Inspection of the one on duty, for the Quarter who will very frequently satisfy himself perfectly that it is in complete good order and no Water is ever left in it during that portion of the year that there is any chance of frost. He will at all times receive the most ready assistance from Mr. Robinson and the persons acting under him as workers of the Engine. Certain arrangements will be made with the Militia to render their assistance most effectual in the event of Fire taking place. These orders will now and from time to time be made known to the Fire-Wardens that they may be prepared to avail themselves of them.

C. D. S.

Flour, Oatmeal, Pearl Barley, and ALE, may be had (in large or small quantities) by applying at the House of JAS. D. HASZARD.

For the P. O. V. Gazette.

DRUNKENNESS.

I am particularly pleased to find a Philanthropist, (Gazette of 22d Sept.) in our little circle bold enough to raise the banners of sobriety, where the reverse has I am shocked to think, so long held an undisputed reign.

That it is a vice of the deepest malignity the drunkard himself will acknowledge, while under its baneful influence, but let the priest denounce it in the pulpit.

In society the moralist may raise his voice against the monster. Drunkenness is the most effectual weapon vice can possibly use. It is the parent of murder, rapine, folly, disease and ruin: It drives genius mad, and on the head of every reasonable person puts the cap of folly: and lastly, degrades the lordly master-piece of the Almighty below the level of the most obnoxious beast.

Revelry and dissipation itself loses its charm when the stomach ferments, the head whirls, the faculty dances into vapour dreams, and the pains of oppressive sleep agonize the whole frame. Historians have described the savages as addicted to spirits, but are those inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, who devote themselves to the same propensities, savages? surely not, but how is the distinction to be drawn? a little reflection upon the effect of the too free use of ardent spirits upon some of our once thrifty, now beggar'd and degraded Colonists, would at once alarm the growing evil.

Who has witnessed the effect of this oblation to infirmity? What respect can he hold for his quondam companions "like an unhandled colt fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud, which is the hot condition of his blood." Over the liberal glass of generous grape, he jests and sports, cracks jokes and lives the bottle out in mirth and cheerfulness, grows ripe in merriment, but is not mad; his reason though run wild, still is bus wild, and, if not overcharged, is to the last comparifunable. But now how changed! his very person has become obnoxious; perpetual fever enervates his constitution; his blood has thickened to corruption. When sober, his reason, like his hand is tremulous, his temper peevish; to sustain sufficient nerves to struggle with his falling fortunes, he lies to his pernicious poison: each day succeeding in progressive weakness and artificial support, till, a burthen to himself and friends; I flee from him myself, abhorring the relict of a once loved companion to save my reputation from the stigma of base society. Lacedæmon had this vice within her walls, and the fathers were wont to make their slaves drunk to task their sons with the examples, hoping the disgusting sight would warn the youth from themselves becoming such like objects. What day passes without such examples here from self-devoted slaves? Yet how little do the masters profit by it! Our youth boast their gallantry and devotion to the fair sex! It were a foul scandal, in them

to to boast, for what delight in woman can he have, who can neither see sufficiently clear to distinguish male from female, youth from age, and from whom every female, not like himself mentally deformed, will flee. No, Lorenzo, the women acknowledge men's society improved by a cheerful glass, but they abhor the habitual drunkard, and he finds it out too frequently, when he cannot reclaim himself, and of necessity hates those, who hate him, which is another source of his mortification. Go then, Lorenzo, ere it is too late into the woods, there do thy penance till the fiend is overcome, and then return in conquest to thy better friends, than those of thy debauchees; or, if by chance thou art too weak to crush thy slave, make one effort more, and lest thy sad example make profelvtes, or, if thou art not dead to sense of shame to live a blight, where once thou wert admired, take rope and hang thyself at once; a better and a nobler deed than living here to burn by slow, but certain fires, and fill the town with thy corruption.

PHIL ANTHROPIST.

AMERICAN ANECDOTE.

The Hon. William Gray, of Boston, celebrated as "the rich," and respected for his exemplary virtues, some time since, on his customary visit to the Market, found a newly admitted lawyer seeking for some boy to carry home his meat. Mr. Gray, whose ordinary dress is plain and simple, and whom the lawyer did not know, stepped up and offered to take it home for him, which offer the attorney immediately accepted; and on arriving at his house, and laying down the meat where he was directed, the attorney inquired how much he charged for carrying it.—Mr. Gray replied, he left it to his own "generosity," upon which the other gave him a shilling, which he readily accepted, with thanks; observing, that if he had, at any time, any market things to carry home, he would readily do it for him; and "if I should not happen to be there," said he, "just enquire for Billy Gray, and I will come immediately." It is unnecessary to add, the surprize and mortification of the lawyer, on hearing that a man worth a million of dollars performed this meanial service for him—but it had its effect, for he never afterwards required the assistance of any one, to aid him in performing his marketing, or to carry home his meat.

FRENCH WOMEN.

From the Sketches of French Manners and Customs.

The women no doubt, as in England, employ themselves solely in household and nursery affairs, but they mix themselves in all the cares of their husbands, and assist them in their trade and business, whatever it may be. Thus they are constantly found in the counting-houses and shops, and they know as much, and often more, of the details of a trade, than their husbands. In Dieppe, every variety of shop and trade had a woman assisting in it, who, from

her appearance, might generally be considered as the mistress of the family. At a blacksmith's shop, for instance, I saw a neatly dressed woman, with a very clean cap, shoeing a horse; and, passing a second time, I saw her filing at a vise. I expressed my astonishment to the neighbours, but they seemed rather disposed to laugh at me, than to join in my laugh at the woman. I learnt that she was a widow, and thus kept up her husband's trade, to rear a large family. In Paris I complimented the pretty wife of an eminent book-seller for her knowledge of the prices of paper, printing and engraving, in which she several times corrected errors of her husband. I remarked, that the French ladies must have great talents thus to learn a trade in the honey-moon, which had employed their husbands during an apprenticeship of seven years; and that I supposed she would be equally expert at any other trade, if, on becoming a widow, she married a husband in some other line—"Ah! Monsieur, (said she,) we endeavour to assist our spouses in every way in our power—it is our only pleasure; their cares are our cares, and their interests are ours; and if it is our calamity to become widows, and we meet with another good husband we do the best we can for him also."

MR. PRINTER,

You will oblige a Subscriber by inserting in your Journal the following Love Letter, picked up in this Town, a short time since.

MY DEAR *****

You surprize me werry much By staying A way so long, Bleave me my dear I have never Engoyed one happy hour sence I seen you Nor never shall till I see you my dear, I have herd that you Re-seved A Letter In my Name but bleve me my dear this Is the first one sence I seen you, O could you suppose me Capable of so Base An Action, no my dear I shall Never Act In that mæsser my dear, I hope you never can think that I am ever Capable of ever forgetting you or living happy In the Engoyments of Another, for God's sake Never think of Anev such thing, I shall convence you when I haf the pleasure of seeing you my Dear, I should haf Wrote Before but still thought to see you my Dear, I never shall rest till I see you If I haf to go town I will see you, I never can rest til I see you my Dear to convence you of What you haf herd, I shant Wright Much for I shall Expect to see you As Sure its possible I think I shall send this by **** ***** And I hope you will send A Letter by the Barer to satisfy me til I see you wich I hope will Be in A Short time, for I never shall Engoy one happy hour til I see you my dear, I remain

My dear yours for Ever

LONGEVITY.

Edward Flinn, aged 114 years, was a short time since living within 9 miles of Cork, as active as he was fifty years ago, and in possession of all his faculties.

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BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereto 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 Thirtieth 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 To-morrow the Thirtieth day of March 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 9th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, 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.

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.

Notice.

ALL Persons due and owing the Estate of the late JAMES CRAGGON, Surgeon, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, and all Persons having legal demands against the said Estate are requested to furnish the same duly attested on or before the 1st day of April 1821, for liquidation to

Joseph Atkinson,

Administrator.

Dec. 9th, 1820.

Farm to be sold,

BY Private Sale, that pleasant situated and highly cultivated Farm, (lately occupied by Mr. George Westcomb,) adjoining Mr. Douglas's, comprising Common Lots Nos. 12 and 13, within the Royalty of Charlotte-Town. For particulars apply to

PAUL MABEY.

Charlotte-Town, Nov. 30, 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 McGregor,

Attorney for the Executor.

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 the said Estate stands indebted to, are requested to send their Accounts duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months to

Robert Thomson, Esq. Attorney for adjustment.

Duncan McKay,

J. N. Le Page,

Charlotte-Town, September 25th, 1820.

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 Bagnall, Esq. Oct. 10.

Notice

to the Debtors and Creditors of JOHN BUCHANAN, of Point Prim, deceased.

ALL Persons who stood indebted to the deceased at the time of his death are required to make payment forthwith to the Subscriber, and all Persons having any claims against the Estate of the deceased, are requested to lodge the same with the Subscriber.

William Johnston,

Administrator.

Feb. 20, 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.

Notice

PERSONS indebted for Wharfage are requested to make immediate payment, or legal measures will be resorted to recover the same.

The Subscriber also requests those Persons indebted to himself to make payment.

James Gibbon.

Jan. 16.

Notice

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late JAMES CRAGGON, Surgeon, 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

Moses Kough,

Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, December 10th, 1820.

INTEMPERANCE.

Doctor Mitchell, in one of his late lectures, undertook to ridicule the various denominations and classifications of DRINKS, with a view, not only to Burlesque them, but to shew, that under whatever name they may pass, and however gilded, they still contain the same poison, the same pernicious and ruinous effects. His nomenclature, however, is so curious and droll, that we subjoin the list which was copied by a student, without specifying to what latitude in this country his remarks were intended to apply.

Antijogmatics.

Popular remedies against external and internal fogginess.

Genus 1st. Gum-Tickler warms the gums, and removes bad taste from the mouth, after sleeping.

Species 1st. Glass Gin.

2d. Dram of Bitters.

3d. Raw Slings, or any other good stuff. (Alcoholic.)

4th. Small horn of distilled cordial.

To be taken immediately on awakening, or at farthest, on getting out of bed, to be repeated *pro re nata*. Should there be no fog in the morning, take the preventive, let there should be one in the course of the day.

Genus 2d. Phlegm Cutter, for cleaning away the mucus that lines the throat, and removes thickness and hoarseness from the voice, and renders breathing and swallowing easy.

Species 1st. Egg nog made pure.

2d. Mint julip stiff.

3d. Brandy-sling, pretty well to the northward.

4th. Holland-twist, not too weak, lest the water should curdle the phlegm.

To be taken as the fog may indicate, *Toties quoties*, between dressing and breakfast.

Genus 3d. Gall Breaker challenges the grand enemy the bile, or calls the bitter *foe to health*, to come forth from his lurking hole to a place where his forces may be broken in fair action.

Species 1st. Grig, (rum and water) 2 to overcome the insipidity or bad taste of the water.

2d. Flip, (rum and beer) heated with the red hot poker until it foams.

3d. Sampson, rum and cider stewed over the coals.

4th. Toddy, grig and figar with pulp of coated apples.

5th. Punch, toddy with lemon juice, and not too strong of the water.

6th. Bishop, rum and water for the benefit of both.

7th. Doctor, rum and milk, diffusible and permanent liquor.

8th. Cocktail, rum and honey, to combine sweetness with strength.

To be taken as the state of the weather may require during the continuance of the fog.

Genus 4th. Clear Comforter employed when the teebler agents fail to resist sufficiently the intensity of the fog without and within.

Species 1st. Tincture of bark by the gill.

2d. Spiced wine, with ginger hot & qualified by whiskey.

3d. Cure all, rum and brandy 4th proof equal parts heated

so as to simmer, and stewed with a spoonful of red pepper to take off the chills.

There is no doubt but that the foregoing terms and denominations have materially swelled the list of drunkards and added to the number of paupers.

"Every inordinate cup is unblessed, And the ingredient is a DEVIL."

THE IRISH LABORER

An Irish laborer being told that the price of bread had been lowered, he exclaimed "this is the first time I ever rejoiced at the fall of my best friend."

For the P. Ed. Island Gazette.

MR. PRINTER,

I scarcely know a more effectual application to reduce the inflexibility of tenacious habits to the subserviency of reason and right judgment, than necessity; or a more powerful incentive to arouse men from langour, than interest. I believe these two grand incentives have united their strength to awaken and stimulate the Merchants of this Island, and to animate them to action; this conclusion I drew from perusing the Advertisement in your last Gazette under the head of "THE FISHERIES;" calling on them to form a Fishing Company for the purpose of recovering the Trade of the Colony, and furnishing employment for the indigent and helpless.

What praise or credit is due to the active institutors of a Company of this description, at the present alarming influx of wretchedness, poverty and want, with their inseparable companions, irreligion, depravity, and crime, is probably much more easily conceived than described: that there is something of this nature really wanted in this community is too clearly demonstrable to every reflecting mind, which contemplates the multitudes of idle people in this Island, who have no business or employment to exercise themselves in, but hovering about the grog-shops from morning till night and from night till morning.

There is an inherent principle in the internal structure of a man's mind, if I may be allowed the expression, continually seeking for exercise and employment, and which cannot endure to be at rest; the moment it is diverted from one object it turns to another; and when left without any other aim, prospect or incentive it resorts, like the desperate and ruined gamester, to the execrable act of suicide,—it mistakenly endeavours to exterminate itself by intoxication,—this is the dernier-resort of the man who is without employment, without money, without friends, without the necessary means of subsistence and without sufficient fortitude to support himself under the hard-gripping hand of want, hunger and oppression. That there is a large proportion of this description of people inhabiting the Island at the present moment, is too universally known and felt to be controverted. And the sterling value of the man, or company of men, whose ingenuity would suggest, whose Philanthropy would prompt and whose purse would be opened to furnish honest and simple ways and means for such distressed individuals to support themselves and become useful and beneficial members of the community, can never be truly appreciated in society.

But, Sir, this is not the only class of people who would derive an advantage from such an establishment:—in taking a general survey of the Island, I can scarcely name a solitary individual, who is not now languishing under its want, and who would not, on its formation and effect, participate the common benefit. We find ourselves reduced to the last extremity, and the pungent lash of ne-

cessity is now urging us to embrace the most eligible means of relief. The greater part of our former commercial pursuits have failed, and we have fallen infinitely short of our expectations in them;—we are now left without a commodity to exchange for the necessary mercantile importations wanted on the Island:—the price of timber, (the staple article of our exportations at present,) is nothing like adequate to the expence of procuring and making it; and even had the original price still continued, and we had carried the trade on with some energy for a few years longer, as we formerly did, the timber would have been exantlated and destroyed, the Island left without sufficient lumber and scantling for its internal consumption, or to answer domestic exigences; as it is, I have my doubts, whether too much has not already been sent off; and that the succeeding generation may have great reason to blame our misguided policy and want of forethought.

The Agrarian production of the Island formed the next prominent article of exportation which during the war, always brought its value either in specie or some other article equally advantageous, but it has ceased to do so now; the Agriculturist cannot find a market or sale for his surplus crops, what he cannot consume within the circle of his own domestics, lays dormant and dead on his hands, unless disposed of at very great disadvantages, and at such prices as would scarcely remunerate the hired servants for gathering it in,—the merchant cannot afford to purchase produce for the purpose of shipping it off to foreign markets, for they are abundantly supplied by the Americans, and our produce would not pay costs and charges when put in competition at the same market;—thus the stimulus for agricultural pursuits has become paralysed for want of the local consumption of farinacious and animal productions of the Island.

The last article we had left to barter for the commodities of importation, was the little circulating cash remaining in the Colony and the deleterious consequence of exporting that is too seriously felt, by every individual collectively, from the gentleman to the lounge, to require comment.

We regret the almost annihilation of commerce, but take no effective measures for its recovery; we are all horror struck with the anticipation of the future wretchedness of the Island, unless a revivification of trade takes place, but take no thought how to restore it;—we stand folding our hands in the midst of gathering calamities without making the least effort to extricate ourselves from impending ruin—we pray to Hercules for help, without putting our own shoulders to the wheel; a general langour pervades every class of people, and we have literally become fascinated with the horrid picture of our own wretchedness.

But, Mr. Printer, is there no way of parrying or evading the impending ruin of commerce? Is there no way of retrieving our money and alleviating the

wants of the distressed? Certainly there is, unless we suffer ourselves to be lulled asleep in the lap of apathy, and passively permit our rivals and enemies to wrest from our hands the very means we should adopt for our preservation.

It is too conspicuously manifest, Sir, that the machine of trade, by some adventitious circumstances has become labrified, and lost its regular motion, every vibration in its present impaired condition, only serves to dissipate our hopes of returning prosperity:—yet, Sir, the machine is not totally ruined—it is still repairable—with a little exertion and expence, we may clear our way to other springs which have hitherto been untouched by our Merchants and put the machinery in more permanent order than it ever was before;—but this, Sir, can only be effected by a speedy and persevering application to the Fisheries, a predetermined effort to rise superior to imaginary difficulties, and paltry absurdities.

I am well aware, Sir, of the very great exertion required to divest ourselves of hereditary prejudices, of making innovations on old customs, or deviating from the paths our ancestors trod in; yet, if demonstrative experience convinces us, that our prepossessions are erroneous, if common prudence points out,—if necessity urges and interest invites to a more eligible tract; would it not be worse than folly, would it be worse than superstition not to follow, and avail ourselves of the opportunity of advancing our private as well as public interests? But if tortuous occurrences, had partially blocked up the ancient avenues, and the hard hand of ruin guarded the remaining passes, threatening inevitable destruction to those who should have temerity enough to persevere in the old road! Would it not be worse than insanity? Would it not be worse than absolute madness to endeavour to force the way? I am afraid that too many speculators, who have been delusively, and inconsiderately hurried on in the timber, and ship-building business, will ere long have too much leisure to regret the non-abandonment of it many years ago; and the not betaking themselves to those natural means of employment with which providence, in its wisdom, appears to have so abundantly and happily blessed us.

The local advantages and insulated situation of Prince Edward Island, the superior fertility of the soil, the cheapness of animal and farinacious produce, its proximity to the neighbouring banks of Newfoundland and the shores of the Labrador, combined with the innumerable shoals of fish, of almost every description, which might be caught in its nonvicinity, and harbours, at almost every season of the year, probably render it one of the most desirable fishing depots in all America; and had one half of the money expended in the timber trade and ship-building been economically laid out to establish a Fishery,—Prince Edward Island instead of the adverse situation in which she now is, might have contended for the superiority of affluence with any mercantile port in all British North

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America.—As it is, I have no hesitation in saying, that a few enterprising individuals, uniting themselves into a Company, with a capital of 3 or 4,000*l.* and conducting it with that economy, spirit and energy which the exigence of the case requires, would, in a very short time completely renovate our lost trade and commerce, and render the Island independent of any of the neighbouring Colonies, which are now sucking and draining her very essence and soul, tending to reduce her to the most abject state of subjection and dependence.

An establishment of this kind, would furnish employment for the idle, would supply the means of living to the poor and destitute and tranquilize the discontented;—the inducement held out to labourers and fishermen would arouse many of them from their present lethargy and supineness, and animate them with emulation and activity,—the drones would go to work and the lounge would be ashamed to be seen idle;—the influx of people no longer indigent for want of employment, or discontented for want of encouragement, together with the revival of trade and return of specie would insure a ready market to the farmer with prompt payment for his surplus produce, and stimulate him to an active and increasing cultivation of exuberant crops; the merchant no longer, would have occasion to be flying about the streets and houses, (to his shame be it spoken) with a bag of long hoarded up six shilling pieces in one hand and 3*s.* 4*d.* and 1*s.* 8*d.* in the other, enquiring of every one he met if he could change Spanish dollars for Island money,—as he was obliged to send some cash to Halifax to pay for the rum and sugar he had purchased last fall;—this embarrassment and difficulty would no longer be felt or feared, as the cause would no longer exist.

The superiority and advantages, we should have over the neighbouring Colonies in prosecuting the West India trade, would enable us to dispose of its produce much cheaper than they can in Nova-Scotia, or New-Brunswick;—an influx of cash and trade from those quarters must be a necessary consequence for wherever the article of equal quality can be procured cheapest and on the easiest payments, there evidently will be centered the emporium of trade and commerce,—and to the centre of trade will the circulating specie as consequently flow;—which melancholy truth, the empty purses, the woe-begotten faces, the call agains, and evasive excuses of the Prince Edward Island modern *dunces* can abundantly testify.

In short, Mr. Printer, a spirited and steady adherence to the Fisheries, an energetic prosecution of the West-India trade, a judicious disposition of its proceeds, and a political attention to our natural advantages, would immediately turn the current of trade, wealth and affluence in our favour,—the rapid ebb of specie would be arrested,—the balance of trade which has been so long against us, would change sides and become of our party.

What lethargic views our merchants

have heretofore been actuated by, is to me entirely incomprehensible...with an inexhaustible fund of wealth within their power they have become poor, not for want of property but for want of ways and means to turn that property to account, and render it equivalent to specie,—enterprise in other countries effected this, but here it appears nothing less than necessity can be the stimulator.

The Canadians depend in a great measure upon Halifax, for West-India produce;—the Halifax merchants have derived a very profitable trade from such speculations, and in the name of common sense why cannot we participate, if not monopolize the advantages arising therefrom.—we most undoubtedly could undersell them.—we lie more contiguous to Canada than they, and could have an eye over the Quebec markets; in fact I see no obstacle but prejudice to prevent the aggrandizement of the Island, by establishing a West-India trade. The inexhaustibility of the funds for exportation will insure a permanent traffic, our eligible situation warrants a ready market and profitable disposition of returning cargoes,—nothing is wanted but spirit and property to touch this latent spring of commerce, and I am persuaded that Prince Edward Island's sons will soon convince the world that she has borne children who are destitute of neither.

I have now to apologise for so long a letter, and if no abler pencil undertakes to paint the advantages of the Fishery, you may hear from me again on the same subject.

I am Sir, your humble servant,
P. CATOR.

Feb. 16, 1821.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

We have been forcibly struck with some of the Queen's answers to the numerous addresses which have been presented to her. They breathe a language mortally destructive to the authority of Kings, and contain *true principles of liberty*, calculated to create serious impressions.—*N. Y. Paper.*

“Where a country has been long governed for the benefit of a few, it is not surprising that the people should be clamorous for such an extension of political rights as may enable them to check that corrupt influence, which, while it lasts, will more or less paralyze the moral energies of those within the sphere of its agency, and finally sap the very vitals of the constitution. All political institutions, like the material fabrics of man are composed of perishable elements. They contain in themselves the principle of decay, of which the agency, unless scrupulously watched and carefully retarded, is never still. But how few governments ever see the necessity of early reformation! Hence they delay reform till it is too late, or too late to be beneficial. They either never intend a remedy, or they procrastinate the application till it is applied in vain.”

The following is an answer to the address of the *Letter Press Printers*. The language is truly *republican*.

“The Press is at this moment the

only strong hold that liberty has left. If we lose this, we lose all. We have no other rampart against an implacable foe.

“The Press is not only the best security against the inroads of despotism, but itself is a power that is perpetually checking the progress of tyranny, and diminishing the number of its adherents. That sun never rises which does not, before it sets, behold some addition to the *friends of liberty*. To what is it owing? To what can it be owing but the agency of the Press? The force of truth is utterly irresistible; but truth, without some adventitious aid, moves with a slow pace, and sometimes its motion is so slow as to be imperceptible. The Press is its accelerating power. The Press gives it wings. The Press does more for truth in a day, than mere oral teaching could in a century.

“What is it that has made the members of the Holy Alliance turn pale with dread? It is that the Press has inspired the love of Liberty, even in the sword.”

The following is the reply to the “Operative Sawyers” of the Dock yards and contains some remarks which will not be palatable to Royalty:

“The faction which is so strenuously labouring under the show of a judicial proceeding to deprive me of my rights, is the time which has, for many years, been making such monstrous inroads upon the people's liberties. With that faction the most interesting question is, not whether the Queen is innocent or guilty; but whether they shall retain domination? They well know how to throw the cloak of piety or religion over their sordid views; but with them even the degradation of the Queen is a mere question of place. They consider the Queen an obstacle in the way of their selfishness, and they think that they never can be secure, while she possesses what they never can acquire—the affections of the people.

“No member of the House of Brunswick ought to forget that it was the people who placed their family upon the throne. If the people are not the sole origin of power, they are at least the sole legitimate origin of that sovereignty which, for more than a century, has twined the sceptre of Britain. If the ruling family should be desired to produce the title deed of their royal rule, to what other document could they point, but the *will of the people*? In these days no one will dare to contend that the right to reign over millions is a *divine commission*, or brought immediately from Heaven. It is not a right inherent, but a right conferred.

“All government is a trust; and every trust implies accountability to the trustee. A trustee without accountability should be a foolcum in terms.

“It is expedient at all times, and it is more particularly requisite in the present times, that the people should have, just, precise, and definite notions on this subject. For arbitrary power will always be predominant, in proportion as the people are more imperfectly acquainted with their own rights, and with the duties of their rulers.”

Charlotte-Town,

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1821.

The last Mail from Halifax furnishes nothing later from England than we had previously received.

On the 13th inst. an important point was decided before the Hon. the Chief Justice, on an Habeas Corpus, relating particularly to a certain part of the Militia Law of this Colony, under which the duty of Watch and Ward is now performed. The detail, as communicated, is published in this day's Paper. This decision we trust will operate in future to suppress the objections of such individuals who have endeavoured to evade their share of a duty which by the law devolves equally (with very few exceptions) upon every person capable of bearing arms, and which is generally acknowledged to be at this time a service indispensably necessary. The Counsel for the Prisoner, notwithstanding he defended his Client in a spirited and prudent manner, expressed his concurrence in the expediency of the Executive commanding the present duty, and complimented His Excellency very highly upon it, as well as the Attorney General and Capt. Sims, for their general promptness in supporting their several offices, and at the same time spoke in terms of commendation of the family of the Prisoner for their loyalty and respectability.

It is with peculiar satisfaction we mention that the means taken by our Colonial Government to afford employment to many of the labouring emigrants who lately came to this Island, is followed with very beneficial effects upon the West Road. Many of them prove to be good axemen, and have, under superintendance, made considerable progress in widening the Road to its proper bounds.

COMMUNICATION.

HABEAS CORPUS, 13th Feb. 1821.

MR. WILLIAM MACGOWAN, having been committed to Prison on the 12th inst. by Capt. Sims, there to remain 5 days, for a breach of the Militia Law of this Island, in neglecting to attend a Military Watch on the 6th inst. and not paying the fine of 5s. and costs—the Prisoner immediately sued out an Habeas Corpus returnable this day before the Hon. the Chief Justice.

The facts appeared to be that Mr. Macgowan was warned on the 2d or 3d inst. to attend the Watch on the 6th inst. that he did not attend; that on the 12th inst. Capt. Sims issued his Warrant of Distress for the fine of 5s. directed to Mr. Procter, the Clerk of his Company, who, on that day, after endeavouring to execute the same, made his return on the Warrant that no property was to be found, and immediately Capt. Sims issued a Warrant to a Constable to bring Mr. Macgowan to the Parade who was taken thereon and brought opposite to the House of the Captain, where part of the Company were under Arms, and from thence he was committed to prison, being previously asked to pay the fine and costs which he refused to do, alleging that he had not been legally warned for the Watch in question. It further appeared that no warning or notice had been given for a Muster of the Company for training, &c. to take place on the 12th inst. and also that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor had issued his Order in November last, and yet in force, deeming a warning of 48 hours sufficient for Watching and Warding.

Mr. Binns as Counsel for the Prisoner said that he had three objections to state shewing the illegality of the proceedings taken against his Client.

1st. That his Client had not been *duly warned* to attend the Watch in question.

2d. That the Warrant to distress had been granted before the period allowed by Law.

3d. That supposing his Client to be guilty of the neglect charged, and to have no Estate whereon to levy the fine, nevertheless the Warrant of Commit-

ment issued before it legally should have done.

In support of the 1st objection the learned Counsel read the 6th, 7th, 8th and part of the 9th section of the Militia Law, and argued that these words in the 8th section "there having been *due warning* previously given," were equivalent to and ought to be understood as having precisely the same import and meaning as those words in the 6th sec. "and having 6 days notice thereof," that the *notice* mentioned in the 6th sec. was the first time that notice or warning is named in the Act, and there was nothing in the whole of the 7th sec. nor any where between the words above quoted from the 6th and 8th sections to shew that the same construction should not be put on both phrases, and it was worthy of remark, as connecting together the *notice* and *warning* mentioned in the 6th and 8th sections, that in the 9th section the "*fine*" in the singular number (not "*fin*s") was mentioned for non-attendance on *Military exercises*, *Musters* and *Trainings*, &c. as well as on *Watches*, the offences were alike met with one fine and mode of recovery, or with one and the same punishment on non-payment.

But it might probably be objected to this exposition that the words in the 8th sec. "that there be *Military Watches* appointed and kept *at such times*, in such places, and in such numbers and under such regulations as the Governor or Commander in Chief of this Island for the time being shall appoint," authorised the Lieut. Governor to make the Order alluded to and that the warning given to Mr. Macgowan was sufficient within this Order, but the learned Counsel said it was evident that none of those words of the 8th section could be brought to bear on the present question, and that the discretion and power thereby given to the Executive was to be exercised in directing the services to be performed by the Militia when on duty; to be sure the *Watches* were to be held "*at such times*" as the Executive should appoint but then the commencement of the Watch must be determined by the Law, and that could not under the 8th section, as the learned Counsel contended, be until after 6 days warning had been given; for that it would be as absurd to suppose that if the Legislature had by the words "*at such times*," &c. given the Executive *unlimited* direction as to the warning required, and afterwards, in the same section had *limited* that discretion by requiring "*due warning*," to be given, as it would be to say that by the words in the same section "under such *regulations*," full power was given to authorise the levying of fines for non-attendance to any amount, and to inflict perpetual imprisonment on non-payment "if the Executive should so *appoint*"—the Legislature never granted or intended to allow such discretion, but they did intend to define the time for warning a Watch by the words "*due warning*," (which might well and properly enough be rendered "*due warning as aforesaid*" with reference to the notice in the 6th

section) as much as they intended by naming 5s. to *regulate* the amount of the fine, and by other words the mode of recovery thereof and length of imprisonment on non-payment and want of effects; it must also have been considered as a gross insult to the Governor who passed the Law to transmit for his sanction, if such had or could have been the construction put upon it, because it would not only suppose, but directly charge his Excellency the then Governor as being a person capable of *unduly* exercising the discretion given him in the first part of the section, and that this way the ground for requiring "*due warning*" in the latter part of it—also if the requisite time of warning for a Watch could be supposed as not fixed by Law—which to suppose is the most unjust and severe reflection on the Legislators who enacted this Law) it would leave the question of what should be "*due warning*," as uncertain and fluctuating as the question of what may be "*due notice*" of the dishonor of a Bill of Exchange, and Writs of Habeas Corpus might in consequence be daily issuing; and the Order of his Excellency the Lt. Governor did not in the least remedy the evil, even assuming that he could legally make it, for it left a large discretion by only stating that there should not be *more* than 48 hours warning given, whilst it must be conceded that under the 8th sec. of the Militia Law of this Island, every private was entitled to equal warning whether he had to perform the duty required of him within 10 yards or 10 miles of his residence; also the effect of "*due warning*" as it related to the arrangement of the private affairs of the men before leaving their homes was worthy of consideration, particularly in a new country like this; but it might be said that cases may occur where a Watch is instantly required: to this he answered that if the Law was defective the remedy was by application to the Legislature, but he nevertheless thought that in any case of emergency the 21st section furnished the Executive with ample powers.

The Chief Justice immediately overruled this point, and asked what the Sheriff was to do in case a culprit was ordered to be executed the next day after he received the Warrant for Execution, if the Militia when ordered out on the occasion were to reply we must have 6 days notice? he also said if 6 days warning were requisite for a Watch, an extra number of men ought to be warned to supply the places of those who might fall sick, &c. in the interim between warning and doing duty, which would be inconvenient; and further that the duties required by the 6th and 8th section, varied essentially and a difference in the warning was thereby implied.

With respect to the 2d point the learned Counsel said that by the 19th section it was enacted that "no Distress should be levied until six days next after the offence, &c." and contended that as the general principle of Law was to presume no person guilty till proved so, and as the probability of a legal excuse being made was frequently presumed in the Militia Law, and time allowed to make it, therefore these words should be construed liberally and should be read "until 6 days next AFTER the offence HAVE EXPIRED" and then it would appear that the Warrant to distress was void as having improvidently and presently issued on the 12th, instead of the 13th instant, and therefore that Mr. Macgowan ought to be discharged.

This point being overruled. The learned Counsel said he thought the Attorney General (who was in attendance to support the commitment) ought to concede the third point in favor of the Prisoner, as completely made out in evidence, and decidedly conclusive for his liberation without the necessity of argument; but the Attorney General briefly stating a contrary opinion.

Mr. Binns proceeded to say that his Client could not be legally committed before the "next training day after the offence" and that what was meant in the Act by a "training day" was surely defined beyond all cavil and dispute, it was a day duly named to the Company 6 days at least before hand, and not any day or time that an Officer of his own fancy, or from caprice might choose to appoint, without giving that notice of it; and it being clearly in evidence that no such day had arrived since the alleged offence, therefore it was evident that Mr. Macgowan never ought to have been committed at all.

The Attorney General now said he was very sorry to see Mr. Macgowan in the situation he then was, that he must have been very ill advised, to refuse to do his duty, that he (the Attorney General) himself was obliged to attend Watches or find a substitute, and that the present alarming circumstances of the Colony (there being no less than 32 criminal cases for next Term) shewed the absolute necessity for a Watch, and he concluded by praying that the Prisoner be remanded.

The Chief Justice said, I do not see well how I can discharge the Prisoner, and I am sorry to see him brought here. Prisoner remanded.

MARRIED. This Morning in the Church, by the Rev. Theo. Desbrisay, Lieut. R. BARKER, 14th Regt. to Miss HENRIETTA HOLLAND, second daughter of J. B. Holland, Esq.

DIED. On the 11th instant, Master JAMES COLLIER, son of the late Lt. Colledge.

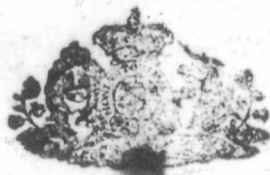
AMATEUR THEATRE.

On Tuesday Evening next, 27th Feb. will be represented the Comedy of **The Poor Gentleman**, after which will be added the Farce of **Flora, or Hob in the Well**, in the course of the Evening, will be introduced a variety of Comic Songs, and other Entertainments.

Particulars will be expressed in Hand-bills.

February 21.

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

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Thirteenth 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 Third day of April 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 6th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. Carmichael, Colonial Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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 due and owing the Estate of the late **JAMES GRECHON,** Surgeon, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, and all Persons having legal demands against the said Estate are requested to furnish the same duly attested on or before the 1st day of April 1821, for liquidation to

Joseph Atkinson,
 Administrator.

Dec. 9th, 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late **JAMES SMITH,** Plymouth, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, and all persons to whom said Estate stands indebted to, are requested to send their Accounts duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months to

Duncan McKay,
J. N. Le Page, } Executors.

Charlotte-Town, September 25th, 1820.

Notice

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late **Mrs. MARY MACNAMARA,** 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

Moses Kough,
 Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, December 10th, 1820.

Notice

to the Debtors and Creditors of **JOHN BUCHANAN,** of Point Prim, deceased,

ALL Persons who stood indebted to the deceased at the time of his death are required to make payment forthwith to the Subscriber, and all Persons having any claims against the Estate of the deceased, are requested to lodge the same with the Subscriber.

William Johnston,
 Administrator.

Feb. 20, 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.

LOTTERY.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN LOTTERY will begin drawing as soon as the whole of the Tickets are sold, at the Subscriber's AUCTION and General Commission MART.

Tickets to be had at *Mr. Nelsons, Mr. Sims's, Mr. Higgins's, and at the said Mart,*

where the Prizes may be viewed every Wednesday and Saturday in each week previous to drawing, between the hours of 12 and 2, commencing from Wednesday the 14th of March instant.

SCHEME.

To be 140 Prizes of different value amounting in the whole to } £105

140 Tickets to be issued at 15s. each } £105

Prizes as follows:

1 Prize value	-	£10 10 0
2 do. do. each	6l. 10s.	13 0 0
2 do. do.	5l.	10 0 0
1 do. do.	-	7 0 0
2 do. do.	3l. 10s.	7 0 0
1 do. do.	-	4 15 0
1 do. do.	-	3 10 0
1 do. do.	-	2 15 0
2 do. do.	1l. 11s. 6d.	3 3 0
2 do. do.	2l. 5s.	4 10 0
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27 Prizes	-	£91 11 0
50 do. of 3s. each,		7 10 0
50 do. of 2s. do.		5 0 0
10 do. of 1s. 9d. do.		0 17 6
3 do. of 6d. do.		0 1 6

140 Total, £105 0 0

No Blanks.

N. B. The whole to be drawn for in one day, and notice thereof will be duly given.

For further particulars apply to
ROBERT PYKE.

Charlotte-Town, P. E. Island, March 9th, 1821.

Notice.

ALL Persons having just demands against **Mr. PHILIP BLATCH,** of Oyster Bed Farm, Rastico, are requested to send in their Accounts for payment, and all those who stand indebted to him are requested to liquidate the same without further notice, he expecting to go to England this Spring. March 9.

Notice

PERSONS indebted for Wharfage are requested to make immediate payment, or legal measures will be resorted to recover the same.

The Subscriber also requests those Persons indebted to himself to make payment.

James Gibson.

Jan. 16.

FOR THE PRINCE ED. ISLAND GAZETTE,

MR. EDITOR,

In the columns of one of your late Gazettes, I perused with particular attention a piece on Drunkenness signed **PHIL ANTHROPHIST,** such Philanthropy however I cannot much admire. "The Drunkard is strongly recommended to commit suicide to put an end to all his vices." I enclose you a small piece on the same subject, which if you think worthy of insertion in your useful paper I hope you will give it a place.

MODERATUS.

INTOXICATION:

Intemperance of every kind is vicious, and particularly that which deprives us of the noblest of our faculties. Intoxication degrades man, alienates his reason, at least for a time, and stupifies him in the end. The love of wine, is not, however, a crime; it is seldom the author of any; it makes a man stupid but not base. For one trifling quarrel that it sometimes creates, it forms a hundred lasting attachments. Drinkers, in general, are warm hearted and open: they are almost all worthy, upright, just, faithful, brave, and honest people, with the exception of this one weakness.

How many real vices are hidden by apparent virtues? The sage is sober through temperance, the impostor is sober through duplicity.

In a country like this where the morals of the people are bad, where intrigue, lewdness and disorder abounds; they dread a state of indiscretion, which lays the heart involuntarily open. All those people who pretend to detest drunkenness most have the greatest reason to preserve themselves from it. Do not let us blacken this vice. Is it not sufficiently deformed of itself? Wine does not make us vicious, it only discovers our vices. He who killed Clitus when drunk put Philoctetes to death, in cold blood. If Drunkenness has its phrenies what passion is without them? The difference is that others are concealed in the bottom of the heart, and that this kindles and dies in a moment. If we except those sallies of violence which are transient and easily avoided, we may rest assured that the man who commits wicked actions when drunk, conceals bad designs when sober.

Farm to be sold,

BY Private Sale, that pleasant situated and highly cultivated Farm, (lately occupied by Mr. George Westcomb,) adjoining Mr. Douglas's, comprising Common Lots Nos. 12 and 13, within the Royalty of Charlotte-Town. For particulars apply to

PAUL MABEY.

Charlotte-Town, Nov. 30, 1820.

For the P. O. Isl. Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

Relying upon your humanity, I take the liberty of making my case, and that of my family, known to the public, through the medium of your useful paper, candidly acknowledging nevertheless that I have not much hope of moving commiseration, or removing popular prejudice, even by a detail of sufferings such as I shall lay before you.

My family is very antient, and my ancestors were held in equal estimation with others of their rank, until the 3223d year of the world, according to the Julian æra, when a proscription was pronounced against us, highly detrimental to our character, and classification in Society; this proscription remained in force upwards of 1500 years, since which time it has been partly repealed, but it is strictly enforced in several parts of the world, even at this day; and scarcely were we relieved from it until some of my ancestors became the objects of a most awful visitation of divine providence by the persecution of evil spirits, which took place, A. D. 31:—from that period to the present we have been objects of annoyance, though I can safely say that we have rendered great service to the public; we have supplied His Majesty's fleets and armies with immense quantities of food and provisions; we have been instrumental in the fisheries, we have assisted the agriculturist; we have thrown a light upon many subjects; we have materially benefited artificers, manufacturers and tradesmen; painters, book-binders, tanners, carriers, saddlers, shoe-makers and others: some of us have been, in England, declared "learned" and have read before enlightened audiences:—though, in point of property, we think but little of specie, guineas are not deficient among us: we are averse to ornaments, yet sometimes wear rings: we have our weaknesses; vigilant and industrious, yet we are sometimes led by the nose; and, though of a stubborn disposition, we are given to catch at straws.

Now Sir, I shall come to recent grievances: several of our ancestors came to this Island at its first settlement; we surrendered to his Majesty's forces, at its conquest, without firing a shot, and have never since interfered in politics or the concerns of the Legislature; yet even in this Colony persecution pursues us, and A. D. 1780, the Legislature passed an Act to interdict our walking about the streets of Charlotte-Town, which Act, in the next year, was declared to be perpetual; by this Act, if any of us should walk at large about the Town we are liable to be apprehended by any person, provided he can secure us; and on the oath of such person:—(I presume he is to be a credible witness) made before a Magistrate, his worship may order the offender within a convenient time to be sold by auction for life; part of the price is to be given to the finder, and part to the poor of the Island.

Now, Mr. Editor, I understand that this extraordinary Law is to be acted

upon in a still more extraordinary manner; and as the evil spirits were sent to hunt us A. D. 31, so A. D. 1821, if any of our fraternity unfavoured, dares to venture out for a moment to visit a male or female acquaintance, the offender is liable to be clawed by sombre evil spirits, and sold by the ring of a bell, and all within one moment.

Oh, Sir! let me beg of you to use your best exertions in our behalf; the facts here spoken of are too strong to render comments necessary, and my heart is too much oppressed to make any.

Your afflicted petitioner,
PORCUS.

MR. EDITOR,

The petition at present waiting for signatures relative to the Fisheries of this Island may probably induce His Excellency to convene the General Assembly shortly, and the late proceedings in the Supreme Court cannot fail to operate as an additional, possibly a primary inducement, toward such convention: my object in addressing you is to call the public attention to the present mode of administering the Law in this Colony, while its consequences bear a lively impression on the public mind, in the hope that the Legislature may seriously and promptly exert itself to devise some mode which may prevent a repetition of the calamity we have just experienced.

Some capital offences having been committed in the Island, toward the conclusion of last year, and a report having prevailed of an intention on the part of some of the prisoners in Charlotte-Town Jail to endeavour to effect their escape, and set fire to several Houses in town, His Excellency very properly issued a Special Commission of Oyer and Terminer dated the 2d of December last, which was opened the 20th December: 22 Grand, and upwards of 50 Petit Jurors attended; after the Jury were charged, the Solicitor General stated that it was not practicable to bring forward the Crown business sufficiently digested to proceed upon with efficacy, and the Court was adjourned to the 3d of January last.

The 5th of January five persons were tried for a conspiracy, and the Attorney General, after the trial had proceeded some hours, declined to prosecute the Indictment further. A conviction for a rape took place, and on the 9th of January two persons were tried and acquitted for a conspiracy. The next day the Attorney General declined to bring forward any Crown prosecutions before the panel of the Petit Jury, and the Commission terminated.

Hilary Term commenced the 20th of February; two persons were tried for Burglary, two for Larceny, two for maiming Cattle, and 7 for Assaults, an alledged Felony, some Assaults, and a *qui tam* information against a vessel remain for trial next Trinity Term. On the 1st inst. being the last day for trials by Jury, the Judges were unable to fit, 28 Records, 17 Summary Causes, 30 enquiries on Judgments by Default, and

some Appeals, remain for next Term: not a single Record having been tried, nor a Summary action, except one: the cost of that Summary action may merit consideration; the Defendant resided at the North Cape, 90 miles from Charlotte-Town; the Plaintiff had a verdict for 35 shillings, and in consequence of the Defendants remote place of residence his costs to the Plaintiff amounted to £28 independent of his own costs. Witnesses were in Town from Tignish, Cascumpec, Prince-Town, New-London, Saint Peters, Bay of Fortune, Three Rivers, Murray Harbor, Belfast, Elliot, Hillsbro' and York Rivers, Crapaud, Tryon, Cape Traverse, Bedeque and Malpec Bay, considerably upwards of 200 in number.

Thus there have been 25 days occupied in travelling and attendance upon the Commission and Law Term, supposing the Term to have closed on the 1st inst.; the number of persons assembled did not fall short of 400. Calculating the expence of that number at a dollar per man daily, only 20 days, and it amounts to £2000, independent of the keep of their Horses and the summoning of witnesses, which was not less than £200;—their loss of time from home may be estimated at £1000; and this calculation is considerably under the mark. The expences of the Treasury also must be considerable.

But see what the credit of the country has suffered! Who can count upon recovering the debts due to him at any particular time?

Affizes and Sessions should be established in each County: but if the mountain is to be brought to Mahomet, instead of Mahomet to the mountain; if we are to travel to the law instead of bringing it to our doors—let Michaelmas Term be made issuable, as the other Terms are, and let the Law Terms commence a week before the Juries attend, thus all the Law proceedings, arguments and motions will be disposed of previous to the arrival of the jury, witnesses, &c. and the professional gentlemen can attend uninterruptedly to their clients, and the trial of their causes.

The monstrous fees attendant upon a conviction for the most trivial assaults, and the minor offences, are become a grievance of a very alarming tendency.

Yours, &c.

VERITAS.

Land surveying seems to thicken in the clear; I wish some person of sufficient information would suggest a proper mode to be adopted by the Legislature now that a Meridional Line has been, or is about to be established. An ejection cause for a Pasture Lot in Charlotte-Town Royalty, now depending, and an attempt lately made to ascertain the boundary line of Township No. 33. may possibly excite attention, being near to Charlotte-Town. It would be well if some of the original Inhabitants of, or old settlers on, the Island could point out one or more boundary lines that had been ran soon after the original survey.

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March 3d, 1821.

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Charlotte-Town,
FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1821.

The Mail which was closed upon the 1st inst. for Halifax, could not be conveyed farther than the Wood-Islands, in consequence of the late deep falls of snow,—the Carrier proceeded again yesterday.

JAMES CHRISTIE, a Prisoner confined in the Gaol of Charlotte-Town, charged with the robbing and burning of Messrs. Hill's property at Cascumpeque, was tried at the late Term of the Supreme Court, and found Guilty of Burglary and Larceny. He received his sentence on the 5th inst. Wednesday last, being the day appointed for his execution, he arrived at the Gallows at about half past 11, escorted by the Detachment of the 74th Regt. a select portion of the 6th Batt. of the Militia, and Captain Pyke's Troop of Cavalry. He was attended by the Rev. Mr. Desbrisay, and the Rev. Mr. Alder, where he acknowledged in the fullest manner the crimes for which he was about to suffer. He joined in most devout and fervent prayer with those gentlemen till a quarter past 12 o'clock when the Cart moved off, and he was launched into eternity. We have been politely favoured with a copy of his confession, which we this day lay before our Readers. A more detailed account of his general life and character will appear in our next.

JOHN HANLEN, who was convicted of Larceny, and JOHN STILES, of Petty Larceny, also received their sentences—the former received part of his punishment (flogging) on the 7th inst.

MR. EDITOR,

For the benefit of the wife of the criminal who was this day executed, and to satisfy the public mind (particularly as he wished it to be made public) I herewith send you a copy of his confession, which at his own request, was drawn up, and was intended to have been read at the place of execution; but which, for reasons not necessary to be known, was not done. As it is right to give to all their due, I deem it but just to observe, that, he most solemnly declared, it was the first time he was ever guilty of such, or any similar crime. I most fervently pray, that his Confession may have a good effect upon the public mind, and that it may lead those "who stand to take heed lest they fall."

R. A.

Charlotte-Town, 14th March, 1821.

As I am now upon the brink of eternity, and desirous to disburden my conscience and satisfy the public, I acknowledge and declare in the presence of Almighty God, that I am guilty of the crime, for which I am brought here to suffer. But while I acknowledge the justice of the sentence which has been passed upon me by an earthly tribunal, I bless God, that through the all-atoning sacrifice of his son, my heart is "sprinkled from an evil conscience," and I have a good hope beyond the grave. As my dear wife has been condemned by the

unthinking and uncharitable on my account, I do most solemnly avow (and I appeal to the great searcher of hearts before whose awful tribunal I shall soon appear as to the truth of my declaration) that I never disclosed my criminal intention to her or any one else, or let her know any thing of it, 'till after the crime was committed. Though she said, shortly after I was apprehended, "If I had taken her advice this would not have happened," she referred to our leaving England, to which she was always averse. I hope none will doubt the truth of my assertions. I would not now tell a wilful falsehood for a thousand worlds. I earnestly entreat all who are present to be warned by my fate, to cease to do evil and learn to do well." Little did I imagine a year ago, that I would be brought into my present situation. It was not because I was pressed by the iron hand of poverty that I committed the crime for which I am about to suffer. I had enough and to spare. By my labour and industry I amassed a little property in the old country, which I brought with me. It was the honest earnings of the labour of my hands, and I expected to have come to a natural death in comfort and peace on this Island. It was not from hatred to Mr. Hill that I did it. I felt not then, neither do I now, any malice in my mind towards him. I was induced to commit the criminal deed by the powerful temptation of the devil. The temptation to do it followed me night and day for a length of time. I frequently endeavoured to pray to be delivered from it, but I could not. If I took up my bible to read, in a moment I forgot what I held in my hand. Being thus harassed I was finally overcome and committed the fatal act. May God receive my soul to himself. May my melancholy end convince you all of the evil consequences of sin. May it induce you to pray that you may not fall by temptation, and deter you from the love and practice of iniquity. Recollect "the wages of sin is death."

MARRIED. At Bedeque, on Tuesday the 6th inst. MR. SOLOMON DESBRISAY, to Miss MARY CAMPBELL, daughter of Alexander Campbell, Esq. of that place.

DIED. At Bedeque, inst. MR. STRANG SELLIKER, after a short illness.

FOR SALE,

AT New-London, 25 Acres of Land, together with an excellent Mill-Stream, whereon a Mill had been formerly erected,—part of the old Dam is still standing, it is a most advantageous and central situation for a Grist-Mill, there not being one nearer than Rastico or Prince-Town. Also, a Lot of 2 Acres of Land, situated on Yankey Hill, and adjoining a House and Lot formerly occupied by Mr. Smith, it is an eligible situation for a Store and Fishery.

Also, Pasture Lot 194, Charlotte-Town Royalty, nearly adjoining Mr. Robert M'Donalds, Prince Town Road.

For particulars apply to
JAS. D. HASZARD.

ALBANY, Dec. 25.

Massachusetts State Prison.—The following is the state of this institution for the last year, according to the official statement just published.

"Of the whole number now in prison, 44 males and one female are for life—41 males and 6 females are black or colored—49 white foreigners—64 for a second time—10 a third time—5 a fourth time, and one a fifth time. I black female for the third time, and one for the second time. There never has been a white female confined there a second time."

The expence of the prison during the year ending Sept. 30th, have been 47,070 dollars, and the receipts 38,625 dollars—leaving a balance of 8,445 dollars. The actual expence of the prison however, has been according to the statements of the account current, 3858 dollars.

"Under the head of provisions is charged every thing provided for and consumed by the Keeper's family, officers and watchmen, as well as convicts. The Directors, Physician, Chaplain and Warden are paid at the Treasurer's Office, and not brought into the above amount of expences, but the amount viz. 2900 dols. should be added to the balance against the prison, making 6758 dollars expences for the past year; and this amount will give the whole cost of the maintenance of the establishment for said year, including every kind of expense whatever, and also allowing for 1046 dols. past as bad debts, a part of which may be recovered.

"There has been a loss of labour during the year, by patients in Hospital 7560; by invalids unable to perform a full day's labour, 5445; by confinement in solitary cells by sentence of Court, 779; by confinement for misdemeanors in prison 1908—making 15,702 days lost labor, which at 40 cts. per day, would have produced 6680 dollars.

Crimes.—For stealing, shop-lifting and receiving stolen goods 244; Counterfeiting and attempting to pass the same, 16; Burglary, 19; Forgery, 3; Robbery, 3; Arson 5; Assault 2; attempt at Rape 4; Adultery and lascivious communication 3; attempt to Murder 1; Conspiracy 2; Manslaughter 1; Beastiality 1; Fraud 3; Maiming Cattle 1—Total 308."

State of Alabama.—By a census of the state of Alabama, recently taken under the authority of that State, it appears that the population of the State amounts to 129,227 persons; of which 43,714 are slaves. This is a large proportion, but is accounted for from Alabama being an extensively cotton-growing state.—*Nat. Intel.*

Recipe for a Cold.—Take one table spoon of sweet oil, 1 do. of brown sugar, 2 do. vinegar, 4 do. French brandy, and half do. laudanum—one tea spoonful to be taken three or four times during the day, and one at going to bed.

HILARY TERM, 1821.

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.
<i>Charlotte-Town.</i>	
Theo. Chappell, Thomas Robinson,	Hector M'Eachen, Henry Collins, Charles Manaton, David Fraser, Henry Smith, Martin Dougherty John Hood, James M'Kay, Samuel Street, Watson Duchemin Robert Edwards, Cornelius Mabey,
<i>Lots 34 & 35, Hillsborough side.</i>	
John Bullman, John Claffon,	Charles Stewart, Malcolm Forbes,
<i>Head of Hillsborough River.</i>	
Law. Barrett, sen. Jas. Farquharson,	John Smallwood, Duncan M'Intyre,
<i>Savage Harbour.</i>	
Andrew Coffin, Donald M'Adam, the Elder,	William Coffin, Bartlet Allen,
<i>St. Peters.</i>	
Allan M'Donald, Springfield, Wm. Webster, jun.	Thos. Webster, jun. Jas. Anderson, jun. Andrew Coffin, jun.
<i>Lots 41 & 42.</i>	
Ronald M'Donald, Rodk. M'Kinnon,	Allan M'Kinnon, Hugh M'Donald,
<i>Lots 43, 44, & 45.</i>	
John M'Phee, Bear's River, Angus M'Donald, Hay River,	Ronald M'Donald, James M'Donald, Black Bush,
<i>Lots 46 & 47.</i>	
James Baker, Ronald M'Donald, Rutlen, Bay Fortune.	Angus M'Isaac, Elisha Morrow,
Joseph Coffin, William Burke,	John Aicken, William Webster, Valentine Needham
<i>Three Rivers.</i>	
Dun. Campbell, sen. George Aitkin, John M'Kay,	John Walker, Launching Place, Robert Dickson, James Gorden,
<i>Murray Harbour.</i>	
James Richards, Daniel Machon,	Benjamin Clow, Wm. Senfebaugh,
<i>Wood Islands.</i>	
Mal. M'Millan, sen. Archibald Bell,	Niel Munn, Donald Blue,
<i>Bell Creek and Flat River.</i>	
Hector Morrison, Samuel Beaton,	Neil Morrison, Alexander Stewart,
<i>Point Prim and Belfast.</i>	
Charles Stewart, Pinette, Samuel Murchison,	Thos. M'William, Donald M'Leod,
<i>Orwell Bay.</i>	
Ronald M'Donald, Samuel Martin,	Charles Nicholson, Alexander Martin,
<i>Lot 50.</i>	
Angus M'Donald, Roderick M'Neill,	Henry Mufick, David Irving,
<i>Lot 49.</i>	
William Jetson, John Burhoe,	Nicholas Jenkins, John Acorn, jun.
<i>Lot 48.</i>	
John M'Eacharn, Duncan Kennedy,	John Pool, Donald Stewart, Three River Road.
<i>West River and Dog River.</i>	
William Crosby, Hector M'Neill,	William H. Hyde, Thomas Bearisloe,
<i>Lot 65.</i>	
Archd. M'Dugald, John Shaw,	John Alchorn, Angus M'Fadyan,
<i>Crapaud and De Sable.</i>	
Christopher Smith, John M'Kinnon,	John Muttart, Donald Ferguson,
<i>Tryon River.</i>	
John Lang, John Foy,	John Lea, John M'William,
<i>Augustine Cove and Cape Traverse.</i>	
John M'Fadyan, Lewis Muttart,	William Houghton, Neil M'Fadyan,
<i>Bedeque.</i>	
Nathl. Wright, George Murray, Strang Selliker,	John Craig, John Wright, Alexander Waugh, John Hall,
<i>Lots 17 & 19.</i>	
Alexr. M'Kinnon, Thos. C. Compton	George Tanton, John Townsend, Thomas Gay,
<i>Lot 16.</i>	
Archd. Campbell,	Samuel Cameron,
<i>Lot 15.</i>	
Fermain Gallant	Pollard Arsenaux,
<i>Lots 12, 13, and 14.</i>	
Neil M'Arthur, James Campbell, Finlay Gillis,	John Williams, Samuel Robertson, Archd. M'Donald,
<i>Cascumpeque.</i>	
Prospier Gallant, James Adams, sen.	Robert Gordon, James Hardy,
<i>Indian River.</i>	
Mal. M'Kendrick,	Alexr. M'Lellan,
<i>Prince Town.</i>	
George Bearisloe, George Owen,	John Coughlan, James Stewart,
<i>Darnly Bason.</i>	
William Clark, Rodk. Morrison,	Michael Flemming, James Coughlan,
<i>New-London.</i>	
Saml. Bernard, sen. Alex. Anderson sen	James Sparks, William Stewart, Benj. M'Kenzie,
<i>Cavendish.</i>	
James Simpson,	Malcolm M'Neill,
<i>Grand Rastico.</i>	
Alexr. M'Kenzie, Simon Gallant,	Isaac Middleton, James Fairclough,
<i>Brackley Point.</i>	
Duncan M'Callum	John Shaw,
<i>New Glasgow.</i>	
Robert Orr,	Alexander Laird,
<i>Cove Head.</i>	
John Miller, John Auld,	Peter Higgins, Neil Leech,
<i>Tracadie.</i>	
Augustine M'Donald, Donald M'Gilveray,	Wm. M'Donald, Dond. Campbell,

North River and Malpeque Road.
William Warren, sen. | Mal. M'Kinnon,
John Dixon, | Wm. Warren jun

The Justices of the Peace in whose neighbourhood the abovenamed Persons reside, are requested to take the earliest opportunity of administering to them the necessary Oaths as Fence-Viewers and Constables, and give them a Certificate thereof.

By Order,
FADE GOFF, C. C.

Davis's Straits.—In our Grimsby ship news is noticed the arrival of the Earl Fauconberg, Cooper, of that port, from the whale-fishery, a full ship. The master informs us, that in returning down the west side of Davis's Straits, in lat. 73° 20' N. he discovered huts on the land, which appeared to have been lately inhabited, from the several articles found there, such as skins, sewed in the neatest manner, being apparently the dresses of a female; likewise the small end of a unicorn's horn with a hole drilled in it, and several seal skins fastened together with skewers containing blubber, also several vessels with triangular sides, like small pig troughs, containing clear oil, and a hat made of solid whale-bone, in shape of a half-peck measure. From the many impressions of feet on the snow, it appeared to the crew of the Earl Fauconberg, that there were many inhabitants in that part of the world, who probably, on the approach of the vessel, fled into the interior of the country, the ground of which was covered with grass and full of verdure.

[Capt. Lockwood mentions, we think, one Arctic Navigator, who had reached as high as 83° 30', or within about 400 miles of the Pole.—*W. Chron.*

By Returns made up to the first day of May last, it appears that there are in England and Wales, 37,382 Schools of all descriptions, in which are educated 1,571,372 Children of both sexes, or about 42 to a School. It is stated that 18,276 of these Schools are initiations, and that 14,192 are English or Commercial Schools, of which 8375 are for females. It also appears that the Church catechism is taught in 22,581 Schools, that the systems of Bell and Lancaster have been more or less adopted in 1411 Schools.

That Philip's interrogation system of questions without answers has been introduced into 3682 Schools.

That the French language is taught in 7520 Schools, and the dead languages in 3327 Schools.

CHANGE OF CLIMATE.

The cold in Virginia, has been unusually severe for the season. James' River is frozen over at Richmond.—At Charlotte, on the 1st Dec. the snow was from 12 to 15 inches deep,—and at Petersburg, from 6 to 7.—The papers of the latter place say, no such severe weather is recollected at the same season, as has been experienced since the middle of October.—*Boston pap.*



BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over
His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territo-
ries thereto 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 Third day of
April 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 Twenty-ninth day of May 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 28th
day of March in the year of our Lord one thou-
sand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the
second year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. Carmichael, Colonial Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Private Secretary's Office,
October 11th, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor deems it ne-
cessary to remind Magistrates that Marriage Li-
cences 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 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,

Charlotte-Town, September 25th, 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons having just demands
against Mr. PHILIP BLATCH, of
Oyster Bed Farm, Rastico, are requested
to send in their Accounts for payment,
and all those who stand indebted to him
are requested to liquidate the same with-
out further notice, he expecting to go
to England this Spring. March 9.

A reasonable price

GIVEN for all kinds of Grain, half
cash and half Goods. The Sub-
scriber 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.

Farm to be sold,

BY Private Sale, that pleasant situa-
ted and highly cultivated Farm,
(lately occupied by Mr. George West-
comb,) adjoining Mr. Douglas's, com-
prising Common Lots Nos. 12 and 13,
within the Royalty of Charlotte-Town.
For particulars apply to

PAUL MABEY.

Charlotte-Town, Nov. 30, 1820.

Charlotte-Town,
SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1821.

By the last Mail from Halifax, Intelligence from Lon-
don was received via New-York to the 23d January,
which is received at this Office.

We find nothing corroborative of a prior account of
disturbances in Greenock, London and Manchester, and
therefore deem them unintituled to credit.

JAMES CHRISTIE, the unfortunate
person who was executed on the 14th
day of this Month for the robbing and
burning Mr. Hill's Stores, was born at
Embleton, near Alwicks in Northumber-
land, England; he was brought up on
a farm and employed in Agriculture at
the place of his birth and at Marden—the
last 15 years he had been employed as a
coal trimmer—his last place of residence
was North Shields. He had been mar-
ried 15 years; his wife's maiden name
was Pattison, and had only one son, the
poor boy whose testimony at his trial
so materially aided in his conviction,
having seen the father secreting the sto-
len property in a hole near the house.
He came to this Island last July in the
Caledon Castle. He gave no informa-
tion of the robbery to his wife till sever-
al days after he had committed the
crime, nor until he could conceal it no
longer, he declared that so strong was
the conviction impressed on his own
mind that he must ultimately be found
out; that he avoided taking those pre-
cautions he might have done, by hiding
the effects in the woods: indeed it ap-
pears plain that such was the case, as
otherwise he would never have kept the
stolen money £28 in his house, among
which was the bank note identified on
the trial. He had long meditated the
robbery and had chosen a most favorable
stormy night for his purpose, but as
villany commonly overreaches itself, this
very circumstance lead to the discovery
as the small flat-bottomed boat in which
he carried off the things from the store,
was found at a distance to windward. He
was a person who of all others Mr.
Hill the least suspected, having shewn
him repeated acts of kindness, and Chris-
tie, being a man of great sobriety and
apparent great discretion, and of very
reserved habits, mixing in none of the
frolics of the place, therefore prejudiced
people greatly in his favour. The pro-
perty stolen might be of the value of
£250, but the amount destroyed by his
setting fire to the Premises might as the
Attorney General remarked on the trial
be estimated at nearly £8000. Mr. Hill
did not suspect him for several days, as
Christie called on him and appeared
much to lament the transaction, and at
last pretended he had found the flat,
which, on Mr. Hill sending persons to
examine her bore evident marks of being
stove in by blows from the inside, and
in scraping out the sand a bundle of
knives being found in her the property

of Mr. Hill led to the making further
search, which ended in finding the hid-
den property. Christie gave contradic-
tory accounts of himself the night of the
theft, at one time saying he was at Kil-
dare, and afterwards that he only went
half way there, and on his return saw
five persons dressed in blue jackets and
trowsers robbing the store, that they
piled the several articles from which he
took the money and things found in his
possession, thus robbing the robbers.
However the several circumstances were
so strong that altho' his Counsel labor-
ed hard to bring him off, the Jury were
but a short time finding their verdict.
His subsequent full and ample confession
contained in our last paper has already
been before the public.

MARRIED. On the 1st March, by
T. B. Chanter, Esq. J. P. JAMES CRAS-
WELL, Esq. J. P. Lot 13, to HARRIETT
third daughter of Mr. E. HEAL, St.
Eleanors.

Thursday morning, in the Church,
by the Revd. Theophilus Desbrisay,
Mr. PETER S. M'NUTT, of Darnly, to
Miss MARY eldest daughter of FRANCIS
LONGWORTH, High Sheriff of this Island.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Cornelius O'Trigger, most respectfully
has the honor to acquaint gentlemen
that he fights duels in town or country,
at the shortest notice, and will accom-
modate any timorous gentlemen in set-
tling points of honor, recovering gam-
bling debts, or satisfactions for affronts
and insults on reasonable terms—noses
pulled or kicking done.

N. B. He means shortly to set up a
convenient duelling ground, for long and
short shots, either in open air, or under
cover in rainy weather: where gentle-
men can fight in peace and quietness,
and free from all disturbance by Magis-
trates and all such impertinent fellows.
Pistols, powder and ball, hot cakes and
tea, new milk and brandy, for the ac-
commodation of his friends, and a sur-
geon always at hand. Inquire of Capt.
O'Trigger, late of the English service,
at the Blunderbuss, in Barrack-street.

Notice

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of
the late JOHN MACAULAY, of Elliot River, deceased,
are requested to render them duly attested within Six Cal-
endar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to
the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Mary M' Aulay, Administratrix.

Donald Shaw, Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, March 14th, 1821.

THE FISHERIES.

ANOTHER Meeting will be held at Howell's As-
sembly Room on Thursday the 5th of April next,
at 6 o'clock in the Evening, when the Report of the
Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency with a
Petition to convene the Legislature, will be laid before
the Meeting for their consideration and future guidance,
and every gentleman is particularly requested to give at-
tendance, when the business will be brought to a final
determination.
March 29, 1821.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In consequence of the order for a call of the House this day, and of the interest excited by the expected communication from her Majesty, the members began at an early hour to assemble in considerable numbers.

At one o'clock, the whole of her Majesty's Counsel, who were members, except Mr. Brougham, who was detained professionally, in the Court of King's Bench, were in their places, besides nearly one hundred other members, chiefly of the opposition party.

The Speaker, was, however, looked for in vain. *It was understood that Lord Castlereagh had been closetted with him for a considerable part of the forenoon.*

Mr. Denman rose at two o'clock and said "Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a message, which I am commanded by her Majesty the Queen to present to this House. (Loud cries of hear! hear!)

At this moment, (a minute past two o'clock,) Mr. Quarme, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, tapped at the door, and immediately entered. This interruption caused great uproar. About 50 members rose in their seats, and the general cry was, "Mr. Denman! Mr. Denman!" "Withdraw! withdraw!" but the noise was so great, that that gentleman in vain attempted to be heard; and, in the midst of the tumult, Mr. Quarme proceeded thus, although it was impossible for him to be heard by the Chair. "Mr. Speaker, the Lords Commissioners appointed by virtue of his Majesty's commission, command the immediate attendance of this honorable House in the House of Peers."

Mr. Tierney rose, and observed, that not one word of what had fallen from the Deputy Usher had been heard; and how then did the Speaker, know what was the message, or whether he was wanted at all in the House? [Loud cheering intermingled with cries of "order," from the Treasury Bench.

The Speaker then rose, the uproar still continuing and Mr. Bennett exclaimed with a loud voice, "This is a scandal to the country."

Cries of "Shame! Shame!" were reiterated on all sides, and the utmost indignation was manifested by a number of members, who found her Majesty's message thus treated.

The Speaker instantly quitted the Chair, followed by Lord Castlereagh and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to obey the summons of the Peers.

The utmost confusion prevailed at this moment; and it would be in vain to attempt to describe the tumult which took place in the body of the House, the loudest and the most indignant cries of "Shame!" were reiterated throughout the House; and the Speaker, followed by his Majesty's Ministers, and several other members, advanced towards the door, on his way to the Lords, in the midst of the most disconcerting uproar.

Mr. Denman, during the confusion, remained on his legs, holding in his hand her Majesty's message. He was sur-

rounded by the most distinguished members of the opposition, who, as well as many independent members who generally vote on the other side, seemed utterly astonished at what had occurred.

At five minutes past two o'clock, the Speaker reached the lobby of the House of Peers.

After being absent about ten minutes, the Speaker returned, accompanied by the few members with whom he retired, and, being surrounded by the Members present, he communicated to them that the House had been to the House of Peers, where the Lords Commissioners by virtue of his Majesty's commission had prorogued Parliament to the 23d of January next.

The members then withdrew.

THE KING AND THE QUEEN.

Perhaps, such a scene as that which ensued in the late Parliament on the King's Message for the prorogation of that body, has not taken place since the days of Oliver Cromwell. The message from the Queen seems designed to have anticipated the message from the King announcing the prorogation. The Queen's communication is evidently intended to force the King to change his ministry. Let us look at the political bearing of this extraordinary document. She declares that she had received a communication from his Majesty's ministers, stating that a temporary provision was to be made for her on the prorogation of the Parliament.—Her Majesty declares, in round terms, that she will accept of no provision from the hands of the present ministry. These men she denominates her persecutors, and, she deems it beneath her insulted dignity, to take from their hands any support for her royal state. The designs of the members of the opposition now become more manifest; and it is to make use of the name of her Majesty to drive the English ministry from their places. They have been obliged to abandon their bill of pains and penalties, and this woman may now have a claim to the full enjoyment of all her royal rights, which the ministry can no longer prevent. They make an overture to her Majesty, and she now declares, that from their hands she will accept of no provision whatever. This is a most deep laid plot to drive the members of the King's cabinet out of office. Accordingly, it has been stated already, that several of his Majesty's confidential servants had tendered their resignations; it is further said, that the King had made two unsuccessful attempts to form a new ministry. We will, however, suppose this matter amicably accomplished, and how formidable would Lord Liverpool and Lord Castlereagh appear in the ranks of opposition: Lord Castlereagh may be said, during the last struggles of revolutionary Europe, to have wielded the whole European continent against Bonaparte. He has been entrusted with the secrets of the gigantic confederacy of crowned heads—and it would be a serious thing for his Majesty to tell such a statesman, that his services

are no longer wanted. The Queen knows perfectly well where the strength of her popularity resides. She still flatters the House of Commons, and declares that she does not entertain a doubt, that they will be at all times ready to make a suitable provision for the support of her royal state and dignity. The prevailing temper of that body is evident from the disgraceful and undignified scene that took place on the floor of the House of Commons, on the reception of the King's message, announcing the prorogation of that body. They would not obey the royal mandate to attend the House of Peers, and a scene of uproar, of turbulence, and of tumult ensued—almost unprecedented in the annals of dignified legislation.—It is on these friends, that the Queen relies for support, and this turbulence affords the most decisive evidence of the strong popularity that she enjoys with that body.

CONGRESS OF SOVEREIGNS AT TROPPEAU.

The first object is said to be—A MILITARY OCCUPATION of the Revolutionized Kingdom of the TWO SICILIES.—by AUSTRIA.

The second scheme is said to be—The establishment of FIVE Great Military Protectorships in Europe.

AUSTRIA to protect the South of Germany and the Italian States.

PRUSSIA—The North of Germany, Denmark, and the Low Countries.

RUSSIA to look after Sweden—the Partition of Poland, &c. to which Dantzic is to be added.

ENGLAND to hold Portugal under her wing.

FRANCE to protect Spain.

A Great MARITIME LEAGUE is also in contemplation.

The Austrian Gazettes say that Naples may avert her doom, by restoring things to the state in which they were previous to June, 1820; and by giving up Generals Pepe, Moreli, and the chiefs of the Carbonari, to be punished as rebels and traitors. To effect this, the Great Allies will furnish his Neapolitan Majesty with 80,000 troops.

December 5 to 10.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, &c. of the city of London, having presented an Address to his Majesty, seated on the Throne, condemning the proceedings against the Queen, and praying for the dismissal of Ministers—his Majesty was pleased to make the following reply:—

"It has been with the most painful feelings, that I have heard the sentiments contained in the Address and Petition now presented to me, by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of London: "Whatever may be the motives of those by whom it is brought forward, its evident tendency is, to inflame the passions and mislead the judgment of the unwary and less enlightened part of my subjects; and thus, to aggravate all the difficulties against which we have to contend.

The Common Council have agreed to present the Freedom of the City, in

a box of value, and Lu The (thanks t her grat her whe The have pre The happily Four mediatel Provi they we little me the Poor Sir H dent of Banks, Sir V of the R consequ J. Hill. The (and Am ject of C adjusted side are As an Lord M loyal A Majesty followin "I g this loy particul to recei stedfast governn which y with fo which ti us as fa sources Prosperi that by DOMINA know th virtue at the Nati the bless most de DEFEND. "Y discharg she extr we are COMMON that the prosperi from th as well i ple." Anot been fil contain Anot further Capt. commai made in Sound, coast in Two Oaks, Margat captain

a box of Heart of Oak, of 100 guineas value, to Messrs. Brougham, Denman and Lushington.

The Queen has addressed a Letter of thanks to the Lord Mayor, expressing her gratitude for the attention paid to her when visiting St. Paul's.

The Seamen in the port of London have presented an Address to the Queen.

The Duchess of Clarence has been happily delivered of—a daughter.

Four new frigates are to be built immediately at Plymouth yard.

Provisions are as cheap in Ireland as they were 50 years ago, but there is little money to go to-market with, and the Poor have hard times of it.

Sir H. Davy has been elected President of the Royal Society, vice Sir J. Banks, deceased.

Sir Walter Scott is elected President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in consequence of the resignation of Sir J. Hill.

The differences between the French and American Governments on the subject of Commerce, are said to have been adjusted.—The extra duties on either side are to be rescinded.

As an offset to the Address of the Lord Mayor and Corporation, a very loyal Address has been presented to his Majesty; who was pleased to make the following answer:

"I give you my sincere thanks for this loyal and respectful Address. It is particularly agreeable to me at this time, to receive such an assurance of your steadfast attachment to my person and government; and the sentiments with which you regard the attempts repeated with so much fury, to extirpate ALL, which till now has been regarded amongst us as sacred; and to destroy all the sources of British Liberty, Power, and Prosperity. Happily, such a spirit as that by which you are actuated, PREDOMINATES in this KINGDOM; and I well know the confidence that is due to the virtue and loyalty of the Great Body of the Nation; who manifest a just sense of the blessings they enjoy, by proof the most decisive, of their determination to DEFEND and PRESERVE THEM.

"You may rely on my support in the discharge of your duties, resulting from the extraordinary circumstances in which we are placed. We are engaged in ONE COMMON CAUSE; and I am very sensible that the honor of my Crown, and the prosperity of my Reign, are inseparable from the maintaining of the Constitution, as well as the true Interests of the People."

Another ex-officio information has been filed against Mr. Hunt for a libel contained in the Examiner.

Another attempt is to be made at further discoveries in the Polar seas. Capt. Parry it is said, will have the command. The attempt is not to be made in so high a latitude as Lancaster Sound, but to explore the American coast in a more southerly direction.

Twenty-six persons perished in the Oaks, West Indiaman, lately lost on Margate Sands, among whom were the captain and pilot.

The Yellow Fever in Spain, is stated to be very alarming. At Xeres, from the 22d to the 25th of October, 63 persons died of the yellow fever, and there were 219 new cases—608 were in the hospital. At Cadiz, from the 23d to the 25th of Oct. 3 deaths, 34 new cases.

The woollen manufactures in the most part of Yorkshire, are rapidly improving, and in some of them the workmen are fully employed—an advance in wool has consequently taken place in that county of 5s. a pack, and a further advance is expected from the increased demand.

Gore's Advertiser of the 30th of November, says, that the best informed merchants of London, speak of a revival of commerce towards the Spring.

Baron Bergami arrived at Paris on the 22d of Nov. accompanied by a secretary, a valet, a huntsman, and a courier—and if any reliance can be placed on the following article, it is quite probable her Majesty intends to make France her place of future residence.

PARIS, Nov. 25.

The Domain of Mongeron, near Paris, has recently been purchased for the Queen of England."

Dec. 21.

A meeting of the Livery will be held early in the ensuing month, to consider of the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the restoration of the Queen's name to the Liturgy.

Loyal Addresses to his Majesty have been presented from most of the large towns in Scotland.

The Austrian Army in Upper Italy, will be increased to 100,000 men; and is to be called—"The Army of the Holy Alliance."

The Times says that the Prince of Saxe Coburg is unremitted in his attentions to the Queen.

At the late Old Baily Sessions, 39 persons received sentence of death.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Marianne of Saxony, died Nov. 27.

It is stated, that two millions value in foreign grain is warehoused on the banks of the Thames.

Dec. 29.

A tragical event took place at Palermo. A body of Insurgents proceeded to the Powder manufactory to supply themselves; a quarrel took place; one of them fired his piece, the magazine blew up, and ninety persons instantly perished.

The German papers mention the death of Field Marshal Prince Schwartzberg.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.

The ship Rapid has arrived in the Delaware, 90 days from Bourdeaux, with Don Manuel Barcas, messenger for Spain on board, bearing the ratified Treaty for the Cession of the Floridas to the United States.

SPANISH AMERICAN ARMISTICE.

A letter from the Havana says, "Gen. Morillo has been some time here—penniless, powerless, and friendless. The late Armistice has excited such indignation among the Royalists, that his life has been in danger. He

escaped yesterday in disguise, on board the British brig Blucher.

Spanish patriot papers contain the Treaty of Armistice, &c. lately negotiated and ratified between Morillo and Bolivar, for six months.

KINGSTON, JAM. Jan. 19.

Extract of a letter from Panama, received in this City by his Majesty's ship Nautilus, from Porto Bello:

"On the night of the 12th November, the boats of the Independent Squadron, under the command of Lord Cochrane, succeeded in cutting out of the Port of Callao, a Spanish 36 gun frigate. The Hyperion, British, and Macedonian, American frigates, were in that port at the time, and, on the boats, (21 in number,) approaching the Spanish ship, some of them, on being hailed, said they belonged to the Macedonian. Lord Cochrane is said to have been severely wounded in the engagement. On the following day, a boat from the American frigate went ashore, when the greater part of the crew were murdered, and Capt. Downes, who was at Lima, was under the necessity of applying to the Vice-Roy to get an escort of 500 men to conduct him on board his ship, the inhabitants being so incensed at the supposed assistance granted to the boats by the Americans.

HALIFAX, March 9.

The Duties, imposed by the new Act, on articles imported from the U. States, are nearly as stated in our last paper, viz. Upon every Horse, Mare, or

Gelding	£2 10 0
Ox, over three years old,	1 15 0
Cow or head of young cattle	
3 years old and under	0 15 0
Sheep	0 13
Hog	1 0 0
Bbl. Apples or Pears	0 2 6
Cwt. of biscuit or hard bread	0 2 6

The whole proceeds of the Duties which may be collected by virtue of this Act; and all forfeitures and penalties incurred under it (excepting one moiety to the Informer,) are to be applied towards the Relief of the Poor of the County or Town, where the same may be collected. The Act, we understand, is not to be carried into effect, until the 25th day of the present month, (March) and will continue in force from thence to the 25th day of March, 1822.

To be Let,

THAT new House and Garden at present in the occupation of Dr. McGregor, possession to be given on the 1st of May next.

EWEN CAMERON.

March 28th, 1821.

Notice

to the Debtors and Creditors of JOHN BUCHANAN, of Point Prim, deceased, ALL Persons who stood indebted to the deceased at the time of his death are required to make payment forthwith to the Subscriber, and all Persons having any claims against the Estate of the deceased, are requested to lodge the same with the Subscriber.

William Johnston,
Administrator.

Feb. 20, 1820.

For the P. Co. Isld. Gazette.

For the future benefit of Prince Edward Island Fisheries, under the proposed Establishment, viz. "That it appears highly expedient that a Company be formed for the purpose of collecting and purchasing Fish," should not the principle, upon which they are conducted at Newfoundland be in some measure considered as a criterion?—Which with the following calculation, intended solely for the information of such as are not in reality "Piscators," are submitted.

In the first instance, the Merchants there do not hesitate, to supply, in the Spring of the year, such experienced Fishermen, as are desirous of shipping, as is termed, for the season, with all the common necessaries of life for themselves and families, at the same time leaving it optional with them, to claim at the end of the season, their wages in Bills; nearly the whole of which I have known prudent men to have saved.

The Fishing season there commences about the 15th of May and ends about the 15th October.

The Boats being equiped by the Merchants, with hooks, lines, and leads, are thus manned.

A boat-master, who is held responsible for the safe charge thereof, as well as for the crews conduct

The next hand on board is termed Midshipman, he is more particularly under the immediate eye of the Master, and although laboring with the crew, is invariably looked up to as a superior, and consequently bound to act as a stimula to the rest. He is therefore proportionally rewarded, receiving at the rate of about

The fore-ship-man now follows whom the cooking devolves upon, when not occupied in catching fish, his wages is about

And lastly, compleating the boats crew is the one termed captain, who in general is a youngster, on board other crafts denominated the cabin boy, he is allowed about

There are 5 other persons employed on shore to cure the ketch, they are denominated:

FIRST:	
The Cut Throat,	£12 0 0
Header,	20 0 0
Splitter,	40 0 0
Salter,	40 0 0
Master of Voyage,	100 0 0

On a moderate calculation each boat during a season should leave 400 quintals, allowing 5 boats to be employed at this rate they would yield 2000 quintals. The Salt requisite to save the same would be 233 Hhds. at 10s. equal to

Of which the Oil should pay 2-3

The boats employed are of the following dimensions in general 45 feet keel, 14 feet beam, and about 7 feet depth of hold, about 25 tons admeasurement, which stand the Owners in when fitted out for the season about £150 0 0
5 thereof equal to 750 0 0
The interest thereon, 5 pr. ct. 37 10 0
Wear and repair at least do. 37 10 0

According to this calculation it doth appear that 2000 quintals of Merchantable fish can be prepared for market at the rate of 4s. 3d. per quintal which by the sales of last year at Madeira and the Bay of Biscay would yield 15s. per quintal equal to

	£1500 0 0
Profit subject to deduction	£1074 3 4
Storage,	£50
Wharfage,	2
Clerk's Salary,	75
Compting House,	25
Fuel,	5
Stationary,	5
Postage,	10
Freight	500
Port Charges,	30
Insurance on first advance of 425l. 3s. 10d. at 3 per cent,	13
Commission on nett proceeds of 1500l. at 5 per cent,	75
	£790 0 0

Nett profit - £284 3 4

To realize a proportional ratio of profit the Company when formed here must collect their Fish at cash rate 4s. 3d. per quintal, or they never can pretend to meet, much less compete with Newfoundland (rival them must be placed beyond the reach of possibility) at Foreign markets.

If the proposers and supporters of the present mentioned establishment are really serious, let them prevail on their Piscator to favour the public with a simple tariff.

Prior to concluding those observations it may not be unnecessary to observe that some seasons occasionally admit of a greater ketch of fish than others, and to call the consideration of the reader to the foregoing calculation, whereby he will observe that 14 quintals are daily, from the commencement to the end of the season placed to the credit of 9 individuals as their daily labour.

Altho' aware that the Newfoundland Bankers may not thank me for thus exposing the low rates at which their ketch is to be truly estimated, yet I fell justified in exposing the fallacy of an undigested plan, obviously intended, (in my opinion with that of others) to effect a political object. My statement is intended to place an apparent absurdity in a just point of view which is of Tom, Dick and Harry, signing a Petition to His Excellency to call the General Assembly to enact regulations for an establishment not at all likely to be even effected under the proposed plan. How-

ever requisite it might be to meet the Assembly for the consideration of other important objects, at this inconvenient season, yet it should be felt that the Fisheries are of two great importance to be trifled with, and to be made a pretext for promoting the querulous intentions of the factious. PISQUATAQUA.

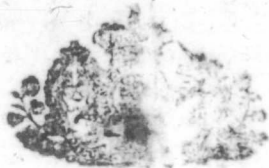
CHARLOTTE TOWN, March 27.

THEATRICALS.

Jephson's Tragedy of the Count of Narbonne, was performed on the Evening of the 22d inst. at the Charlotte-Town Theatre, and we may fairly say that the piece was well sustained: the female characters were particularly well performed—the Countess was a finished performance; Adelaide was very interesting, and Jaqueline, in her line, not less so—they shew encreasing talent and energy. The male characters shewed much judgment and impressive acting. The Acts followed in quick succession, and great regularity prevailed, with a small exception in the last scene. Several of the dresses were new and in appropriate costume, and the Statue of Alphonso was well executed. The after piece was the Romp.

We were sorry to observe so thin an audience upon that evening—particularly as the greatest pains were taken, and considerable expence was incurred, in bringing forward the piece. The Performers have lately had a meeting and have found it necessary to adopt new measures in their future arrangements. It has been determined that redoubled exertion shall be used in bringing forward new and popular performances,—commencing at an early hour, and proceeding with dispatch. The accounts of the Theatre are under investigation and the performers have given up their free admission Tickets, and it is supposed that three Plays will discharge, or nearly discharge, the debt of the Theatre, and the establishment will then be carried on by private Subscription: we understand that the proposed plan has given great satisfaction to the public, and that audiences select and numerous may be expected. The performers in the Orchestra will probably be amended, we have good reason to hope for the assistance of some tasteful Amateurs then; and upon the whole, we are of opinion, that a change advantageous to the public will take place—we say, to the public, because we consider the support of the Drama to be a public duty.—Independent of the moral lessons which are there so charmingly and artfully introduced, to carry our feelings with them—the very recital of those lessons promotes the study not only of history but of eloquence, and an emulation highly necessary in the youthful and the mature—an emulation which has pervaded in all refined countries from the days of Thespis and Æschylus to the present hour.

The Count of Narbonne, with the interesting Pantomime of the INDIANS, will be represented on Wednesday Evening next.



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 Third day of April next;

and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Twenty-ninth day of May 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 28th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. Carmichael, Colonial Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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 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 just demands against Mr. PHILIP BLATCH, of Oyster Bed Farm, Rastico, are requested to send in their Accounts for payment, and all those who stand indebted to him are requested to liquidate the same without further notice, he expecting to go to England this Spring. March 9.

Farm to be sold,

BY Private Sale, that pleasant situated and highly cultivated Farm, (lately occupied by Mr. George Westcomb,) adjoining Mr. Douglas's, comprising Common Lots Nos. 12 and 13, within the Royalty of Charlotte-Town. For particulars apply to

PAUL MABEY.

Charlotte-Town, Nov. 30, 1820.

Notice

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late JOHN MACAULAY, of Elliot River, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Six Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Mary M'Alay, Administratrix.

Donald Shaw, Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, March 14th, 1821.

To be Let,

THAT new House and Garden at present in the occupation of Dr. M'Gregor, possession to be given on the 1st of May next.

EWEN CAMERON.

March 28th, 1821.

Boston, March 17.

INDIA.

Extract of a Letter dated at Bombay, August 27.

"We are picking a quarrel with the Emirs of Sinde. It is said, that our army of Circars, under Sir Charles Colville, will take the field 16,000 strong, effective troops. The rains prevent the commencement of actual hostilities, and it probably will not be before October that the first blow will be struck. The Emirs of the Sinde are three brothers, Mahometans, said to be very warlike, powerful, and rich, not having ever been engaged in warfare with Europeans. The Sindeans are described as a very brave and athletic race of people, superior in their strength and stature to the Indians. We are not without fears, that at the period when this warfare commences there will be a simultaneous breaking out in the districts of central India, under the command of Sir John Malcolm, as many parts of them are by no means in a settled state."

We learn by the Levant, from Canton, that the Emperor of China died in July last, as was stated in the English paper; and that a difficulty existed in selecting his successor, there being two rival candidates for the throne.

A new and astonishing female singer is commanding the attention and admiration of the British public. A Miss Wilton has been engaged to sing at the Drury Lane Theatre 40 nights; for 800 guineas. She had performed three evenings and surpassed expectations—one of the evenings there was it is said, little less than £700 in the House.

Parliament were to re-assemble on the 22d of January, and it will depend upon what further measures are proposed by the ministry, in relation to the affairs of the Queen, whether the public mind will again be seriously agitated upon this subject. The next arrival will probably furnish us with matter of more interest than the present.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The Hon. C. Bathurst, entered this day on his duty as President of the Board of Control, in the place of Mr. Canning. Jan. 17.

We regret to hear that Lord Londonderry is dying. In case of his death, Lord Castlereagh must go out of Parliament, as no Irish Peer can sit for any Irish Borough or County.

It would seem, from the purchase by the Queen of Marlborough House, that she has determined not to leave the Kingdom, whatever measures may be fixed upon by the Ministers.

Jan. 23.

It is said, that Ministers have determined on renewing the offer to her Majesty of a suitable provision, on which she may retire; but that her name shall not be inserted in the Liturgy as Queen of the realm; and they calculate, on the question, a majority of from 70 to 100 in the House of Commons, including Mr. Wilberforce and his friends.

His Majesty will open the Session in person, with a Speech from the Throne; in which no allusion whatever will be made to the Queen.

Alderman Wood has given notice, that the great question relating to the LEGALITY of excluding her Majesty's name from the Liturgy, will be investigated in a Court of Law.

MONTREAL, March 7.

The House of Assembly have unanimously elected James Stewart, Esq. of this city, as a Provincial Agent, to repair to London, and transact the business of the Canadas at the Mother Country. The salary proposed is £2,000 per ann.

THE QUEEN'S ALPHABET.

By the Hon. W. H. J. Scott.

[From the Morning Chronicle.]

- A was an awning, that covered the Queen.
- B was a Bergami, not to be seen.
- C was a Copley, with a quiline beak.
- D was a Denman who quoted some Greek.
- E was an Eldon who sends the King's writ.
- F was a Flinn that went into a fit.
- G was a Gifford that pockets large fees.
- H was a Hownam, who fell on his knees.
- I was the Inn that Dame Barbara kept.
- J was Jerusalem, where they all slept.
- K was a Keppel, who saw the Queen walk.
- L was a Lindsay, who heard people talk.
- M was Majocci, who swore in September.
- N was the Nothing that he could remember.
- O was Ompteda, a crony of Cooke's.
- P was a partner of Williams and Brooks.
- Q was the Queen much exposed to attack.
- R was Rastelli whom Powell sent back.
- S was a Sacchi, be-booted and hatted.
- T was the Truth, if he could but get at it.
- V was Vassalli who swore all he could.
- W was Wisdom, and also is Wood.
- X was the Ex-Chancellor, living in Clover.
- Y was the Yacht that they did not send over,
- Z was the Zealot that brought her to Dover.

MERMAID.—A real Mermaid arrived at London, by the Borneo, from Bencoolen, Sumatra; it is a perfect human shape from the head to the middle and the rest is a tail like that of a Dolphin.

For the P. O., *Isld. Gazette.*

The truly forbidding aspect, which the trade of this country appears ready to exhibit the ensuing summer, should naturally prompt us to acquire a knowledge of whatever would likely enable us to overcome the difficulties under which we labour.

The extreme scarcity of money, and the impossibility of making payments for whatever is imported into the country, are circumstances severely felt by every person engaged in trade, and I believe, in general, by every other. We, however, murmur at the change which has taken place, within the last four or five years, without being stimulated by the distress to which it has reduced us; and we only seem to look for those temporary remedies, to which we have formerly been accustomed, such as an American war, which may raise the price of produce at Halifax and Newfoundland; or a great demand for timber, which would enable the merchants, for a short time, to make remittances for the goods they import; not considering, that if either of these should happen, their duration will be short, and that we will be again left, labouring under the same embarrassments, with which, we have now to combat.

Impressed with these ideas, we blame the country, and easily persuade ourselves, that there is not scope in it for adventure. But the truth is, that we are either not aware of the sources of wealth which it places within our grasp; or for want of spirit and enterprise, do not take the advantage of them.

If we believe, that it is not in our own power, to ameliorate our present sufferings, to make the Agriculture of the Island flourish, and its Commerce revive and prosper, we must be blindly wedded to the most gross prejudices.

Though the different systems of political economists vary; they all come pretty nearly to the same conclusion, and agree that wealth is produced by the concurrence of land, labor, capital and commerce. The two first, and the last of these, are certainly placed within our power; and if we do but exert ourselves in time, the small capitals which we possess, will be quite sufficient to answer our purposes, and to produce greater; and we may feel confidently assured, that if we follow the pursuits of Agriculture and Commerce, with spirit, perseverance and industry; the superior natural advantages which we possess, will enable us to surmount every other obstacle.

The timber trade, has been the radical evil, which has left this country, as yet, almost an uncultivated waste. It has diverted the inhabitants from their farms, as the nominal sum they received for what timber they made, was greater, than the nominal value of what their lands produced: not thinking of this serious difference. That by applying their labor to the cultivation of their lands, they were making valuable farms, which would repay them with abundant gain: whereas, by devoting their time to the

making of timber, their farms lay neglected, they paid a high price for provisions, and indeed, for every thing else; and the facility, with which they could procure spirituous liquors, with the necessity, as they thought, of using them, have led many into such a habit of drinking, as to have acquired an attachment for it, that will last as long as they exist.

The timber trade, however, as its sources are nearly exhausted, is now nearly over; and necessity will, in some measure, compel the husbandman to allot his time and attention to the cultivation of the soil. And, as the merchant cannot procure either timber or money to pay for such articles as we want from other countries, necessity will likewise compel him to procure some other commodities to answer his purpose. For, though the produce of the country, in its present state, be sufficient to furnish what is barely necessary, for the existence of its inhabitants; yet, without commerce, we will want the conveniences, the comforts, and the luxuries of life.

Hence, in order to insure the prosperity of this Island, and acquire wealth; Agriculture and Commerce are the resources, to which we must devote our most serious attention. "The advantages of Agriculture and Commerce are reciprocal, whatever hurts trade is in fact destructive of culture, and the best way to encourage Agriculture is to excite other kinds of industry, affording a ready market for the exchange of corn and other commodities; that is, to make it subservient to Commerce."*

In a new country like this, where the farmers are ignorant of Agricultural arrangements; as making farm yards, forming composts, and reducing vegetables and other substances to manures; as well as procuring good seeds, and a better breed of cattle, it is absolutely necessary, that an Agricultural Society should be formed. The very great advantages which Nova-Scotia has derived from her societies of this kind, should alone, be sufficient, to emulate us to imitate her example.

The fisheries are the only resource now left, by which the mercantile part of the inhabitants can expect to emancipate themselves from bankruptcy and poverty: and it is very seriously to be hoped, that they will use their utmost endeavours to follow them, with unanimity, and with spirit: and that they may likewise be enabled to grasp the wealth that is so happily placed within their reach.

The advantages produced by, and attendant on the fisheries of this Island, if prosecuted with energy, confidence and security, would be both numerous and great. The demand for every kind of provisions would be increased; consequently husbandry excited. Money would become more abundant, as there would then be no occasion to send any of the money brought into the country to Halifax or other places. The population would increase rapidly; as commerce never fails to attract and attach

*Dr. Adam Smith's enquiry into the Wealth of Nations.

people to a country; and property of every kind would then become truly valuable.

When a country is well cultivated, and when its commerce becomes profitable and extensive—then it may, with truth be said, that that country flourishes, that its inhabitants have become respectable, that knowledge becomes general and that the pleasures and comforts of social life are enjoyed.

JUNIUS.

Charlotte-Town, April 4th, 1821.

To Mr. PISQUATAQUA.

Your letter in the last Gazette "for the future benefit of the fisheries of Prince Edward Island," has excited general notice and universal disgust. Its notoriety arises from no merit, either in its matter or composition, but from the surprise all honest minds are struck with, that any one should have the hardihood under a feigned signature, to libel every man of character and repute in the Colony.

Your letter is not intended to convey information, but to disseminate slander, it is not designed to benefit the fisheries, but to stifle them in their birth; it breathes the worst of all spirits, a wish to excite dissention between the governors and the governed, to create distrust where harmony and confidence is on every account so desirable, and where I trust, they still may exist, in spite of all your efforts to disturb them.

The mask under which you write, forbids my knowing you, but from the season of the year it is plain, you are a resident in the Colony. You cannot therefore avoid knowing that the gentlemen most active and eager in promoting the fishing were persons of the first character and respectability in the Colony, that they were not rash and desperate speculators, but plain practical men of property, associated together for plain practical purposes. Do you not know the extinction of our staple trade in timber, our merchants without commerce, our farmers without a market, the disappearance of specie, and no occupation in activity, but the Attorney and the Bailiff; society itself returning to its earliest elements, and trade reverting to barter. The most careless observer, must know this to be our actual state, and surely did you possess one kindly feeling for the land that cherishes you, you would have applauded any honest project for the alleviation of so much distress. But you Sir, have no sympathy in common with the country you live in, you can have no stake in it, whether it rises or falls, whether its commerce is prosperous or the reverse; whether its agriculture languishes or advances must be matter of indifference to you.

Could I penetrate the veil which now disguises you, I think you would be found to be a person without property in the Island, without progeny, without any of those natural ties in the country, which give a real interest in its concerns, and a right to interfere in them; but be you what you may, whether you be one of those obscure strangers who leave the banks of Newfoundland to winter here,

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or be an emigrant of a higher cast, you are an enemy to the land you live in, you have volunteered a false and slanderous libel on all that is respectable in the Colony. You charge those who wish to promote the fishing with an intent "to effect a political object" and that the respectful application to the Lieut. Governor to assemble the Legislature to enact laws for their protection was a "pretext for promoting the *querulous* intentions of the factious." I deny the charge, and I think, were we respectively unmasked that my denial might perhaps, weigh nearly as much as your assertion, and I defy you to the proof of it.

I do know, as certainly as any such thing can be known, that no object political or factious was connected with the petition to his Excellency, that it had no design but the one it really professed, to obtain for the fisheries such legislative enactments as are necessary to protect them, and without which, it is admitted on all hands, a fishery cannot exist. Has any thing been evinced at any of the meetings on this matter, of a factious disposition, or a wish to mix any topic foreign to the fisheries.

I have attended these meetings, and have heard nothing but dry business like details very coolly submitted and calmly considered—had you been there you must have heard the same, and might have received some of the information and instruction you seem so much to want. But, Sir, it is unnecessary to endeavour the refutation of the foul calumny; you make your charge without reason, or circumstance, or probability—it is mere downright vulgar assertion, with no shadow of likelihood to support it; I have always heard, that he who affirms must prove: I have already defied you to the proof of it in the strong conviction that you will not dare repeat it.

The names of the persons, who take an interest in the fisheries are a sufficient guarantee of their sincerity, and that they have no object other than what they profess, and if topics for dissatisfaction were wanting to discard upon, the disguise of cod-fishing was a singular one to assume for its accomplishment, but tho' such topics lay scattered thick around them, yet all allusion to them has been avoided, in short all good men were anxious to promote any project that would revive the drooping industry of the country, and all wise men to avoid every thing that might be an obstacle in any quarter.

But you, Sir, have stepped in and done your humble endeavour, in the way of mischief; you have laboured in your vocation to the best of your abilities, and done what in you lay to sow disension, and to thwart the honest industry of a suffering country—but I trust your aim will be disappointed, and that the good sense and good temper of all sides will triumph over the malice and intrigue of a common enemy.

Your parade of fishing details, like your composition, is really far beyond the pale of a criticism, any one who

takes the pains to examine your calculations will see that they are full of blunders, that even assuming your own data codfish must cost 14s. instead of 4s. 3d. the quintal.

In short that with all the apparent minuteness of your own statement, you do not know even the Newfoundland fishery, and tho' you ring the changes on the names of the *header*, the *splitter*, the *cut-throat* and the *salter*, and seem to repose with delight, in the recollection of these refined occupations, yet even there you are but a pretender.

If you make any reply to these remarks you may hear farther from

A SPLITTER.

Charlotte-Town, April 5th, 1821.

MR. EDITOR,

As duelling is at present held in such high repute by the *high spirited* young gentleman of this place, I think myself warranted in saying something on the absurdity of so foolish and sinful a practice, especially where it is resorted to on the most trivial occasions. I therefore for the good of the public and especially for those who have been bred at the school of honor, submit the following lines on the subject which are at your disposal if you think them worthy of a place in your useful paper.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
BENEVOLUS.

ON DUELLING.

Beware of confounding the sacred name of honor, with that brutal prejudice which puts every virtue to the point of the sword, and serves only to make brave scoundrels.

In what does this prejudice consist? In the most barbarous and extravagant opinion that ever entered the human mind; namely, that courage may supply the place of all the duties of society; that a man is no longer a cheat, a knave, a slanderer, but civil, humane and polite; that lies become truths, thefts lawful, treachery honesty, and infidelity commendable, so long as he can maintain all this, sword in hand. That the best reparation for an affront is a wound, and that we are never to blame with any man, provided we kill him. There is I confess, another kind of encounter, which mixes gentility with cruelty, and in which the duel terminates with the first blood that is drawn.—The first blood! great God! and what would you do with the first blood, savage beast? Would you drink it? Did ever any of the most valiant men of antiquity, once think of revenging their personal injuries by duels? Did Cæsar ever send a challenge to Cato, or Pompey to Cæsar, for all the affronts they reciprocally gave each other? And was the greatest commander of Greece dishonoured for having suffered himself to be threatened by a cudgel? It may be alledged that as times change so do manners. But are they all equally salutary? and may we not venture to inquire, whether the manners of the times are such as are strictly compatible with true honor? No, honor is immutable, it depends not on prejudices; it can neither be extinguish-

ed nor revived; but has its eternal source in the heart of the just man, and in the invariable rule of its duties. If duels were unknown to the wisest, the bravest and most virtuous people on earth, I maintain that it is not an honorable institution, but an abominable, cruel fashion, worthy of its barbarous origin. It remains to be discovered, whether an honest man, where his own life, or that of a fellow creature, is at stake, should be biassed by fashion, and whether there would not be more courage in braving, than yielding to it. How would that man act who is a slave to such a prejudice in a country where contrary customs reign?

At Messina or Naples, he would be obliged to wait in the corner of a street for his enemy, and stab him behind, because such a proceeding is styled courage in that country; and they do not make honor consist in giving our enemy a chance of destroying us, but in killing him ourselves.

The upright man whose whole life has been irreproachable, and who never gave any proofs of cowardice, would be the more honored for refusing to stain himself with murder. Always ready to serve his country, to protect the feeble, to fulfil the most hazardous duties, and to defend even with his blood all that are dear to him, in every just and honorable rencounter: he shews in his proceedings that steady and unshaken resolution, which is never possessed without true courage. Secure in the rectitude of his own conscience, he walks without fear, and neither avoids nor seeks his enemy: We may easily perceive that he is less afraid of death than of a bad action; and that he dreads the crime, but not the danger.

If any infamous prejudices arise for a moment against him, all the days of his honorable and well spent life, are so many witnesses that confound them; and in so uniform a conduct, we judge of one action by all the rest.

Your suspicious and quarrelsome gentlemen, who are always ready to give affronts, are in general brutes, who, fearful of being publicly shewn the contempt they are held in, endeavour to cover, by some affair of honor, the infamy of their whole lives. Such people always make one effort to acquire a name, that they may have a right of concealing themselves the rest of their lives.

True courage is more constant and less eager; it is always what it ought to be, it must neither be stimulated nor restrained. The worthy carry it every where with them: into battle, against the enemy: in company to defend truth, and the absent; in their beds to teach them to support pain and death. The strength of soul which inspires it always exists. It continually places virtue above events, and does not consist in fighting, but in fearing nothing. What answer did the gallant and fearless Colonel Gardiner, who was an honor to the British army, return to one who tried to provoke him to fight a duel. "I am really afraid of sinning tho' you know I am not afraid of fighting."

I shall conclude by saying that if these high spirited gentlemen would follow the example of this truly great man who was as good a soldier as he was a christian, they would neither disgrace themselves nor their country.

MR. EDITOR,

SIR,—Looking a few days back into the works of a celebrated French author, I observed the following anecdote, which may convey instruction to the minds of youth, and tend to convince them of that kind of conduct which leads to true glory, keeping in view, that the example is set even by a Heathen. "Euribades the Lacedæmonian generalissimo of the Greek allies, on board the fleet which was sent against the Persians, not bearing that Themistocles the chief of the Athenians, who was but a youth, should so stiffly oppose his opinion, lifted up his cane to strike him; Themistocles without any concern, strike and welcome, says he if you will but hear me. Euribades, surprised at his coolness, did indeed hear him, and following the advice of the young Athenian gave battle in the Straights of Salamis, and obtained the famous victory which saved Greece, and acquired Themistocles' immortal glory."

Yours,
AN OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR,

Sir,—By inserting the following Acrostic you will greatly oblige, Yours, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Election is a doctrine most certainly true,
Let others condemn it as foolish and new,
Election in Scripture is clearly taught,
Caleban Election? I do not mean that.
The Election of Scripture is conditional and just,
In that of Geneva, 'tis you can't and you must,
On the face of the former, is the impress of truth,
Now look at the latter, how dark and uncouth.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1821.

The Mail made up at the Post-Office upon the 1st was delayed, by the state of the ice, for some days at the Wood-Islands, however, Mr. Smith, (the Conductor) proceeded with two men, at great hazard, and returned on Wednesday last, coasting the shore from the Wood Islands, round into the Harbours mouth, and brought with him the January Mail. We find nothing later from Europe than we before received.

We find a statement (via the U. S.) of a most destructive fire at Paramaribo, the capital of Surinam—where 1500 buildings were consumed. It is said 10,000 souls were thus driven naked into the streets.

The late assassin like attack upon the liberty of the Press and the Office of this Gazette, by breaking the sash and seven panes of glass, of one of the windows, has justly excited much public indignation. To shew what appears to be the provocation, and the particulars attending it, we submit the following facts—which with the late accumulation of crime, and consequent punishments themselves in the Colony, must exhibit to the world that we are rapidly progressing in the refinement of guilt.

At midnight upon the 2d inst. the family were awakened by a loud crash, and upon a search the sash of the window was found broken with seven panes of the glass:—a quart bottle was also found upon the floor of the Room containing a P. E. Island Gazette, upon the margin of which was written, amongst other low malignant obscenity, "He means shortly to burn the Printer's Premises.—This very polite assurance of the perpetrator was written opposite to an article sent to this Office, as taken from a Canadian Paper, commencing Advertisement.—Cornelius O'Trigger, &c. and could by no means be construed to apply to any individual except by one whose guilty mind could only attach it to himself.

This very polite writer also acquaints "Blackguards" that he "breaks windows in Town and Country." He certainly must well know the meaning of the word blackguard who could allow a resentment, however strongly provoked to have wrought so dastardly a depredation—a depredation not to be palliated by insanity. What heart possessed of any feeling, if the most deeply injured, could allow a malignity "which oversteps the modesty of nature" to assail the peaceful dwelling of a mother with tender infants, in the dead hour of night.—What must have been the consequence had the bottle been thrown in, come in contact with one or the other? in all probability immediate death. We must certainly, and very justly assure the accomplices in this nefarious conduct (if possibly there could be any) that their fire-side instruction must have been every thing but amiable, and that their maturer years have fully ripened with their first rudiments. From all such heroes, acquaintances or friends, the Lord deliver us.

A Reward of £10 is hereby offered to any one who will give information to the conviction of any person who may have criminally assisted in this foul depredation.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Tom, Dick and Harry," and "Priscilla Puzzle," were received too late for this day's paper.

DIED. At Frederickton, New Brunswick, on the 15th ult. the Rev. A. C. AVARD, Wesleyan Missionary. His four years of probation were nearly expired, and from the improvement he made during that period in knowledge and piety, he promised fair for extensive usefulness. Behold HE taketh away who shall hinder him?

On Monday morning, in the 71st year of her age, Mrs. JANE WILLIAMS, late of Plymouth. She has resided in this country for several years much respected for her many good qualities, and is much regretted by her friends and acquaintances. Her remains were interred on Thursday last attended by a numerous train of the friends of the family.

HALIFAX, March 19.

London accounts a day or two later than those previously received, were brought by the Cherub, which arrived on Thursday last from Boston, but they possess little additional interest. The Congress about to assemble at Laybach appears to attract much of the attention of European Politicians. Whether the Sovereigns of Spain and Naples attended or not we think a matter of very little consequence.—They can enter into no engagements in opposition to the views of their subjects.

JAMES MUNROE, Esq. has been re-elected President of the United States of America; on the 5th inst. he took the usual Oaths of Office.

AMERICAN FINANCES.

Some of the Opposition papers in America accuse the President, of having, in his late Speech, given too flattering a statement of their fiscal concerns, calculated to deceive those who are not already acquainted with the real situation of their financial prospects:—Last year it was found requisite to borrow no less than 3,000,000 of dollars, to supply the deficiency of the National Revenue; and we have now before us a Philadelphia paper of the 17th inst. in which we observe an advertisement, dated March 14, 1821, and signed by W. H. Crawford, Sect. of the Treasury, offering to contract for 4,000,000 of dollars for the present year, part of a loan of 5,000,000, authorised by an Act of Congress, passed March 3, 1821. The bidding to be for stock bearing an interest of 5 per cent. per ann. to be paid in quarterly payments, and redeemable any time after the first January, 1835. Proposals for sums, not less than 10,000 dollars, will be received until the 14th prox.—Going on thus, the loan for the next year may be expected to extend to eight or ten Millions; and that too, in a time of profound peace!

FOR SALE,

AT New-London, 25 Acres of Land, together with an excellent Mill-Stream, whereon a Mill had been formerly erected,—part of the old Dam is still standing, it is a most advantageous and central situation for a Grist-Mill, there not being one nearer than Rastico or Prince-Town. Also, a Lot of 2 Acres of Land, situated on Yankey Hill, and adjoining a House and Lot formerly occupied by Mr. Smith, it is an eligible situation for a Store and Fishery.

Also, Pasture Lot 194, Charlotte-Town Royalty, nearly adjoining Mr. Robert M'Donalds, Prince Town Road.

For particulars apply to
JAS. D. HASZARD.

Notice.

ALL Persons due and owing the Estate of the late JAMES CRECHTON, Surgeon, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, and all Persons having legal demands against the said Estate are requested to furnish the same duly attested on or before the 1st day of April 1821, for liquidation to
Joseph Atkinson,
Administrator.

Dec. 9th, 1820.

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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 Third day of April next: I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and to do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Twenty-ninth day of May 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 28th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. E. Carmichael, Colonial Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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 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 McKay,
J. N. Le Page,

Charlotte-Town, September 25th, 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons having just demands against Mr. PHILIP BLATCH, of Oyster Bed Farm, Rastico, are requested to send in their Accounts for payment, and all those who stand indebted to him are requested to liquidate the same with out further notice, he expecting to go to England this Spring. March 9.

Farm to be sold,

BY Private Sale, that pleasant situated and highly cultivated Farm, (lately occupied by Mr. George Westcomb,) adjoining Mr. Douglas's, comprising Common Lots Nos. 12 and 13, within the Royalty of Charlotte-Town. For particulars apply to

PAUL MABEY.

Charlotte-Town, Nov. 30, 1820.

Notice

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late JOHN MACAULAY, of Elliot River, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Six Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Mary M' Aulay, Administratrix.
Donald Shaw, Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, March 14th, 1821.

To be Let,

THAT new House and Garden at present in the occupation of Dr. M'Gregor, possession to be given on the 1st of May next.

EWEN CAMERON.

March 28th, 1821.

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 hath been signified to me that the said Act passed in August 1817 received the Royal Allowance. All persons are called upon to take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

viz. "An Act to continue 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 contained." (since expired)

"An Act to amend an Act made and passed in the Twentieth year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled an Act to prevent the cutting of Pine or other Trees without permission of the Proprietor, and to prevent the cutting down and destroying of Fences."

"An Act to enable Creditors more easily to recover their Debts from Co-partners and joint Debtors."

"An Act to regulate the admission of Barristers, Attornies and Solicitors."

"An Act for repealing certain parts of an Act made and passed in the Fourteenth year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled an Act for regulating the measure of Boards, and all other kinds of Lumber, and for appointing Officers to survey the same, and for declaring what shall be deemed Merchantable Timber for exportation."

Given under my hand and the Seal of this Island at Charlotte-Town, this Sixteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,

J. E. CARMICHAEL, Col. Sec'y.

God save the King.

Notice is hereby given, THAT CHARLOTTE-TOWN FAIR,

will be held on Tuesday the 29th May next, for the Sale of Cattle of all descriptions, Cheese, Butter, and Agricultural Produce.

JAMES GIBSON,
Market Clerk.

N. B. The Market will be held as usual on the Wednesday following.

Charlotte-Town, April 24th, 1821.

Private Secretary's Office,
April 24th, 1821.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. G. R. GOODMAN, to be Harbour and Ballast Master, for the Port of Charlotte-Town, including the Hillsborough, York, and Elliot Rivers, in the room of Mr. Peter Smith, who resigns.

By Command,

G. SIDNEY SMITH, Private Sec'y.

SPORTS OF THE MOB!

During the illumination for the Queen a respectable young woman in company with her husband, in going up Holborn, on Monday night, had her nose nearly carried away and her face dreadfully disfigured, by some miscreant discharging a pistol in her face. The same night as a procession of fellows bearing torches, were going along Long-acre, firing off pistols and throwing squibs, one of them threw a squib under the feet of the spirited horses in a carriage, in which were three ladies and a gentleman, which frightened the horses and they plunged forward amongst the crowd, when the wheels passing over a man's neck killed him on the spot; a boy had likewise both his legs broken in the crowd. At the top of Saffron-hill, a gang of desperate ruffians procured six or eight pieces of small cannon from a broker's shop, which they placed across the street, and fired them repeatedly, by which many persons of both sexes were severely injured. Between 11 and 12 o'clock a fire broke out at the house of a cooper, on little Saffron-hill, by which every thing in the kitchen and shop were burnt, together with between £40 and £50 in notes. When the fire was subdued, a cat was found in the corner of the kitchen, nearly burnt to death, with a link tied to its tail, and which some incendiary set fire to and threw in at the kitchen window.

Private Secretary's Office,
April 27th, 1821.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Licences of Occupation, which have been issued for the following Lots in Charlotte-Town, viz.

- No. 67, in the first hundred,
- Nos. 70, 72, 73, in the second hundred,
- No. 57, in the third hundred,
- No. 90, in the fourth hundred,
- No. 45, in the fifth hundred,

have this day been cancelled by order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor. The terms not having been complied with.

By Command,
G. SIDNEY SMITH,
Private Sec'y.

FOR QUEBEC,
the fine new fast sailing



Schooner **CHERUB,**

burthen per Register 80 tons. For freight or passage apply to the Subscriber. She will be ready to sail on or about the 20th May.

C. W. TOWNSHEND

April 24th, 1821.

For the P. Ed. Island Gazette.

— Say you so! say you so?
 "Then I say unto you again, you are a shallow,
 cowardly hind, and you lie.—What a frosty
 spirited rogue is this?—Zounds and I
 were by this rascal, I could brain him with his
 Lady's fan.—What a pagan rascal is this?
 an Infidel.—O! I could divide myself,
 and go to buffets, for moving such a dish of skim-
 med milk with so honorable an action!"

K. Hen. IV. Act II, Scene III.

MR. EDITOR,

Allow us to submit the following facts and observations to the perusal of the public, through the medium of the Prince Edward Island Gazette; in reply to a defamatory, and scurrilous communication that appeared in your useful paper of the 31st ult. under the fictitious name of "PISQUATAQUA." We must acknowledge Sir, it is with some degree of diffident reluctance, that we now appear before the public in the character of commentators, admonishers, or castigators: and had we not been persuaded, that many of the unwary and ignorant in whose hands that nefarious communication might fall, may be too thoughtless or undiscerning to distinguish between genuine truths and sophisticated falsehoods; we should have suffered Pisquataqua, and his mischievous productions to have descended peaceably to the shades of oblivion, from whence he and his offspring originated, and to which place they must speedily return. But for the information of the public, we must beg leave to state, that the gloomy and unfavourable aspect which trade and commerce have lately assumed, together with the almost total disappearance of specie, and every other exportable article of real or nominal value within our power, alarmed the more sensible part of the community, and drew their attention, to devise some tangible ways and means to support the public, as well as private credit of the Colony, and prevent or parry the general failure which has been for some time hovering over our heads, and threatening the annihilation of commerce in the Island.

An Advertisement that appeared in the Prince Edward Island Gazette of the 5th of February last, and a Letter from *Piscator* on the Fisheries, drew together a very large and respectable meeting of the gentlemen and merchants of the Island for the purpose of taking into consideration the deplorable state of the mercantile pursuits and the utility of a number of individuals, associating themselves into a *Fishing Company*, and establishing a West India trade in this Colony:—the sitting of the Supreme Court at that time, afforded an opportunity for many of the country gentlemen to be present, as well as nearly the whole of the representative body of the Island.

The subject, with all its ramifications, and tendencies were investigated by, and before a very respectable and numerous attended meeting:—the *pros* and *cons* were sifted, and debated by gentlemen of the first talent and information; and the result of such enquiry, was what every thinking, dispassionate, and unprejudiced person might naturally expect; after acquainting themselves with the

precarious state of our trade, and the necessity of such a measure at this critical period, it was finally agreed that "It appeared highly expedient, that a Company be formed for the purpose of collecting and procuring Fish." And amongst other things Mr. Editor, it was considered, on the suggestion and arguments of some of the learned gentlemen of the bar, that the existing laws of the Colony were insufficient to protect Fishermen and their fishing apparatus, from the vindictive oppression and wanton sacrifice of any persons, who might have it in their power, through caprice or otherwise, to harass and annoy them with arrests, &c. during the fishing season. And in consequence of such suggestion, it was resolved, that a petition should be respectfully presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; informing his Excellency of the intention of the Merchants and others, *virtually* concerned in the welfare of the Island, to embark in the fisheries; and praying his Excellency to convene the Legislature at an early day; and amongst other public business, to enact such laws, as should appear requisite to protect *bona fide* Fishermen, and their property, during the fishing months. The necessity of such salutary enactments is fully demonstrated by the invidious carping of Pisquataqua.

We would like to ask the public individually and collectively, what protection or treatment such a Company would have to expect from a character like Pisquataqua, if he had the power of annoying them; or if such an individual, should happen to be placed in any judicial authority, where he would have an opportunity of venting his spleen and malevolence, under the cloak of a Royal Commission, or feigned justice: without the powerful arm of the law to protect them, and restrain him?—We can guess the answer—the unfortunate individual, who would ask for, or depend on such grace, would be going like a soldier, *on the forlorn hope.*

It is unnecessary Sir, for us to comment on the fate of that petition, or to conjecture what were the probable reasons of its failure.—But it is hard to pass over the expectations of a sanguine, but disappointed and disheartened populace, which then appeared for a moment, reanimated and enraptured by the pleasing anticipation of a profitable fishery being carried on in the Island, a revival of trade, and return of specie. It was in fact Sir, considered, that the fishery was the only ostensible means of re-establishing ourselves in the scale of commerce, of turning redundant labor to beneficial and general account, and of insuring the future existence and salvation of the Colony.

But alas! Mr. Editor, in the midst of the reviving hopes of distressed poverty, of unrequited and discouraged industry and unmerited wretchedness,

"Comes a frost, a killing frost,
 "And when they think
 "—their emancipation is approaching,
 "—nips the root"

Here comes in hostile array, against

the very foundation head of their hopes and expectations, the nefarious lucubrations of some fastidious demagogue, whose disaffection to the people, and common interests of the Colony; whose disaffection to philanthropy, and general industry, has manifestly involved him, in a most notorious train of egregious and palpable falsehoods.—There comes a thing, half Indian, half Roman under the shape of a "*Pisquataqua*,"

"If shape it might be called; that shape had none
 "Distinguishable, in member, joint or limb,
 "Or substance might be called; that show seemed;
 "For each seemed either. Black it stood as night,
 "Fierce as the furies, terrible as hell,
 "And shook a dreadful dart."

breathing the viens of feverish suspicion, and arousing dormant animosity, administering poison to convalescent despair, and slandering the most respectable individuals in the community:—Here comes this *Pisquataqua*, basely insinuating to the Executive Government, that the Inhabitants of this Island wanted to catch *cod-fish* for "*political purposes*," but Sir,

"Against the head which innocence secures,
 "Insidious malice aims her darts in vain,
 "Blown back by the powerful hand of Heaven."

We believe, Mr. Editor, that there are but few amongst us, who have either heard or read of people fishing with *hooks and lines* for *political purposes*; since the days of the *Apostle Peter*. It must be allowed Sir, that he fished for money, to pay a tax, which was in itself political; and if *Pisquataqua* has ever read of him, well might he say *Saint Peter* was a political fisherman.—But will he tell either the Executive or us, that *St. Peter* did wrong, when acting in obedience to the divine mandate of the Saviour of the world, and well would it be for us, and the Colony in general, if we would follow the exemplary precedent set by the *Messiah* in this instance; who, when money was scarce, and no funds out of which to pay the taxes; ordered *Peter* to go and cast his line into the water, and the first fish he should catch, to take a piece of money out of its mouth and pay the taxes. Now Sir, we will leave it with the casuists to decide, whether this was metaphorically spoken or not, and that that fish which *Peter* caught, was not actually sold to raise money for the purpose of defraying the demand of the tax-gatherers; and that this inference may be drawn from the premises; that *God* in his wisdom, has left no part of the habitable globe in which man is placed, without making sufficient provision for his temporal subsistence, if he would but properly exercise and apply the faculties and talents, with which he is endowed, for the purpose of acquiring such providential support. Surely if *Pisquataqua* had bestowed one half of the attention on the goodness of the Creator, and on the lives and virtues of the primitive fishermen in *St. Peter's* time, as he has on the history of the *Newfoundland Cut-Throats, Headers, Salters, Splitters, &c. &c.* with which he appears so conversant—he would have had more of the christian about him, than to volunteer his services for the purpose of disseminating discord and dissention, where the reverse is so much required; and adding

a refinement to misery and Poverty already too acute.

Little did we think Sir, ten days ago, that there was an individual breathing the hospitable air of Prince Edward Island, who had suffered misanthropy to suck so much of the milk of humanity from his nature, as to render him capable of deliberately paralyzing, and destroying the only probable, and remaining hope of *desponding indigence*. Fain would we persuade ourselves that Pisquataqua has acted from *passion*, and not from *principle*; and that if he was acquainted, with one half of the difficulties that the poor people which live along the shores of this Island, labour under, for want of proper encouragement in the fisheries, and the alleviation it would be to their many wants and embarrassments, *sophister* as he is, he would not have had turpitude enough to have lent his aid and ingenuity, for the purpose of frustrating so necessary and beneficial an establishment. An establishment of all others, which in the present critical and embarrassing situation of the Island, demands our most particular care and attention. An establishment, from whose resources, and no other, we must look for our existence as a trading and commercial Colony. An establishment, that the very *soul* of the Island, now depends on for its *salvation*, and as such should be particularly nursed and encouraged. The individual must be worse than an infidel, who would basely avail himself of any misunderstanding that exists between the Executive Government and the people, or insiduously borrow the ear of power for the purpose of misrepresenting and distorting the design of such an institution, and to forcibly hold industry by the halter, to be trebly mounted by poverty, oppression and calumny—and to be eternally spurred by the goading heels of necessity and wretchedness!—If such treatment, is calculated to render people *querulous*? God knows the inhabitants of this Island, have had many opportunities and chances lately, of catching the infection and becoming *querimonius*.

Pisquataqua's fallacious statement of the proceeds of Newfoundland bankers, is evidently done with a view of intimidating the Island merchants from embarking in the "*Fisheries*," and that that lethargic independence, and morbid inactivity which they have for some time past been influenced by, would have prevented them from sifting his *sophistical* statement or account—otherwise what could have been his motive? or what the quantity of his assurance and hardihood? to tell the world, through a public news-paper, that Newfoundland merchants could procure their fish for 4s. 3d. per quintal—that a vessel of 48 tons burthen could be equipped and put into a fishing establishment for £150! If this is the case, why in the name of common sense, and in the face of common economy, do the Newfoundlanders buy vessels from our Islanders, at nearly *ten pounds per ton*? Why do the Halifax merchants and Yankeys (poor simpletons in trade,)

give 12s. 6d. per quintal for fish, if they might be had in Newfoundland for 4s. 3d.!!—O! Pisquataqua, Pisquataqua! this must surely be an absurdity of the first magnitude and worthy of the capacious noddle that gave it birth, but unworthy of human belief—a palpable falsehood, appearing so much in its own character, that it has not a rag or semblance of truth or probability to cover its wretched nakedness;—the illegitimate offspring of an unnatural connection—foisted on the world by an unnatural father, and without the pale of natural protection.—Take again your abortive and base-born monster to your bosom and cherish it with your own milk, recall it from the gaze of the curious, the insults of the injured, the ridicule of the malevolent and some of the indifferent;—neither it nor its sire, have any claim for parochial relief or demand on human charity, and

"Poor naked wretch, wheresoe'er you are
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm;
How shall your houseless head, and unfed sides,
Your looped and windowed raggedness, defend you."

The desultory and unconnected manner in which Pisquataqua's statement is drawn, renders it very difficult and tedious to parcel out the whole of his numerous errors, or to correct the multiplicity of his intentional blunders. By one of his calculations, the fish would cost 11s. 5 1-2d per quintal—a second 13s. 3d. and a third about 16s.—how many other different ways his prevaricating statement may be wrought are to us unknown, or the number of changes and variety of answers it would produce. We find it impossible to demonstrate it by Algebraical rules, in consequence of its nature, not being reducible to an equation.

He has informed the public, in another part of his "intended statement" "to place an apparent absurdity in a just point of view," that the Newfoundland merchants have no hesitation in advancing to experienced Fishermen, in the spring of the year, all the common necessities of life, for themselves and families,—but he has artfully evaded favouring us with the prices, these unfortunate fishermen are charged for such articles; or the process which the creditors have there for enforcing the payment of their extortionate demands. Now Sir, with all due deference to the apparent ambiguity of Mr. Pisquataqua, we will endeavour to expose, what he has most studiously attempted to conceal, and contrast them with the Prince Edward Island markets and customs.

In the first place the article of pork, which we all know to be essentially necessary in all fishing countries—in Newfoundland the poor labouring fisherman, with his £20 for six months, (and we would like to know what he has to depend on for a subsistence, the remaining part of the year,) has to give 7 guineas out of his £20 for a barrel of sorry meat, where here he might purchase prime pork for £4.—in Newfoundland they are charged 2 guineas per cwt. for old mouldy imported bread—here they might buy bread fresh from the oven for 20s. in Newfoundland they have to give

30s. for a cord of poor soft wood;—here they may have excellent wood for 10s. in the country places for cutting it down, in Newfoundland they have to give about 10 guineas for an old voyaging milch cow, that has been one half of the season boxing about the gulf of St. Lawrence, in some almost destitute, weather beaten craft—her milk nearly dried up, and her carcase driven into a galloping consumption, through hunger and hardships,—here a good milch cow with her calf, may be bought for less than £5, and almost every other article of domestic consumption in a proportional ratio. In Newfoundland if any poor devil has the misfortune, to get in arrear with his merchant, and unable to pay, without ruining his helpless family, he will be tied up *like a dog* and flogged until he relinquishes his little all—here, we have the glorious laws of Great-Britain, administered in their original purity, by impartial hands, and upright judges:—any person who has curiosity and leisure, may estimate the advantages we have over the Newfoundlanders in living comfortably and cheap, and thereby convince themselves, of the many natural and artificial conveniences we have for prosecuting the fisheries of which they are there debarred.—Wages would be in proportion with provisions; fish are nearly as plenty here as in Newfoundland;—there they have to haul them up above 60 fathoms;—here, not more than 10;—there the fisherman has not an opportunity of, or convenience for raising a single *potatoe* or *cabbage*; here, they may raise sufficient provisions to support themselves and families—there they cannot keep a sheep or pig;—here they could keep plenty to both feed and clothe them; possessed of those advantages, would Pisquataqua presume to say, we could never meet the Newfoundlander in a fish-market? the assertion would be almost too futile and preposterous even for himself to make, and of a piece with some other parts of his statement.

He has wished us to call on our *Piscator* to favour the public, with a simple tariff of our intended establishment.—We have no doubt, but he will do so, when he thinks fit.—But lest some parts of the fish, should escape his observation, that are not generally made use of in christian countries, and which the financier Pisquataqua, has not enumerated in his statement:—we beg leave Sir, to suggest to *Piscator*, thro' your useful paper, the prodigious profits that would arise from a judicious and an economical sale of the *lights* and *gizzards* of the cod-fish to *natures artificers* and *journeymen*, to converting *brains* for *Pisquataquas*, if she has any more such things to make: we know of nothing else in this Island sufficiently spongy and inspid for that purpose, and therefore they should bring a good round price.

We have only now, Sir, to remark, that the illiberality and virulence of Pisquataqua's attack on the many respectable gentlemen who signed the petition that was presented to his Excel-

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lency, prevented us from addressing, or treating him as a decent writer, or confuting him by logical arguments. His falsehoods, scurrility and motives were too notorious, his invectives were too pointed, his ignorance too apparent, and his impudence too assuming, to hope for christian-like treatment; and it was always our maxim on such occasions to follow the old adage, "pay the devil in his own coin."

We are Sir, your humble servants,
TOM,
DICK,
and HARRY.

Charlotte-Town, April 7th, 1821.

MR. EDITOR,

Your inserting the following Acrostic in your useful and entertaining Paper, will much oblige,

Sir, your humble servant,

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

Election's a doctrine most certainly true,
Let others condemn it as foolish and new,
Election in Scripture is plain to be seen,
Calvinian Election is that which I mean,
The other being false and therefore unsound,
Is not in the Scriptures at all to be found,
On the face of the former's the impress of truth,
Notwithstanding Remonstrants do think it uncouth,
April 17.

MR. EDITOR,

Sir,—By inserting the following lines on another popular and dangerous Calvinian tenet, you will add to the obligations which you have frequently conferred upon,

Yours truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Unconditional perseverance is so false and absurd,
I wonder that ever of it we have heard,
Both Scripture and reason it doth clearly oppose,
I'd say so to Calvin, tho' he burned his nose,
"Why don't you believe it," cries some fiery zealot,
Because the Bible doth not reveal it;
'Twas invented by Satan, improved at Geneva,
Confirmed at D'Ort, if you will believe me.
Ere I can believe it, you must begin,
And prove to me transgression's not sin;
Or if you think you really can,
That the great God is worse than fallen man!
* vide Gen. iii. 4.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1821.

Nothing interesting either of domestic or foreign intelligence has come to hand since our last. Several vessels (from Europe) have been seen passing the North coast of this Island.—The arrival of several are expected daily, when we look for news of a recent date.

The early approaches of the season, has up to the present date, carried with it the most cheering appearances. The weather has, generally, been unusually fine, and affords the earliest opportunities to the Agriculturist. We most cordially participate in the general expectation of its advantages, and rest a sanguine hope that a succession will crown the exertions of the industrious with a due reward for their exertions.

Notice.

ALL Persons due and owing the Estate of the late JAMES CASCARON, Surgeon, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, and all Persons having legal demands against the said Estate are requested to furnish the same duly attested on or before the 1st day of April 1821, for liquidation to

Joseph Atkinson,
Administrator.

Dec. 9th, 1820.

COMMISSARY COURT, EDINBURGH.

From the Caledonian Mercury.

LORD ERSKINE v. LADY ERSKINE.

On Friday, the 28th December, an action of divorce, at the instance of Lord Erskine against Lady Erskine his wife, for adultery, alleged to have been committed in England, was finally disposed by the Commissary Court of Edinburgh.

In defence against that action, Lady Erskine had pleaded that she was not amenable to the jurisdiction, because she had never been in Scotland but for a few hours when she was married to the pursuer at Gretna Green, and because the true and proper domicile of both parties had, since their marriage, as well as for many years before, been exclusively in England, where they had a fixed residence, home and establishment, although Lord Erskine himself, was by birth a Scotsman, and had been on a visit in Scotland a short time previous to the date of his action. Her Ladyship also positively denied the truth of the accusation.

Upon the other hand, Lord Erskine, in his condescendence, alleged that he had resided in Edinburgh for the space of forty days previous to the date of the action, which residence, he contended, was by law a sufficient domicile; but he did not deny, that his permanent residence, and establishment, and the home of both parties, were in England, where Lady Erskine had always remained during her coverture.

At the close of the debate, Lord Erskine, in a minute lodged by him, spontaneously stated that Lady Erskine had for some time been under restraint, while he was in Scotland; but no such circumstance had been alleged or founded upon by her. His Lordship did not, however, deny in any respect, Lady Erskine's allegations, that, at the date of the action, the true and proper domicile of both parties, by the law of which the succession to the personal estate of either would have been governed, in case of dying intestate, was in England: and finding her objection to the jurisdiction on these grounds to be seriously maintained, his Lordship, in his minute, *ex propria motu*, stated that he should abandon this suite, and institute a new one, in the English Consistorial Court. Lady Erskine was, therefore, of consent, assoilized with expenses.

[It is said that Lady E. will employ Messrs. Brougham & Denman, who have acquired so much honor in defending her Majesty and Baron Bergami.]

From the Liverpool Advertiser, Jan. 13.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

A Dublin paper of Wednesday se'n-night, contains a long letter, signed James Ewen, dated Coolbeg, Gorey, December, 1820, from which we extract the following particulars:—The writer states, that, in the later end of August last, he, in company with a friend, was shooting grouse on the mountains in the

county of Down, when being in the vicinity of a savage and desolate spot named Slieu Doule, or the Devil's Mountain, they determined to view it.

After a scramble of three hours, they found themselves in a small glen, encompassed on all sides by lofty rocks. They discovered smoke arising from one corner of the glen, and, advancing, arrived at the mouth of a small cave, in which they perceived a human figure. The man turning suddenly round, uttered an exclamation of terror, and sunk down deprived of sense. After coming to himself, he evinced extreme agitation; and said he would place confidence in us, if we would promise not to mention any circumstance relating to him till after his death. He said he had lived in a remote part of Ireland; that a certain circumstance, which must affect his life if he was discovered, compelled him to abandon his house; he conceived that by prolonging his existence he might expiate his crime by seclusion and penitence; he had wandered through the most sequestered mountains in Ireland for many months, and at last happened on his present abode; he had not shaved his beard from the time he had left his home, and in the character of a beggar had passed undetected. In his new habitation he had water at hand, and a little portion of ground under culture; he took the advantage of moonlight in going and returning at night from the inhabited part of the country, where he procured such things as were absolutely necessary for his existence; his provisional meal he had in a number of small bags. From his manner and language he must have ranked as a gentleman, and was unquestionably an Irishman; he had collected a quantity of silver preparatory to his pilgrimage, which he had hid among the rocks. After renewing our promise of secrecy, we took leave. The writer continues to state, that being again in that part of the country, he wished to learn what situation the unfortunate man might be in at this season. He left his horse at a cottage on the mountain and proceeded on foot. "But, good heavens! what a hideous spectacle! his remains lay on the floor, his shoes on, the tattered fragments lying about, which, with the flesh had been torn almost entirely from the bones, evidently by birds of prey. I precipitately retreated, glad to escape from a scene so awful, and rendered indescribably terrific from the ghastly silence and horror of the surrounding scenery." The writer proceeds to say, that he has been indisposed ever since (about eight days) but that he purposes bringing the coroner and assistance to inter the remains, and make diligent search to find out some clue by which this mysterious affair may be developed. The unfortunate man was about 5 feet 7 inches, well proportioned but extremely emaciated and pale, and appeared to be about 50; his hair had been light brown; and his eyes were light grey; the time when he left his residence was not ascertained.



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 Twenty-ninth
 day of May inst.

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 July 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 5th
 day of May in the year of our Lord one thou-
 sand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the
 second year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. Carmichael, Colonial Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Private Secretary's Office,
 April 24th, 1821.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Go-
 vernor has been pleased to appoint
Mr. G. R. GOODMAN, to be Harbour
 and Ballast Master, for the Port of
 Charlotte-Town, including the Hills-
 borough, York, and Elliot Rivers, in the
 room of Mr. Peter Smith, who resigns.

By Command,
G. SIDNEY SMITH, Private Sec'y.

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, } Executors.
J. N. Le Page, }

Charlotte-Town, September 25th, 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons having just demands
 against **Mr. PHILIP BLATCH,** of
 Oyster Bed Farm, Rastico, are requested
 to send in their Accounts for payment,
 and all those who stand indebted to him
 are requested to liquidate the same with-
 out further notice, he expecting to go
 to England this Spring. **March 9.**

Notice is hereby given,
**THAT CHARLOTTE-TOWN
 FAIR,**

will be held on **Tuesday** the 29th May
 next, for the Sale of Cattle of all des-
 criptions, Cheese, Butter, and Agricul-
 tural Produce.

JAMES GIBSON,
 Market Clerk.

N. B. The Market will be held as
 usual on the Wednesday following.
 Charlotte-Town, April 24th, 1821.

Notice

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of
 the late **JOHN MACAULAY,** of Elliot River, deceased,
 are requested to render them duly attested within Six Ca-
 lendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to
 the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Mary M' Aulay, Administratrix.
Donald Shaw, Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, March 14th, 1821.

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 hath been signified
 to me that the following Acts
 passed in August 1817, have received
 the Royal Allowance. All persons are
 called upon to take due notice thereof
 and govern themselves accordingly.

viz. "An Act to continue an Act for
 raising a fund to make and keep in re-
 pair the Pumps, Wells, and Streets of
 Charlotte-Town, and for other purposes
 therein contained." (since expired)

"An Act to amend an Act made and
 passed in the Twentieth year of his
 present Majesty's Reign, intituled an
 Act to prevent the cutting of Pine or
 other Trees without permission of the
 Proprietor, and to prevent the cutting
 down and destroying of Fences."

"An Act to enable Creditors more
 easily to recover their Debts from Co-
 partners and joint Debtors."

"An Act to regulate the admission
 of Barristers, Attornies and Solicitors."

"An Act for repealing certain parts
 of an Act made and passed in the
 Fourteenth year of his present Majesty's
 Reign, intituled an Act for regulating
 the measure of Boards, and all other
 kinds of Lumber, and for appointing
 Officers to survey the same, and for
 declaring what shall be deemed Mer-
 chantable Timber for exportation."

Given under my hand and the Seal of this Island
 at Charlotte-Town, this Sixteenth day of
 April, in the year of our Lord one thousand
 eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second
 year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, Col. Sec'y.

God save the King.

Private Secretary's Office,
 October 11th, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor deems it ne-
 cessary to remind Magistrates that Marriage Li-
 cences 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 indebted to the Estate of the late
NEIL M'KAY, of New-London, deceased, are requested
 to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, and all
 Persons to whom the said Estate stand indebted are re-
 quested to send in their accounts duly attested for ad-
 justment.

Duncan M'Kay, Administrator.
 April 26th, 1821.

Blanks for sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices
 Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrates Summonses,
 Executions, Capias's, Warrants, Commitments, Recogni-
 sances, Subpoenas; Leases, Bills Lading, Widows
 Pension Certificates Officers halfpay Certificates, &c.

Charlotte-Town, May 9th, 1821.
ALL Persons desirous of supplying
 such quantities of
Fresh Beef, Wood, and Straw,
 as may be required for the Troops in
 this place for the space of one year, com-
 mencing on the 25th June next, are in-
 formed that sealed Tenders will be re-
 ceived by Sergeant CRANSTON, Com-
 missariat Issuer, until Twelve o'clock on
 Monday the 14th May, 1821.

Separate Tenders will be required for
 each article and payment will be made
 in Cash at the Deputy Commissary Ge-
 neral's Office, Halifax, for Wood on de-
 livery of the whole quantity, and for
 Fresh Beef and Straw in two months
 payments.

SALT.

THE Subscriber has just received per
 the Schooner Ferona, David Hughes,
 Master, a Cargo of

Fishery Salt,

which he will sell cheap for Cash or
 good Wheat.

JAMES REILLY.

May 8th, 1820.

For the P. Ed. Isld. Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

Sir,—I will thank you to insert the fol-
 lowing reply to the *new edition* of my
 Acrostic, sent you by "a Lover of Truth." Should your
 Correspondent answer it, I hope he will favor us with an
original reply.

Yours truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

When "a Lover of Truth" begins for to write,
 'Twould be well, if he only "the Truth" would indite,
 And not make assertions, both false and ungrounded,
 Supposing "Remonstrants" would thus be confounded.
 "A Lover of Truth" did lately declare,
 That Calvinian Election is script'ral and fair!
 A Lover of Calvin, I grant he may be,
 But of loving "the Truth" he is certainly free,*
 "Election conditional is not to be found,
 Within the precincts of Scriptural ground!"
 When "a Lover of Truth" makes such an assertion,
 He becomes a mere object of public division!
 Let this "Lover of Truth" search into "the Book"
 And every page on which he may look,
 Will shew that Election, as by Calvinists dress'd,
 Is as far from "the Truth" as th' easts from the west,
 'Tis so "dark and uncooth," and from mercy so free,
 That Calvin cried out, "oh I horrid decree!"
 But Election, as 'twas by a WESLEY taught,
 With truth, and with wisdom, with goodness is fraught.

* I mean the whole truth. This he
 does not love, seeing he partially con-
 tradicts the gospel, which is emphati-
 cally "the Truth," by denying condi-
 tional election, which it clearly teaches,
 and maintaining that which is un-
 conditional which is contrary to the
 very genius and spirit of Christianity.
 An opinion a thousand times worse than
 that of transubstantiation. The man
 who believes the latter, dishonors his
 reason; but he who credits the former,
 dishonors his God. It eclipses the most
 lovely attributes of the Deity, mars the
 beauty of the gospel and deprives man
 of his responsibility.

LONDON,
February 20.

INSURRECTION AT MADRID.

A second Edition of the London Courier, of the 19th of February, states, that a letter from Paris, has been received of which the following is an extract:—"While closing this letter, a note from the Spanish Embassy informs me, that yesterday a courier arrived in about six days from Spain, bringing news of a general insurrection at Madrid; the King's guard massacred: his person threatened—in short a most terrible catastrophe. This I unfortunately consider as official."

The fourth edition of the same paper, contains advices from Madrid to the 8th. On the morning of the 4th, his Majesty communicated to the municipality, that he had heard some insulting expressions used towards him on the preceding evening, as he retired from the promenade, and he hoped that they would take the proper measures to prevent such an offence in future. The measures which the municipality adopted, were to send nine corregidores to patrol round the palace. On the 5th, the King went out at his usual hour. He had scarcely quitted the palace, when most insulting cries were heard, mingled with those of "Live the King of the Constitution!" The body guards, who were on duty, fell on the mob, sword in hand, and some persons were wounded. (One account says, that some of the citizens were killed.)

"Towards midnight, on the 6th, the municipality of Madrid, sent a request to the King, for the disbanding of the body guards.

"The King ordered its dismissal; and the persons composing it will receive some other appointments.

"The municipality of Madrid, in announcing this intelligence to the people of Madrid, declared that the person of the King was sacred and inviolable.

"The quarters of the body guard were surrounded by the garrison troops, during the night of the seventh."

PROCLAMATION

Of the Municipality of Madrid, to the People.

Citizens of the heroic city of Madrid! Nothing can be done amidst agitation. The laws have no force but in tranquility. Your complaints are just, and will not fail to be attended to. Does the Municipality deserve your confidence? Yes, for it is your work. Be therefore without anxiety. You wish the Constitution; it is that which all good citizens wish, in spite of factions.—Constitution speaks order, submission to the laws, and confidence in authority. The Magistrates of the capital of Spain watch and labour for your welfare. Blame them if they do not fulfil the hopes you have conceived: but wait and watch their conduct. The Municipality will never belie itself. It swears it by the Constitution, which it will maintain until death. (Signed) Francisco Fernandez de Ibera.

Extract of a Letter, dated Madrid,
Feb. 5th.

"As our enemies may possibly attempt to exaggerate or misrepresent what has happened here to day, I hasten to inform you that the facts are as follow: At four in the afternoon, as the King was leaving the palace, some militia cried out "Long live our Constitutional King!" when some guards de corps, who were near, fell upon them with their sabres. Three of the militia were wounded, and the consequence was, the whole of the horse and foot militia ran to their arms, and at this moment, ten at night, no other noise is heard than the piquets of the Almanza cavalry patrolling the streets.—The whole was an intemperate act of a few individuals; but the greatest unanimity now reigns among the people and militia, as well as regulars. This imprudent act on the part of the guards, most probably will accelerate the suppression of that body, a subject for some time agitating, for every body wishes it. The alacrity shewn on this occasion proves the cordiality with which volunteers and troops will run to sustain the rights of the King and Nation, now identified."

ITALIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

The Minister of Justice at Naples has addressed the following circular to the Archbishops and Bishops of that kingdom.

"I have learned with regret that the ecclesiastics of several dioceses have shown some disinclination to admit persons bearing the name of Carbonari to the penitential sacrament, relying upon the Pope's Bull, which objects to them.

"I cannot avoid expressing to your eminence the pain I have felt at this conduct, which may occasion serious disorders.

"It is, however, time that the mistake which has existed with regard to this society should be rectified; its object is no longer a mystery, since it has spread so universally that there is scarcely a single citizen ignorant of the object of its assemblies. The members have laboured to obtain that constitution which has been recognized and sworn to by his Majesty; and the 12th article of which acknowledges no other religion than that Roman Catholic and Apostolic one professed by our ancestors, and which will always be supported by ourselves.

"Is it not, therefore, failing in the respect due to the Holy See, to attribute to it an authority over matters entirely political, and foreign from its province? The object of the Carbonari being no longer a secret, they are entirely exempt from the influence of Bulls and are amenable to no laws but those of the state."

The Catholic question was to be brought before Parliament on the 28th of February.

It is said bills of indictment have been found against the London Courier, Morning Post, &c. for articles against the Queen.

A great conflagration has lately taken place at Oberschan, in Switzerland, and destroyed 126 houses. Several persons lost their lives.

The estimated value of the Duke of Devonshire's moveable property, consisting of furniture, books, plate, pictures and statuary, is £1,200,000 sterling.

Admiral Sir A. Cochrane succeeds Lord Exmouth in the command at Plymouth; Captain Skene will be his Flag Captain.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 23. This morning Admiral Sir G. Campbell was found dead, by his valet, in his dressing room, with a pistol lying by his side. The death of this worthy man, and excellent officer, has caused the deepest concern. Admiral Sir J. H. Whitshed, K. C. B. will succeed him.

January 30.

The capital and interest of the loans of this country to the Emperor of Austria, amount now to the enormous sum of £9,914,527 10s.

February 8.

Sir Francis Burdett was this day brought up for judgment; and Mr. Justice Bayley, after a long Address to Sir Francis, pronounced the following sentence—Three months imprisonment and a fine of £2,000 sterling. The court was crowded to excess.

February 11.

His Majesty's Coronation is now positively fixed for the 18th day of June next, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo: After which the King will proceed on his intended aquatic excursion.

THE ARMY.—It is said that the intended Reductions in the army will be to the 80th Regt. There are now 93 regiments of foot, beside the Rifle Brigade and Veteran battalions.—It is also said that two Companies from each remaining Regt. will be reduced.

NAVY.—The rates of pay of workmen in the Royal Dock-Yards will be reduced on Monday next; which is thought to be a better plan than that of discharging the men, who can obtain no other employment; and they will still have a subsistence. The Naval Force kept up will be 80 sail of the line, with the usual number of frigates and sloops.

NEW-YORK, April 18.

Latest from England.

The ship James Munroe, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, left that place on the 3d March; and has brought London papers to the last of February.

ALLIED SOVEREIGNS.

The Declaration of the Allied Sovereigns has been published. The origin of the Neapolitan Revolution is altogether ascribed to the Carbonari. It states that particular relations and motives had prevented the British Government from taking part in the harsher resolutions and measures of the other Courts; and admitted the accession of that of France only on certain conditions. That Russia and Prussia perfectly agreed with Austria on the question in debate.

The Declaration then adds, that orders were given for the Army to cross the Po.

The Papal Government has reinforced the Castle of St. Angelo; and seems to fear the immediate occupation of Rome by the Neapolitan army.

BRITISH SQUADRON.

It is stated that the British Squadron is ordered to proceed from Naples to Messina; and it is intimated that the Sicilians propose to place themselves UNDER THE PROTECTION OF ENGLAND!

A motion brought forward in the House of Commons for copies of the recent correspondence relating to the affairs of Naples, was resisted by Lord Castlereagh, and negatived.

INVASION OF NAPLES.

An Extraordinary Courier left Naples on the 11th: his route was much retarded by the difficulty of procuring horses, and the advance of the Austrian army.

NAPLES, Feb. 11.

The Duke de Gallo arrived on the 9th ult. with the *Ultimatum* of the Allied Sovereigns. He proceeded immediately to the Parliament, already assembled; but, before he could finish reading the *Ultimatum* of the Congress of Laybach, he was interrupted by reiterated cries of "WAR! WAR! WAR!" from all parts of the Assembly. The following are said to be the principal points in this important paper:

1st. The Neapolitans shall abandon the Constitution of Spain, and adopt that of Great Britain, with some corrections and modifications, suitable to the country.

2d. During the period of Re-organization, and for six years after, the Capital and fortresses of the two Sicilies shall be occupied by Austrian troops.

3d. On these conditions a General Amnesty will be granted.

4th. The pay and subsistence of the Austrian troops will not be at the expense of the Neapolitan Government.

These terms made public, excited general indignation. Each man is ready to die in defence of the liberties of his country. Military arrangements and dispositions are proceeding with the greatest activity. Pepe commands in the Abruzzi—Apcovita in San Germano—Carascoso and Ambrosio are marching on Rome—which they expect to reach by the 15th:—Filangieri remains in Naples with the Reserve. The Prince Vicar General will be where his presence shall be most required. Bergani commands at Gaeta.

The Regular troops at Naples amount to 60,000 infantry—20,000 cavalry—with a powerful artillery. The militia are estimated at 100,000. Great reliance is placed on their spirit and courage, should it be necessary to adopt the Guerilla system.

ROME, Feb. 13.—26,000 Neapolitans are advancing, to occupy, as is said, the posts in the vicinity of this city.

MILAN, Feb. 20.—The Austrians are advancing, in strong columns, in every direction; 10,000 were at Pesaro, Feb.

14, and expected to be at Ancona on the 16th. Those who entered Bologna took the road of Tuscany and Imola. A column has reached Radicofani, between Florence and Rome.

A strong body of Austrians entered Florence, Feb. 12; and marched the next day for Sienna.

SPAIN.—Tranquility prevailed at Madrid so late as Feb. 13.—The Government of Spain complains that France appears to favor the designs of Austria. Notes, in a menacing style, are said to have passed on either side.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—It is now said that the Congress of Laybach is to be removed to a city in Upper Italy.

French Journals to Friday last contain the names of the persons about to be tried under a decree of accusation of the Peers of France—as accomplices in what is called the "Conspiracy of the East against the Royal Family;" at the head of the list stands Col. Panzeans, and several other military characters.

BY THE BRIG MARGARET.

LONDON,

March 17.

Yesterday week, the child of the Dukes of Clarence was buried in the Royal vault at Windsor. The remains were escorted by the military, &c. from St. James's Palace.

Large orders for fire-arms have been sent to Birmingham and other towns: they have come by the way of Paris, although it is well known the arms are intended for Naples and other parts of Italy.

The Leeds Mercury says there will be in the course of the Spring a great meeting of the county of York, patronized by all classes, to petition for an *Effective Reform*.

From Manchester we have received the following gratifying communication: "I am happy to inform you, that several large orders have been received from the Continent within these few days; and, on the whole, business is certainly improving."

The Earl of Ashburnham has signified his intention of reducing the rents of his agricultural tenants 20 per cent. at his Lordship's next audit.

There are now in Ennis Gaol, for trial at the Assizes, 105 prisoners; seven of whom are for murder, and twenty for rapes.

March 19.

The Paris Journals of the 15th, arrived yesterday. From the latest authentic information which these Papers supply us from the Neapolitan frontier, it appears, that no change of importance had taken place in the positions of the Neapolitan and Austrian armies. A proclamation had been issued at Venice and Trieste, ordering the Neapolitan vessels in the Austrian ports to be kept under sequestration, on the principle of reprisals for a similar proceeding adopted by the Neapolitan Government with regard to Austrian vessels. The Austrian Government wishes to have it believed, that but for this step on the part of the

Neapolitans no sequestration would have been imposed; for it seems the former "does not consider itself, in any manner, in a state of war with the Neapolitan Government!"—The Congress of Laybach has, it is said, terminated its operations; and the King of Naples was preparing to leave that place on the 2d or 3d to join, it was supposed, the Austrian troops, in the hope of "yet being able to prevent the effusion of blood, by shewing himself to his misled subjects, and assuring them of the pacific disposition of the Sovereigns!" This is certainly carrying the force of the Holy Alliance a little too far. Pozzo di Borgo is said to have been sent on a mission to Naples from the Emperor Alexander. The military preparations in all parts of the kingdom of Naples were going on with unabated zeal. The Calabrese were, almost to a man under arms.

March 26.

Battle between the Austrians and Neapolitans, and defeat of the latter.

The following is a copy of a notice posted on the Exchange at Paris, in the afternoon of Wednesday last, by order of M. Boy, the Minister of Finance:—

"There has been on the 7th inst. an engagement between the Austrians and Neapolitans. The latter had advanced on Rieti, which was occupied by the Austrians. They were repulsed with considerable loss. The Austrian army has entered the Abruzzi; many prisoners have fallen into their hands, and the greatest disorder appears to reign in the Neapolitan army."

The Paris Papers of Thursday, give the Austrian account of the battle of Rieti, which appears not to have been of that importance which had been represented. It, in fact, was little more than a *reconnaissance* on the part of the Neapolitan commander, in order to accustom his new levies to face the enemy. His mode of attack is praised in the Austrian Bulletin, and his retreat is said to have been conducted in the best order.

Royal visit to Ireland.—His Majesty, it is understood, has postponed his Royal visit to Ireland, until the ceremonial of his Coronation is over.

April 1.

Supplement to the Extraordinary Gazette of Florence.

"FLORENCE, March 17. After the publication of the Gazette, of this day, we have received from Rome, dated the 15th, the following news, which appears to us of the greatest importance:

On the evening of the 11th three dispatches arrived at Naples to his Royal Highness the Duke of Calabria. The first coming from the Abruzzi, announced that General Pepe had been abandoned by his troops after his first rencontre with the Austrians; the second that at Gaeta the army had revolted against General Bergani; the third brought a request to his Royal Highness from General Carascosa to proceed immediately to Aversa, in order that he might have an interview with him. His Royal Highness thought it better, in-

stead of going himself, to send General Fardella, with the Minister of War. On the 12th these two personages returned to the capital; and, after having explained the state of things, the Parliament assembled, and ordered the Duke of Calabria to address a message to the King in the name of the Assembly, to declare their submission to his Majesty.

The town of Naples is quiet. Some women have been arrested whilst they were distributing ammunition and cartridges to individuals in prison.

The Austrian army now occupies the Abruzzi, and the greater part of the Terra di Lavoro.

Other letters from Terracina, dated the 14th, announce that the war is ended, and the Parliament dissolved, after having surrendered all their power into the hands of the Prince Regent.

Lieutenant General Fardella, dispatched by the Duke of Calabria, arrived on the 15th, at half-past nine in the morning, at Rome, and presented himself at the Palace Farnese, in the hope of finding the King there. Being informed that his Majesty was at Florence, he continued his journey for that capital.

PIEDMONT.

PARIS, Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. News has just reached Paris of the resignation of the regency by the Prince of Carignano. This is mentioned as certain; but his successor is not named.

"The Prince of Carignano left Turin in the night of the 21st. Before his departure published a proclamation, in which he announced the restoration of the ancient order of things. The Prince is gone to Novara, with three regiments of cavalry, to place himself under the orders of General La Tour, who is appointed Generalissimo by the King.

"Before Prince Carignano quitted Turin, a courier was sent to the old King, to invite him to return."

Possession of Cambridge-house has been taken by the Queen, and it is expected that her Majesty will remove to town in a few days.

All the Lancaster Schools in Italy have been suppressed by a Decree of the Emperor of Austria.

Bernadotte, King of Sweden, has twice refused to sanction a resolution of the Norwegian Diet, for reducing the privileges of the Nobility, assigning as a reason, his fear of offending the holy Alliance.

An illustrious Duke has, it is said, within a fortnight, had no less than three executions served on him. Honest tradesmen may be led to exclaim—"This, indeed, is no farce."

The Commissioners for building new churches have made their first report, from which it appears that eighty-five new churches or chapels are to be built, furnishing fittings for 144,120 persons, at the probable expence of £1,068,000.

It is now ascertained, beyond all doubt, that the late Dr. Wilmot was the author of the letters of Junius.

The Chinese are said to be dying by thousands of cholera morbus.

The Town Crier of Westbury, in Wiltshire, proclaimed lately, by sound of bell, through the principal streets of that town, that his employer was ready to serve the inhabitants with a quarter loaf, a pound of bacon, and a sack of potatoes, for two shillings!

The Clerks of the Peace throughout the Country have received from the King's Printers copies of the act for taking an account of the population, with the schedules for Clergy and Dissenters. The act requires the account to be taken in the several parishes in one day, namely, the 28th of May next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 27.

The Catholic Disabilities removal Bill again became the subject of discussion; and on the motion of Sir J. Newport, the intercourse Bill was referred to the Committee, for the purpose of consolidating the two Bills.

Mr. Peel moved, that the Roman Catholics should be excluded from seats in the Privy Council, and also from the Judicial Bench.

The motion was opposed by Sir J. Newport, and supported by Sir J. Nicholl and others; and after a discussion of some length, the Committee divided; when the amendment was rejected by a majority of 19, the numbers being in favour of it, 169—against it, 188.

An amendment, proposed by Mr. Goulburn, to render Catholics ineligible to hold the office of Governor of a Colony, shared the same fate. It was rejected on a division, the numbers being, For exclusion 120—Against it 163—Adjourned.

Charlotte-Town, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1821.

By the Margaret, London intelligence has been brought to the 1st ult. which we have been politely favoured with. We have extracted such articles as appear most interesting.

The Catholic emancipation Bill, as brought in by Mr. Plunket, had occupied considerable attention of the House of Commons, and upon the 16th inst. it received a second reading by a majority of eleven.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint COUN DOULY RANKIN, Esq. High Sheriff, of this Island, for the ensuing year.

NEW-YORK, April 19.

A petition from the Assembly of Jamaica, praying for relief from certain commercial Regulations, was presented to the King at the Levee. Iron Masts are to be adopted in the British Navy. The use of Oak for furniture has been renewed in England; a set of oak dining tables was lately sold for the enormous sum of £600 sterling. Numerous dinners and convivial parties have celebrated the recent Revolutions in Spain, Naples, &c.

FOR THE PRINCE ED. ISLAND GAZETTE,

MR. EDITOR,

If you can find a place in your Poet's corner for the following lines written on hearing of the death of the Rev. A. C. AVARD, it may perhaps gratify many to whom he was well known on this Island, and will be esteemed by me as an additional favor conferred on,

Yours truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

*How short and how transient, how light and how vain
Is thy life, frail man, here below,
'Tis nought but labour, and sorrow, and pain,
A mixture of anguish and woe.
Like the dark fleeting cloud that moves in the air,
When Summer its beauty displays,
In a moment 'tis gone, and ere we're aware,
Extinguish'd is life's vivid blaze.
See the flowers of the field in the morning look gay,
And shine in their loveliest bloom,
But oh! ere the evening wither away,
And lose all their pleasant perfume,
Thus man for a season appears on the earth,
And puts forth his promising powers,
But short is the space 'twixt his birth and his death,
It is but a few fleeting hours,
How quickly, dear Avard, didst thou disappear,
And go to the abode of the dead,
Where thy body shall moulder many a year,
While the rude storm blows o'er thy head,
No more shall thy voice on "the mountains" be heard,
Thy tongue is now silent in death,
The things of this earth thou dost not regard,
Thou hast fled from all here beneath.
Thy mission is ended, thy warfare is o'er,
Thy Master hath call'd the away,
Thy spirit hath fled, thou shalt sorrow no more,
But enjoy rest in endless day.
We dare not repine at thy going home,
The Judge of the earth must do right,
Thou art taken away from the evil to come,
To the realms of heavenly light.*

R. A.

May 1st, 1821.

Custom House,

ENTERED,

May 1st, schr. Mary, Dawson, St. Johns, Newfd.
7th, — Angelique, Bureau,
8th, — Swift, Collins,
10th, brig Margaret, Reavely, Plymouth—Mr. J. N. Le Page, and 20 other passengers—Goods to the owners.
12th, brig Galdicott Castle, Hart, Newcastle—16 passengers—Ballast.

CLEARED,

April 6th, Schr. Success, Coffin, St. Johns, Newfd.—16 head of horned cattle, 20 head of sheep, 200 bushels of Oats, 800 bushels of Potatoes.
12th, schr. Success, Deagle, St. Johns, Newfd.—700 bushels of Potatoes, 200 bushels Oats, 5 head of cattle, 10 sheep, 10 pigs,
schr. William, Burk, Halifax, 400 bushels Potatoes, 200 bushels Barley, 300 bushels Oats.
27th, schr. John and Francis, Stewart, 150 bushels Salt. Fishing Voyage.
schr. Fortune, Aitkin, St. Johns, Newfd.—10 head of cattle, 1200 bushels Potatoes, 200 bushels Oats.
schr. Two Friends, McKie, St. Johns, Newfd. 900 bushels Potatoes, 200 bushels Oats.
28th, schr. Mary Ann, Young, St. Johns, Newfd. 1200 bushels of Potatoes, 200 bushels of Oats, 8 head of cattle, 20 sheep, 20 barrels of Flour, 12 barrels Pork, 2 pun. Hams, 1 pun. Bacon.
schr. Glentauner, Murphy, St. Johns, Newfd. 20 head of cattle, 15 sheep, 300 bushels Oats.
schr. Felicity, T. Murphy, St. Johns Newfd. 1500 Potatoes, 15 bushels Turnips, 1 head of cattle.
May 1st, schr. Elizabeth, Davidson, St. Johns Newfd. 1000 bushels Potatoes, 300 bushels Oats.
schr. Harriot, Gallant, Miramichie, 300 bushels Potatoes.
3d, schr. Mary, Dawson, St. Johns, Newfd. 2000 feet Pine Boards, 20,000 Shingles, 1000 bushels of Potatoes, 90 bushels Oats.
schr. Charlotte, Peters, Halifax—1 pun. 1 box of Furs, 15 barrels shelled Barley, 6 barrels Oatmeal, 378 bushels Barley, 484 bushels Oats, 8 boxes wearing Apparel.
4th, schr. Margaret, Lumley, Miramichie—650 bushels Potatoes, 30 bushels Oats.
schr. Vitula, Salmon, St. Johns, Newfd.—1429 bushels Potatoes, 220 bushels of Oats, 9 head cattle, 1 hhd. Hams.
5th, schr. Ferous, Hughes, Fishing Voyage.
7th, schr. Liberty, Custin, Halifax—30 bushels Oats, 970 bushels Potatoes.
schr. Angelique, Bureau, St. Johns, Newfd. 100 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Potatoes, 12 head of cattle.
8th, schr. Nancy, Deagle, Halifax—100 bushels Barley, 300 bushels oats, 600 bushels potatoes.
schr. Mary Ann, Magier, 8 bushels Wheat, 8 bushels Barley, 20 bushels oats, 300 bushels Potatoes.
9th, schr. Victory, Burke, Halifax—545 bushels Potatoes, 257 bushels of Barley, 104 bushels Oats, 5 M Shingles.



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 Twenty-ninth day of May inst.

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 July 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 5th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command, J. E. Carmichael, Colonial Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Private Secretary's Office, April 24th, 1821.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. G. R. GOODMAN, to be Harbour and Ballast Master, for the Port of Charlotte-Town, including the Hillsborough, York, and Elliot Rivers, in the room of Mr. Peter Smith, who resigns.

By Command, G. SIDNEY SMITH, Private Sec'y.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late JAMES SMITH, of New-London, 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 just demands against Mr. PHILIP BLATCH, of Oyster Bed Farm, Rastico, are requested to send in their Accounts for payment, and all those who stand indebted to him are requested to liquidate the same without further notice, he expecting to go to England this Spring. March 9.

Notice is hereby given, THAT CHARLOTTE-TOWN FAIR,

will be held on Tuesday the 29th May next, for the Sale of Cattle of all descriptions, Cheese, Butter, and Agricultural Produce.

JAMES GIBSON, Market Clerk.

N. B. The Market will be held as usual on the Wednesday following. Charlotte-Town, April 24th, 1821.

Notice

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late JOHN MACAULAY, of Elliot River, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Six Calendar Months from the date hereof, and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Mary M'Alay, Administratrix. Donald Shaw, Administrator.

Charlotte-Town, March 14th, 1821.

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 hath been signified to me that the following Acts passed in August 1817, have received the Royal Allowance. All persons are called upon to take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

viz. "An Act to continue 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 contained." (since expired)

"An Act to amend an Act made and passed in the Twentieth year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled an Act to prevent the cutting of Pine or other Trees without permission of the Proprietor, and to prevent the cutting down and destroying of Fences."

"An Act to enable Creditors more easily to recover their Debts from Co-partners and joint Debtors."

"An Act to regulate the admission of Barristers, Attornies and Solicitors."

"An Act for repealing certain parts of an Act made and passed in the Fourteenth year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled an Act for regulating the measure of Boards, and all other kinds of Lumber, and for appointing Officers to survey the same, and for declaring what shall be deemed Merchantable Timber for exportation."

Given under my hand and the Seal of this Island at Charlotte-Town, this Sixteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command, J. E. CARMICHAEL, Col. Sec'y.

God save the King.

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 26th day of June, between the hours of 10 and 11 of the clock of the same day, of which all Justices, Coroners, Keepers of Gaols and Houses of Correction, High and Petty Constables and Bailiff's 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 24th day of May 1821.

COUN DOULY RANKIN, Sheriff.

Prince Edward Island. In Chancery.

The Right Honorable JAMES NUGENT BOYLE BERNARDO TOWNSHEND, commonly called Lord James Nugent Boyle Bernardo Townshend Plaintiff,

and SUSANNA ABELL, Executrix, of the last Will and Testament of Edward Abell, deceased, Defendant,

PURSUANT to a Decree of this Honorable Court, made in this cause bearing date the 25th day of April last. The Creditors of Edward Abell, late of Bay Fortune, Lot or Township No. 43, King's County, Gentleman, deceased, (who died in the Month of August, 1819,) are on or before the 29th day of June next to come in and prove their Debts before Ambrose Lane, Esquire, one of the Masters of the said Court at his Chambers in Charlotte-Town, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

WM. WALLER, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Charlotte-Town.

Private Secretary's Office, May 21st, 1821.

MAGISTRATES are hereby directed to make known to all Persons Retailing Spirituous Liquors (within their several Districts) and wishing to continue so to do, as well as others who may wish to commence the same, that their names must be given in at this Office and the duty deposited on or before the First day of July next.

Licences for Charlotte-Town will be issued on that day and the Office open for that purpose for the remainder of the Island, until the Tenth following, after which time no Licence will be granted, except in special cases.

By His Excellency's Command, G. SIDNEY SMITH, Private Sec'y.

SALT.

THE Subscriber has just received per the Schooner Feronia, David Hughes, Master, a Cargo of

Fishery Salt,

which he will sell cheap for Cash or good Wheat.

JAMES REILLY.

May 8th, 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late NEELM'KAY, of New-London, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, and all Persons to whom the said Estate stand indebted are requested to send in their accounts duly attested for adjustment.

Duncan M'Kay, Administrator.

April 26th, 1821.

LONDON,

March 30.

Proposed Mediation.—In the House of Lords on Tuesday night Lord Ellenborough moved, that an Address should be presented to his Majesty praying that he would interpose the friendly mediation of his Government between Austria and Naples and Sardinia.—The Earl of Aberdeen opposed the motion as premature; and it was negatived without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 26.

In Committee in the Roman Catholic Bill.

Some verbal amendments of no importance were made in the second clause of the bill.

Upon the reading of the third clause, "that nothing in this Act should extend to repeal any of the laws in force, respecting the Protestant succession to the Throne, the uniformity of the public prayers, or the administration of the sacraments, in the United Episcopal Church of England and Ireland."

Mr. Bankes rose to make his promised motion, for the insertion of a clause, in addition to the above, providing, "that nothing in this Act should extend to dispense with or repeal any of the laws now in force, excluding Catholics from sitting or voting in both Houses of Parliament."

The Speaker supported the Amendment—Mr. Canning and Mr. Gaetan were opposed to it—the gallery was cleared and the House divided

For the Amendment 211
Against it 223

The Clause that when any right of presentation is annexed to any office by a Roman Catholic his Majesty, may transfer such right of presentation to any member of the Privy Council, being a Protestant, was next put and agreed to, without a division.

The Irish witchcraft repeal bill was brought up, read a third time, and passed.

March 27.

CATHOLIC BILL.

Sir J. Newport moved the order of the day for going into a Committee on the Roman Catholic disabilities removal bill.

Mr. Peel rose, pursuant to notice, to propose his amendment to exclude Roman Catholics from the Privy Council and judicial offices.

The right honorable gentleman concluded by moving to add the words, "or to be in the Privy Council."

Sir J. Nicholl argued in favour of the amendment; and contended, that as seats in Parliament had been conceded, it was not too much to expect from the Committee that for the sake of security to Protestants, the amendment should be agreed to.

The gallery was then cleared for a division.

For the amendment (or clause of Mr. Peel,) 169
Against it, 188

Majority against it. 19

On the re-admission of strangers into the gallery.

Mr. Goulburn was urging the exclusion as related to the Governor of Colonies, on the ground of the power possessed by such individuals, not only in civil, but in ecclesiastical affairs also. No less than 71 livings were at the disposal of Governors of Colonies; and he could not but consider, that, to permit Catholics to administer the government in the Colonies, would be to endanger the Protestant establishment in those possessions. The honorable member then moved an amendment to exclude Catholics from the government of the Colonies.

Upon this amendment the Committee divided,

For the amendment, 140
Against it, 163

Majority against exclusion—23

The several other clauses in this first bill, as it was called, were then agreed to.

April 2.

Sir J. Newport moved the third reading of the Catholic Disability Removal Bill. Sir W. Scott was warmly opposed to the Bill. By agreeing to this Bill he contended we should be endangering that which had been obtained by two centuries of blood and suffering. He concluded by moving as an Amendment, that the Bill be read a third time this day six months.

Sir J. Hill seconded the Amendment. He had received ample proof that the Catholic Clergy and Laity of Ireland were against the Bill; they called it the Slavery and Insult Bill, and denounced it by every opprobrious epithet.

On the division there appeared

For the Motion, 216
Against it, 197

Majority in favour of the Bill—19

From the London Gazette, March 20.

HORSE GUARDS, March 19.

GENERAL ORDER.

It being his Majesty's determination that no officer holding a commission in his service (whether on full or half-pay) should engage in the service of any of the powers or countries which are now unfortunately involved in hostilities, the Commander in Chief has received his Majesty's command to caution all officers who have obtained leave to visit the Continent, or to reside there; all those who may hereafter proceed to the Continent, as well as those who may have previously obtained his Majesty's sanction to serve in any foreign army, against engaging or continuing in the employment of the armies of any of the contending parties; and his Royal Highness is farther commanded to admonish them, that by disregarding this caution they will forfeit their commissions in the British service.

By his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's command, H. TORRENS, Adjutant-Gen.

England sent a protest against the intention of Russia sending a fleet to the Mediterranean to act against the Neapolitans.

April 9.

The Paris Papers of Thursday and

Friday last have come to hand. By the latter we have received, through an article from Vienna, the 4th bulletin of the army under General Frimont, containing among other news the following:—

"On the 19th the General in Chief summoned the fort of Monte Cassino to surrender. The commander sent a reply in the negative: but the garrison, which was composed of 300 men of the Queen's Guards, refused their service, and our troops entered the place. The Neapolitan soldiers were made prisoners and disarmed: but immediately afterwards their arms were restored, and they were incorporated with a regiment of Austrians. They loudly testified their joy."

Through the same channel we obtained from the former paper the following article, dated

March 27.—The revolution of Piedmont no longer occasions the least anxiety. The disorders which have lately arisen in Walachia seem to assume a serious aspect; they connect themselves with the most extensive ramifications, and a conspiracy against the Ottoman Porte by the Greeks. It is difficult to foresee the result of this rash enterprise; at the head of which, it is said, is the son of Prince Ipsilanti; but it is very important to add, that the two neighbouring powers take no part in this affair; and that Russia, in particular, has given the most positive assurance to that effect.

The Russian army of Volhina is stated to be in full march for the Italian frontiers. It is represented as consisting of 60,000 infantry, 20,000 chasseurs, 10,000 cuirassiers, dragoons, hussars, 3,000 Don Cossacks, and 300 pieces of artillery. The soldiers are carried in waggons to accelerate their march.

Yesterday a Neapolitan Prince, who arrived in London a few days since, had a long interview with Lord Castlereagh.

A ministerial paper gives the following as an extract of a letter from Paris, dated the 4th instant:—"The arrival of Count Nesselrode has put all Paris in an uproar. He comes with a proposal from the Emperor of Russia to suffer the passage of a Russian army of 100,000 or 200,000, according to circumstances, through France to Spain, of which a certain number, some say 40,000, shall rest in France, and be replaced by an equal number of French troops, for the Spanish campaign."

The insurrection in Walachia and Moldavia mentioned in a letter from Vienna in the Paris Papers of Thursday, is said to be of a serious character, and connected with a general plan formed by the Greeks for withdrawing themselves from the Ottoman Porte. It is asserted also that an insurrection of the Greeks happened at Constantinople itself on the 8th of March, the very day on which it broke out in Moldavia, and that Ministers have received advices of this tumult.

Her Majesty will hold a drawing-room, at her house, as soon as the alterations in it are completed.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY MEETING.

A meeting of the County of Cumberland was held on Thursday last, at Wigton, to consider a Petition to be presented to Parliament, praying for a diminution of the public burthens,—for such rigid economy in the expenditure as may render a reduction of taxation practicable and safe; and more especially for some reform in the system of representation, which shall restore to the House of Commons the confidence of the people, and afford a reasonable hope that their prayers will be heard,—their grievances redressed, and their liberties defended, by those whom they may hereafter elect as their representatives. The particulars of the proceedings we must postpone and content ourselves with stating that the meeting was the most numerous and respectable ever known. Ten thousand persons are calculated to have attended on the occasion. Mr. Brougham was present, and addressed the meeting, declaring his belief that when the people of England shewed themselves peaceably, but firmly resolved to obtain reform, sooner or later some material improvement would certainly take place. He added, that he "should be bitterly disappointed if on the approaching discussion, it did not receive a larger support, greater authority, less opposition in debate, and more numbers in the division than had been known since the beginning of the French Revolution.

April 13.

The following Extract of a Letter from France has been handed to us this morning:—

"MORLAIX, April 10.

"I would have answered your letter sooner had I not been on a tour through Brittany. On my return, yesterday, I lost no time to communicate to you the situation of that part of France, which, I can assure you, is exceedingly agitated; and the dispositions of the people through the whole of the country are ripe for a Revolution."

We have also seen a letter from Grenoble, of the date of April 2, which states that several individuals implicated in the insurrection in that city had withdrawn into Savoy; and that in all Savoy with the exception of the district of Chambéry, these individuals were warmly received. They state also that the Advocate Rey, of Grenoble, who was obliged to leave France on account of the conspiracy of August last, has excited the Savoyards to rise to demand an union with France, the tri-colour cockade, and the Constitution of 1791. It was expected at Lyons, that when he had formed a nucleus sufficiently large, he would march on that great town, where he would be received by numerous friends.

ST. JOHN, (NEW-BRUNS.) April 21.

Timber Trade vs. Sir Isaac Coffin.

Our readers will see from our preceding columns, that the question relative to the long talked of Duty on Colonial Timber is now taken up by the

British Legislature. We are happy to find that Mr. Marryatt (Member for Sandwich) a gentleman, whose extensive knowledge of Commerce is at all times evident from his Speeches, is opposed to any alterations in the present Colonial system. We have reason however, to fear the worst when we consider the sentiment of the Lords' Committee on the subject; their opinion must naturally be expected to have considerable weight in the House of Commons.—The arguments brought forward by Mr. M. would appear to us to be irrefragible. But from the passages in the Report of the Lords' Committee on which he animadverts, it would rather seem as if they did not wish to know *the whole truth*. The question is one of the greatest importance to us. It involves in it the vital interests of the Provinces. It affects even the concerns of our *fire sides*: and as there can be but one opinion of the measure in this place, we forbear making any further remarks on the subject until we learn how the matter is decided. It is but doing justice however to remark that we find ranked among our enemies in the House of Commons a name, which of all others, we least expected. We mean Sir Isaac Coffin. We are not aware to what extent this gentleman is personally acquainted with the Trade of these Colonies; but we have not the least hesitation in saying, that either his knowledge of it is superficial, and of course that he has no right to give an opinion on the subject, or else that he stated a If the sentiments expressed by him on the above subject be the effect of information conveyed to him through the medium of those of his *Relations*, whose interests lie in this quarter: we heartily and sincerely wish, that he and they had, ten years ago been placed, in that situation, where *Coffins* and their repulsive contents ought to be placed—*six feet below the surface of the ground*.

We are sorry to perceive from the list of Petitions for Private Bills up to the last day on which such should be received in the House of Commons, that the Petition lately forwarded by the Merchants of this place, relative to the Timber Duties, does not appear to have reached its destination in time to meet the discussion now going forward on this important subject.—*Courier*.

HALIFAX, May 14.

Timber Trade.—The Select Committee have recommended to Parliament the imposition of a duty of 10s. on American (Colonial) Timber; and a corresponding reduction on that imported from the N. of Europe; with an additional duty of 5 per cent if brought in foreign vessels. A certificate will be required on timber imported from N. America, that it is the growth of the British Provinces. It is calculated that this will leave a *protection* in favour of Colonial timber of 30s. per load exclusive of the difference of freight.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

A very fine *Stallion*, of the Clydesdale breed; 7 *Bull Calves*, and 5 *Heifers*, of

the Ayrshire breed, for the improvement of the dairy, were brought from Greenock in the ship *Thetis*. We regret to learn that a *Heifer* died on the passage. These fine animals are chiefly for the Provincial Agricultural Society—4 of the *Heifers* for individuals.

From the *Montreal Herald*, of April 18.

A gentleman who arrived at Montreal last Sunday from Upper Canada, mentions that the waters of both Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence were lower than they had ever been seen by any one living; that horses forded the latter at Mille Roche, a circumstance never before known, since the colonization of that country; and the water of the marshes being thus undiluted by that of the river, a very sickly summer was anticipated.

From the *London Traveller*, of April 9.

It is now said that his Majesty's intention of visiting Ireland is given up. If he had gone in regal state the expense would have been considerable, and it would not have been consistent with the King's station to have gone to any part of his own dominions, under an *incognito*.

Charlotte-Town,

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1821.

By the last Mail from Halifax, letters and papers by the English March Mail have been received. The London Papers by the Mail are only to the 17th March—those brought by the Ship Pitt are to the 13th April, which we have been politely favoured with, and from which we have selected the most recent interesting articles.

Custom House,

ENTERED.

- May 14, Brig Diana, Martin, Dumfries—53 passengers.
- 15, — Nancy, Delory, Tracadie—Ballast.
- 16, — Burdon, Richardson, London—Ballast.
- 18, Ship Nautilus, Michell, Plymouth—Goods.
- Brig Sarah, Frank, Falmouth—Ballast.
- Carron, Short, London—Goods.
- 19, — Sceptre, Pearson, London—Ballast.
- Ship Pitt, Hamilton, Liverpool—Goods.
- Schr. Revenue, Giroir, Gut of Canso—ballast.
- 21, brig Lord Exmouth, Barrett, Fovey—ballast.
- George, Cousitt, Whitty—ballast.
- 22, schr. Oak, Spratt, Burin, Newfld.

CLEARED,

- May 12, brig Caldicott Castle, Hart, Falmouth—375 tons of Pine Timber, 25 tons hardwood, 12 cords Luthwood, 4,800 feet of deals.
- 14, brig Diana, Martin, Bay Chaleur.
- schr. Union, Sutherland, St. Johns, Newfld.
- 100 bushels Oats, 1200 bushels Potatoes, 20 head cattle, 5 sheep.
- 18, schr. Susannah, Heele, Halifax—400 bushels Oats, 400 bushels barley, 1500 bush. Potatoes.
- 19, schr. Swift, Collins, St. Johns, Newfld.—36 M feet Boards, 10 M Shingles, 3 M Lathes.
- 21, schr. Gherub, Anderson, St. Johns, Newfld.—60 M feet of Boards.
- schr. Hope, McCallum, St. Johns, Newfld.—1500 bushels Potatoes, 30 head of cattle, 1000 Staves, 1000 feet of Scantling, 6 bundles hoops.

Passengers—In the *Nautilus*, Mr. Pope.—In the *Sarah*, Mr. Seymour.—In the *Carron*, Mrs. Short, and the Hon. Wm. Pleave.—In the *Pitt*, Mr. and Mrs. M'Kay, Mr. R. Brecken, and 9 steerage passengers.—In the *Lord Exmouth*, Mr. Francis Bullin.

Arrived, this morning, Brig Fame, —; from London,—Goods.

Blanks for sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrates Summons, Executions, Capias, Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpoenas; Leases, Bills Lading, Widows Pension Certificates Officers halfpay Certificates, &c

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 24.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

At two o'clock his Majesty, attended by the Great Officer of State, arrived at the grand entrance of the House of Lords; and in a few minutes he ascended the Throne when the Members of the House of Commons were summoned to attend, and his Majesty delivered the following speech:—

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,
“ I have the satisfaction of acquainting you, that I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

“ It will be a matter of deep regret to me, if the occurrences which have lately taken place in Italy should eventually lead to any interruption of tranquillity in that quarter; but it will, in such case, be my great object to secure to my people the continuance of peace.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ The measures by which, in the last Session of Parliament, you made provision for the expences of the Civil Government, and for the honor and dignity of the Crown demanded my warmest acknowledgments.

“ I have directed that the Estimates for the current year shall be laid before you; and it is a satisfaction to me to have been enabled to make some reduction in our Military Establishments.

“ You will observe from the Accounts of the Public Revenue, that notwithstanding the Receipts in Ireland have proved materially deficient, in consequence of the unfortunate circumstances which have affected the Commercial Credit of that part of the United Kingdom, and although our Foreign Trade, during the early part of this time, was in a state of depression, the total Revenue has, nevertheless, exceeded that of the preceding year.

“ A considerable part of this increase must be ascribed to the new Taxes; but in some of those branches which are the surest indications of internal wealth, the augmentation has fully realized any expectation which could have been reasonably formed of it.

“ The separate provision which was made for the Queen as Princess of Wales, in the year 1814, terminated with the demise of his late Majesty.

“ I have, in the mean time, directed advances, as authorized by law; and it will under present circumstances, be for you to consider what new arrangements should be made on this subject.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I have great pleasure in being able to acquaint you, that a considerable improvement has taken place within the last half year in several of the most important branches of our commerce and manufactures; and that, in many of the manufacturing districts, the distresses which prevailed at the commencement of the last Session of Parliament have greatly abated.

“ It will be my most anxious desire to concur in every measure which may

be considered as calculated to advance our internal prosperity.

“ I well know that, notwithstanding the agitation, produced by temporary circumstances, and amidst the distress which still presses upon a large portion of my subjects, the firmest reliance may be placed on that affectionate and loyal attachment to my person and Government, of which I have recently received so many testimonials from all parts of my kingdom; and which, whilst it is the most grateful to the strongest feelings of my heart, I shall ever consider as the best and surest safeguard of my Throne.

“ In the discharge of the important duties imposed upon you, you will, I am confident, be sensible of the indispensable necessity of promoting and maintaining, to the utmost, of your power, a due obedience to the laws, and of instilling into all classes of my subjects, a respect for lawful authority, and for those established Institutions under which the Country has been enabled to overcome so many difficulties, and to which, under Providence, may be ascribed our happiness and renown, as a Nation.”

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 29.

NAPOLEON.—Mr. Hume rose to move for an Account of the Expences of the Detention of Napoleon. If it were right to detain Napoleon at all, he would contend, that in the present financial difficulties of the country, he might be safely detained at one-tenth of the expence which at present attended his detention. He had in his possession an Estimate of those expences for the year 1819, and he was not aware of any reduction since.

The expences of the Staff amounted to	£24,000
The expences of the Military Establishment	193,674
The Incidental Expences for the Maintenance, &c. of Napoleon	57,000
The expences of Provision Vessels, about	5,000
The expences of the Navy.	160,000

The total expences, £439,674 He understood that Government had lately engaged with the East-India Company, that the Company should pay all expences, and that they should be paid by Government, a sum equal to the amount of the average expences, which attended the detention of Napoleon for the last three or four years. The Hon. Gentleman said, that the other Powers of Europe ought in fairness to bear a part of the expences of detaining Napoleon; seven years had expired since the termination of the war, it was too severe to see England, immersed in financial difficulties, obliged single-handed to pay the entire expences attending the confinement of the late Emperor. He concluded by moving for Copies of all Correspondence between the Government and the East-India Company, respecting the Expences attending the detention of Napoleon Bonaparte; also an Account of the Expences of the Staff, the Troops, the Ships of War and Transports stationed at St. Helena.

April 2.

HALF-PAY OFFICERS.

Mr. Bennet moved, “ That there be laid before the House a Return of the number of Half-pay Officers in the Army, distinguishing the rank, and charge for the whole.”—Ordered.

Mr. Bennet also moved for an Account of all Salaries, Pensions, and Compen-sations granted under the 59th Geo. III, specifying names and services.— Ordered.

SPECIMEN OF A SCOTCH BOURGHOUGH.

Lord A. Hamilton presented a Petition from all the Burgeses of the Burgh of Inverary, complaining of the want of legal remedy for the evils they suffered from the monstrous system of mis-government. The Petitioners stated, that the Magistrates were guilty of the grossest malversation of the funds of the Burgh; and mentioned, among other instances, that the Magistrates had advanced 102 pounds to one of themselves to repair their losses in trade—had given eighty pounds to the same man to defend him in a criminal action, had spent 650 pounds in feasting themselves—and had not accounted for 385 pounds! The Burgeses proceeded against their Magistrates in a Court of Law, where the defendants did not deny the charges, but only denied the right of the Burgeses to institute the proceeding; and on this latter ground the Court defeated the Burgeses, and compelled them to pay the costs—105 pounds. The Petitioners prayed redress.—Laid on the table.

A *Crim. Con.* case of great interest will be tried at the ensuing Gloucester Assizes. The Plaintiff is Mr. W—, a highly respectable citizen of London, and the Defendant is Colonel B—, a gentleman of large fortune, and well known in the fashionable circles. The damages are laid at 10,000l.

The Calendar of the Old Bailey Sessions, which commence on Wednesday next, is very heavy. The number of prisoners in Newgate for trial there, amounted last Saturday night to 477. Among these are no fewer than 35 unfortunate wretches charged with uttering forged Bank of England notes.

Ships, &c. building, and ordered to be built, in Chatham Dock-yard:—

BUILDING.	
Prince Regent	120 guns.
Formidable	84 do.
Powerful	84 do.
Latona	46 do.
Diana	46 do.
Rattlesnake	28 do.
Procris brig	10 do.
Weazle	10 do.
Basilisk, Revenue Cutter	
ORDERED TO BE BUILT.	
Neptune	120 do.
Mermaid	46 do.
Thames	46 do.
Unicorn	46 do.
Crocodile	28 do.
Rainbow	28 do.
Etna, bomb	
Sulphur, bomb	

April 2.

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PRINCE EDWARD



ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. III.

THURSDAY,

JUNE 7, 1821.

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 the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Twenty-ninth day of May inst.

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 July 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 5th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. E. Carmichael, Colonial Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

For sale by private Contract,

A Valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, containing 200 acres of Land, situated 4 miles from Charlotte-Town the seat of Government, on Lot or Township No. 33, fronting upon the main Road, leading from Charlotte-Town to Prince-Town, on the East side thereof, in the neighbourhood of a good Settlement, and well worth the attention of any person wishing to settle in the Island, being convenient to Charlotte-Town Market, and well wooded and watered. It will be sold in parcels or lots to accommodate purchasers from 50 acres and upwards or the whole. Terms, mode of payment, plan and description of the said Estate and the Premises shown when required by the Subscriber, who will give an undeniable Title.

Also, the remainder of Townships No. 33 and 24, comprising 40,000 acres more or less, with all the Rents, Mills, Buildings, &c. thereon.

Rent Roll and Plan of the above Estates may be seen by applying to RICHARD ROLLINGS.

Grand Rustico, May 17th, 1821.

Situation Wanted,

BY a young Man of respectable family and connexions, as out-door Clerk or any other employment. Respectable references can be given. Letters addressed to H. G. to be left at this Office, will be duly attended to.
May 21.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late JAMES SMITH, Plymouth, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, 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.

Charlotte-Town, September 25th, 1820.

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, Subpoenas, Lenses, Bills Lading, Widow's Pension Certificates Officers half-pay 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.*

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS it hath been signified to me that the following Acts passed in August 1817, have received the Royal Allowance. All persons are called upon to take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

viz. "An Act to continue 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 contained." (since expired)

"An Act to amend an Act made and passed in the Twentieth year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled an Act to prevent the cutting of Pine or other Trees without permission of the Proprietor, and to prevent the cutting down and destroying of Fences."

"An Act to enable Creditors more easily to recover their Debts from Co-partners and joint Debtors."

"An Act to regulate the admission of Barristers, Attornies and Solicitors."

"An Act for repealing certain parts of an Act made and passed in the Fourteenth year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled an Act for regulating the measure of Boards, and all other kinds of Lumber, and for appointing Officers to survey the same, and for declaring what shall be deemed Merchantable Timber for exportation."

Given under my hand and the Seal of this Island at Charlotte-Town, this Sixteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,

J. E. CARMICHAEL, Col. Sec'y.

God save the King.

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 26th day of June, between the hours of 10 and 11 of the clock of the same day, of which all Justices, Coroners, Keepers of Gaols and Houses of Correction, High and Petty Constables and Bailiff's 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 24th day of May 1821.

COUN DOULY RANKIN, Sheriff.

Prince Edward Island.
In Chancery.

Between The Right Honorable JAMES NUGENT BOYLE BERNARDO TOWNSHEND, commonly called Lord James Nugent Boyle Bernardo Townshend
Plaintiff,

and
SUSANNA ABELL, Executrix, of the last Will and Testament of Edward Abell, deceased,
Defendant,

PURSUANT to a Decree of this Honorable Court, made in this cause bearing date the 25th day of April last. The Creditors of Edward Abell, late of Bay Fortune, Lot or Township No. 43, King's County, Gentleman, deceased, (who died in the Month of August, 1819.) are on or before the 22d day of June next to come in and prove their Debts before Ambrose Lane, Esquire, one of the Masters of the said Court at his Chambers in Charlotte-Town, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

WM. WALLER, Plaintiff's Solicitor,
Charlotte-Town.

Private Secretary's Office,
May 21st, 1821.

MAGISTRATES are hereby directed to make known to all Persons Retailing Spirituous Liquors (within their several Districts) and wishing to continue so to do, as well as others who may wish to commence the same, that their names must be given in at this Office and the duty deposited on or before the First day of July next.

Licences for Charlotte-Town will be issued on that day and the Office open for that purpose for the remainder of the Island, until the Tenth following, after which time no Licence will be granted, except in special cases.

By His Excellency's Command,
G. SIDNEY SMITH,
Private Sec'y.

SALT.

THE Subscriber has just received per the Schooner Ferona, David Hughes, Master, a Cargo of
Fishery Salt,

which he will sell cheap for Cash or good Wheat.

JAMES REILLY.

May 8th, 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late NEIL M'KAY, of New-London, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, and all Persons to whom the said Estate stands indebted are requested to send in their accounts duly attested for adjustment.

Duncan M'Kay, Administrator.

April 26th, 1821.

LONDON,

April 10.

Letters from Bayonne, received yesterday, announce that the Cortes intend to raise 600,000 men to oppose the invasion of the Russians, should that event take place.

Advices from Berlin mention, that it had been rumoured, that an order was issued to put a part of the Russian army in motion.

The bill for his Majesty's Coronation Robes exceeds, it is said, £20,000, of which £11,000 falls to the furrier's share. For the black spots on the inside of the Robes, no less than 26,000 African lambs' feet have been required.

The Queen will hold a drawing-room, at her house, as soon as the alterations in it are completed.—*Times*.

It is said that under the title of regulation, a new heavy Tax will be laid on Sugar. The new Tax is to affect East India Sugar only, to serve as a protecting duty to the West-India planter, and to give him a monopoly of the home market.

Not less than between 2 and 400 men are now actively employed in making the new road from London to Bristol, through Acton Turville, and the whole of it is expected to be finished by the ensuing autumn.

The Middlesex Grand Jury, have found a true bill for murder against Messrs. Christie, Patmore, and Trail, the parties concerned in the unhappy duel in which the late Mr. Scott, lost his life.

The interest of the National Debt, amounts as nearly as possible to £60 every minute.

April 12.

We regret to state that most of the Cotton-spinners of this town have been out of work for the last fortnight. The cause, we understand, originates in an attempt, on the part of the master, to reduce the rate of wages 2s. in the pound. The measure was, at least tacitly, acquiesced in by all the men, except new prices. These remained out for one week, while the men at the other factories continued their employment. But the masters finding, or at least suspecting, that the men who thus stood out were supported by those who continued their labours, agreed, with only one or two exceptions, to put a total stop to their machinery, and almost all the factories have consequently been closed for the last fortnight. The deportment of the men, who, through these unhappy differences, have been thrown into lifeless idleness, has been orderly, and for the most part exemplary; but we regret to remark, that some revengeful spirit has prompted one or more individuals to attempt the horrid crime of arson, by forcing a lighted turf through one of the windows of the stone factory in Heatley-street, on the night of Tuesday last. Happily, however, the burning embers did not come in contact with any combustible matter, and of course the diabolical purpose was not answered. A reward of £50 has been offered for information of the offenders.—*Preston Chron.*

Determined Suicide.—

On Saturday an Inquisition was held at the Horse and Sacks Tavern, Harrowroad, before T. Stirling, Esq. Coroner, on the body of Stephen Lawrence Neill, Esq. of 4, Bridge-place, Harrow-road, and Little Chelsea, a gentleman of independent fortune, well known in the sporting world. A number of witnesses were examined, by which it appeared that on Thursday morning, about nine o'clock, the deceased had been conversing with his brother and left him to go to his bedroom. About a quarter of an hour afterwards the brother went to ask him a question, and just before he entered his room he heard the report of two pistols. He rushed into the apartment, and found him on the ground quite dead. Several surgeons were almost immediately on the spot, and they found a pair of pistols lying by the side of the deceased, with a powder flask and a quantity of loose powder and ball on the table. The deceased had fired four times. He first fired a ball into his head, which did not fracture the skull, owing to the small quantity of powder in the barrel of the pistol. He fired the second shot against his breast; but the ball turned obliquely and only tore his waistcoat. He then went, bleeding as he was, to the cupboard, procured ball and powder, and re-loaded the pistols, and one he fired with his right hand into his brain, and the other into his heart, and fell dead. The witnesses spoke to his being recently in a nervous state, and very singular in his behaviour; but the cause of the fatal deed did not transpire, though it was strictly inquired into by the Coroner. Verdict—"Died by shooting himself in a state of lunacy."

April 8.

It is believed that the revolution in Naples and in Piedmont will at least have the good effect of leading to the introduction of a constitutional government in the Italian states.

The Paris papers of Wednesday arrived this morning. A royal decree, dated the 4th instant, has been made public; according to which 40,000 men of the class 1820 are to be called out. These papers speak of the continued increase of the Greek insurrectionary army, under Prince Ypsilante, and of the deep interest which the Greeks take to restore their country to freedom.

Private letters from Gibraltar to the 4th instant mention that several Dutch, Spanish and Hamburg vessels of war had combined, forming a squadron, for the purpose of cruising against the Algerine squadron supposed to be at sea.

A letter has been addressed to the Neapolitan nation, by General Pepe, anterior to his departure from the Neapolitan territory in which he refers to the ingratitude with which his patriotic exertions had been rewarded.

With regard to himself he observes: "That I am an exile is nothing. I am content to suffer, and would gladly suffer much more, could I benefit the land in which I was born. I have done my duty, and that alone is the consolation which is left me."

It has been remarked, as a curious coincidence, that the number of the majority of the House of Lords, who voted against the Catholic Relief Bill, corresponded with that of the articles of the Church of England—thirty-nine.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 19.

TIMBER DUTY BILL.

The order of the day having been read for the third reading of the Timber Duties Bill, Mr. Wallace moved that the bill should be read a third time.

Mr. Gurney made a few observations on the Bill, and said, that if it were not too late, he would propose an alteration in the rate of duties, as they related to the admeasurement of the timber.

Mr. Monck said, that the best hope he could entertain respecting the bill, was that it would be wholly imperative, for if operative, it would do mischief. He proceeded to argue against the measure at considerable length, contending, that for the benefit of one class, the ship-owners, a heavy tax was laid on the rest of the community. He trusted that a pledge would be given by the advocates of the measure, that it would not be a final one, but that the subject should again be brought under the consideration of the Legislature.

Sir J. Collin briefly restated his objections to the Bill.

Mr. Philips argued against the Bill, and trusted it would not be a permanent measure.

Mr. Wallace shortly replied, but was generally inaudible in the Gallery. We understood the right hon. gentleman to say, that the bill arose out of particular circumstances, and that when those circumstances ceased the law might be beneficially altered.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the Resolutions which regarded the Ordnance Service was read, and ordered to be taken into further consideration on Monday se'nnight.

The other orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned to Monday se'nnight.

April 18.

CATHOLIC BILL.

On Monday night, Lord Donoughmore moved the second reading of the Catholic Relief Bill in the House of Lords. The debate was long and animated, but it did not, as was supposed, present any novelty of argument. At one o'clock their Lordships adjourned, and the question was resumed again yesterday, and continued until half past three o'clock this morning, when the Bill was rejected by a majority of 39. The Duke of York expressed himself decidedly opposed to the concession of political power to the Catholics, and hoped he should "cherish these sentiments to the last."

The supreme Provisional Junta of government at Turin, seems still resolved to resist the Austrians, but it fully acknowledges the authority of the King, who, it is said, has gone to Laybach to confer upon the destinies of Piedmont.

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The Emperor of Austria is said to have offered him 50,000 Austrians to occupy the places of strength and keep the Piedmontese in order.

It appears by an article in the *Moniteur* that the enemies of the Bourbons have made great efforts in many parts of France to turn to account the revolution in Naples and Piedmont. In two or three places they raised the tri-coloured cockade; but they were supported nowhere, and all hopes of success were crushed by the failure of the Neapolitans. "There arises," says the *Moniteur*, "from these attempts, and their result, a reflection which must be consoling to all good citizens—namely, that France possesses within herself every guarantee of tranquility." A long and animated debate took place in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, upon a new regulation respecting the liberty of Speech, in the Chamber. The new standing order is that any member called twice to order, or to the question, by the Chairman, shall take his seat forthwith. The liberals, who are accused of taking every opportunity of calumniating the Ministers, the ultras, and the old regime, resist it as a death-blow to the liberty of debate, and as aimed at their party. The question, after two days, still remained for discussion on Monday.

April 19.

The Queen came to her house in South Audley-street yesterday, to receive several addresses.

HANOVER, April 7.

His Excellency Count Munster has officially announced that the King will visit his kingdom of Hanover, at the end of July or the beginning of August.

VIENNA, April 6.

The submission of Naples and the reduction not less certain, of the rebels of Piedmont, does not make any change in the march of the Russian troops.

Yesterday *Te Deum* was performed in the metropolitan church, to return thanks to the Almighty for the happy issue of the war against Naples. All the provinces are ordered to follow this example.

By a private letter inserted in the *Gazette de Milan*, the total loss of the Austrians in the campaign against Naples, amounts to seven killed and fifty wounded. Not an Austrian was made prisoner.

From the *London Gazette*, April 17.

Admiralty Office, April 2d, 1821.

The King has been pleased to appoint Thomas Harvey, Esq. C. B. Captain of the Royal Navy, to be Colonel of the Royal Marines, in the room of W. R. Broughton, Esq. deceased.

Admiralty Office, April 5, 1821.

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir George Cockburn, G. C. B. Vice Admiral of the Blue, to be Maj. General of the Royal Marine Forces, in the room of Vice-Admiral Sir R. G. Keats.

BOSTON, May 10.

SPAIN.—Captain Hall, who arrived yesterday from Cadiz, informs that a

plot was discovered at Madrid about the 1st of April, which was to have been put in execution on the 24th of July. The King's brother was at the head of it, and the object was to produce a counter-revolution and abolish the Constitution.—It was disclosed to the Government by a Friar, and the principal persons concerned were immediately arrested. The King's brother was in close confinement, and it was said would shortly be brought to trial. Ten or twelve persons, said to be connected with the plot, were arrested at Cadiz.

LIMA.—Accounts from Lima to the 7th of Feb. and from Panama to March 18, have been received at Philadelphia. The occurrences at the former place up to the date mentioned are not detailed; it appears however that the Revolutionary Army had not obtained possession of the city, but was still advancing against it. The Royal Soldiers had taken the lead—had caused the Vice Roy, Pezuela to resign—and had appointed Joseph de la Serna in his stead.

May 19.

The British Boundary Commissioner, Mr. Barclay, is on the New-York border, making preparations with General Porter, for the prosecution of their mission in the Upper Lakes.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The following is Lord Cochrane's present force—*O'Higgins*, formerly *Maria Isabella*, 50 guns, Admiral Lord Cochrane, Capt. Crosby; *San Martin*, formerly *Cumberland*, Indiaman, 60 guns, Capt. Wilkinon; *Esmeralda*, 42 guns, Capt. Guise; *Lantaro*, formerly *Wyndham*, Indiaman, 44 guns, Capt. Delany; *Independencia*, 26 guns, Capt. Foster; *Chacabuco*, formerly *English Hecate*, 20 guns, Capt. Caffey; *Galvarino*, 18 guns, Capt. Spry; *Aurucano*, 16 guns, Capt. Carter; *Puerredon*, 12 guns, Capt. Cobbett; *Montezuma*, schr. and two gun-boats.

Charlotte-Town,

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1821.

By the Packet from Pictou, Halifax Papers are received to the 29th ult. and contain London dates to the 21st April via Newfoundland.

Our readers will perceive that the Bill regulating the Duties on Timber which may hereafter be imported into Great-Britain, has been passed in the House of Commons. "By that Bill the Duties on Baltic Timber will be £2 15s. per load, and on American Timber 10s. on Baltic Deals or sawed Timber £2 per load, and on American Deals 5s. on Norway Deals £3 10s. and on American Deals 5s. per load. The effect of this measure, it is stated, will have a most injurious result to the N. American Colonies.

The fires which have lately been kindled in the woods of this Island, have been truly alarming. Many Persons houses have escaped only by the exertions of their owners—and some are said to

be burnt out. A vessel belonging to Messrs. Cambridges, which was building on the bank of Elliot River, intended for the fishery, was destroyed by the flames on Monday last. It appears, indeed, high time that the most rigid means should be used to prevent persons carelessly kindling Fires which have so often communicated to adjoining properties carrying in their course the most ruinous devastation.

Custom House,

ENTERED,

May 28, Ship Commerce, Chantler, Bristol—Goods.
— Mary, Elsdon, Bristol—ballast.
Brig Speculation, Richards, Plymouth—ballast.
31, Schr. Patridge, Pictou, Pictou.
June 4th, Schr. Margaret, Lumley, Mirimichie.
6th, Ship Lavinia, Grossard, Liverpool—Goods.
7th, schr. Felicity, Murphy, St. Johns, Newfd.—goods.
8th, schr. Charlotte, Peters, Halifax—goods.
— William, J. Burke, Halifax—goods.

CLEARED,

May 28, schr. Speedwell, Hubbard, Arichat—400 bushels Potatoes, 50 bushels Oats, ship Pitt, Hamilton, Bay Chaleur.
26, schr. Revenge, Giroir, Halifax—600 bushels Potatoes, 40 bushels Oats, 2 M feet Boards.
Schr. Mary, Irving, Halifax—300 bushels Potatoes, 320 bushels Oats, 4 bbls. Pork, 1 bbl. Eggs.
29, schr. Nancy, De Lory, Halifax—600 bushels Potatoes, 90 bushels Oats.
30, schr. Abeona, Stewart, St. Johns, Newfd.—9 pieces of Hardwood, 18 Spars, 2 M feet of Plank, 30 head of cattle, 3 Horses, 30 head of Sheep, 300 bushels Potatoes.
June 1st, Schr. Annabella, M Donald, St. Johns, Newfd. 15 head of horned cattle, 4 calves, 1 horse, 21 Pigs, 1000 bushels Potatoes, 12 bushels Oats, 9 barrels Pork, 1 bbl. Outmen 1 tierce of bacon, 1 cwt. Butter, 18 Turkeys.

DIED. In Edinburgh, 29th March last, Miss WAITSTILL EUNICE DOUGLAS, in the 17th year of her age, youngest daughter of the late James Douglas, Esq. Comptroller of H. M. Customs of this Island.

To be Sold by Auction,

(if not previously disposed of by Private Contract.)

On Wednesday the 4th day of July 1821, at the Market-House in Charlotte-Town,

THE LEASE

of that excellent Farm, on the St. Peter's Road, now in the occupation of Mr. Andrew Carr, situate near 7 miles from Charlotte-Town, and containing about 100 acres, Term 999 years, Rent 1s. per acre, for further particulars apply to

EWEN CAMERON.

Charlotte-Town, May 22d, 1821.

To be sold by Auction,

At Donaldston, on the west side of Tracadie Bay, on Wednesday the 20th June, at 12 o'clock, the remaining

STOCK,

belonging to the Estate of late Captain John M'Donald, consisting of about 30 Cows, 10 pair large Oxen, 40 two and one year old Heifers and Oxen, 70 Sheep, 16 Mares and Horses.

The above Stock is well worthy the attention of the Public. 2 or 3 Months credit given on approved Notes or securities.

CHARLES WORRELL, } Trustees.
DONALD M'DONALD, }

Charlotte-Town, May 30th, 1821.

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, if in arrears, why the same has not been levied; or recovered how applied in promoting the intention of the Act, and to 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 the 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 open 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 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 by 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 exorbitant Fares, the Overseer of the District is to report the same to the Chief Overseer, who will not fail laying the complaint before the Lieutenant Governor. The improper practise 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.

When 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,
Charlotte-Town, June 24 1821.

PRINCE

VOL. III.

15. PER ANNUM

CHARLES D.

Lieutenant Governor and
His Majesty's Island
Agent, &c. &c.

A Pro

WHEREAS the
Assembly of this Island,
which all persons consent
and govern themselves as
Given under my hand
Charlotte-Town
day of July in
and eight hundred
second year of

By His Excellency's
J. E. Carmichael
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June 22, 1821

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POOR QUALITY ORIGINAL

PRINCE EDWARD



ISLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. III.

SATURDAY.

JULY 7, 1821.

No. 25.

15. PER ANNUM.]

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Prince Edward Island, printed by JAMES BAGNALL.

[PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.]

CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

Assistant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Island of Prince Edward, and the Vice-Royalty thereof, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Seventeenth day of July inst.

have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Fourteenth day of August 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 4th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second year of His Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command, J. E. Carmichael, Colonial Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Situation Wanted.

BY a young Man of respectable family and connexions, an out-door Clerk or any other employment. Respectable references can be given. Letters addressed to H. G. to be left at this Office, will be duly attended to. May 21.

Notice.

WHEREAS His Excellency the Lieut. Governor hath lately appointed the Revd. Theophilus Desbrisay, Conservator of the Church and School Lands in Queen's County. All Persons are hereby desired to take notice that all Trespassers thereon will be proceeded against according to Law.

THEO: DESBRISAY.

June 22, 1821.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late NEIL M'KAY of New-London, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, and all Persons to whom the said Estate stand indebted are requested to send in their accounts duly attested for adjustment.

Duncan M'Kay, Administrator.

April 26th, 1821.

SALT.

THE Subscriber has just received per the Schooner Ferona, David Hughes, Master, a Cargo of

Fishery Salt,

which he will sell cheap for Cash or good Wheat. JAMES REILLY.

May 8th, 1820.

DISSOLUTION OF Co-Partnership.

WHEREAS the Co-Partnership hitherto subsisting between MICHAEL LUMLEY and JAMES GILLESPIE, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, the term of Partnership having expired, all Persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate payment to

MICHAEL LUMLEY, or JAMES GILLESPIE.

Mount Pleasant, May 15th, 1821.

To be sold by Auction.

At Donaldston, on the west side of Tracadie Bay, on Monday the 16th July inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. the remaining part of the

STOCK

unsold belonging to the Estate of the late Captain John McDonald, consisting of about

- 20 Cows, with and without Calves; 6 pair large Oxen, 40 One, two, and three year old Heifers and Oxen, 70 Sheep and a number of Lambs; 2 Mares and Horses.

The above Stock is well worthy the attention of the Public. Terms will be liberal and made known at the time of Sale. A considerable credit given.

By Order of

CHARLES WORRELL, & Trustees.

DONALD McDONALD, Trustees.

ROBERT PYKE, Broker.

Charlotte-Town, July 3rd 1821.

Prince Edward Island,

In Chancery.

The Right Honorable James Nugent Boyle Bernardo Townshend, commonly called Lord James Nugent Boyle Bernardo Townshend, Plaintiff,

Between

and Susanna Abell, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Edward Abell, deceased, Defendant.

PURSUANT to a Decree of this Honorable Court made in this cause bearing date the 25th day of April last. The Creditors of Edward Abell, late of Bay Fortune, Lot or Township Number 43, King's County, Gentleman, deceased (who died in the month of August 1819,) are on or before the 14th day of July next, to come in and prove their Debts before Ambrose Lane, Esquire, one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Charlotte-Town, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

WM. WALLER, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Charlotte-Town.

DR. M'ARDAL,

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of this Town and its neighbourhood that he intends to reside in Charlotte-Town, where he hopes from his long experience in his profession that he may be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their protection. He has brought with him the genuine Vaccine for the Cow-Pock. The Children of the Poor respectfully recommended will be innoculated gratis.

He at present resides at Mr. George Mabey's House.

July 4.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Co-Partnership hitherto subsisting between the Subscribers has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All Persons having just demands against the said Firm are requested to furnish the same for adjustment, and all Persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment to William Pope, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

JOHN POPE,

WILLIAM POPE.

Bedeque, June 27th, 1821.

Birth Extraordinary.—Last week, in the neighbourhood of Dunkevin, county Limerick, the wife of Patrick O'Felan, of four sons and a daughter, all living, and, though delicate, likely to live; the mother is as well as can be expected. Sixteen months before, she had two daughters and one son at a birth, thus blessing Paddy with eight children in a year and a half. Potatoes are in a store in that neighbourhood.

The Barclay Match of 1000 miles in 1000 hours.—Many adventurers have attempted this wonderful performance, never yet completed but by Captain Barclay. A Gentleman of the name of Penningborough, has been fourteen days at the task at Yeomister, Bucks, and he continues fresh and well, and is backed at even to win. The match is for 500 guineas.

Extraordinary Knife.—Sheffield has long been celebrated in every quarter of the globe for her unrivalled excellence in the manufacture of all description of cutlery; but one of the grandest specimens of the art produced by human ingenuity is now to be seen at a warehouse in Norfolk-street. The article we allude to is a knife, of most curious and exquisite workmanship, and containing no less than one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one blades, and other instruments, surmounted by a crown of gold at the top of which twenty-one blades are inserted. We understand the above article is not made for sale, but that it will remain in the possession of the inventors.

Walking upon Water.—A Mr. Kent, of Glasgow, has invented a machine, by which he is enabled to walk on the surface of the water with perfect safety. On Monday morning last, between four and five o'clock, Mr. Kent walked on the Monkland Canal, at the rate of three miles in the hour, which was witnessed by about 200 persons, who all testified their approbation at the performance.—Glasgow Courier.

APHORISM.—There are some bad men who would be less dangerous if they had no virtue at all.

There are some great talents, that are formed for bad qualities.

From the London Gazette, April 28.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, April 28.

Vice Admiral Sir Graham Moore, has transmitted to this office a copy of a letter addressed by Capt. Bruce, British Agent at Mocha, to Mr. Salt, his Majesty's Consul General in Egypt, dated at Mocha, the 10th of January last, and communicating the successful termination of the expedition sent from India, under the command of Capt. Lumley of his Majesty's Topaze, for the purpose of obtaining redress for the injuries which the British Interests had suffered from the Officers of the Imaun of Senna.

The Squadron arrived off Mocha on the 31st December, and the Agent having previously used every means to obtain redress without effect, the place was bombarded on the 4th, and an attempt was made to get possession of the North Fort, which failed, with some loss. On the 5th a parley took place, and the following day two hostages were sent off to the Squadron, with a promise that the British demands should be acceded to in fourteen days.

This period however elapsed without the arrival of a person with proper authorities from Senna; and after allowing further prolongations of the truce, on various excuses made by the Imaun's Officers, the Squadron on the 26th commenced a brisk fire on the North Fort, and the enemy being driven out of it, a detachment of seamen and artillery was landed, who took possession of it, and blew it up, after spiking the guns and throwing out the carriages.

From the 26th to the 30th the Squadron was employed in getting up to the South Fort, which was attended with great fatigue and labour, as it blew a heavy gale the whole time, and the men had to lay out warps under the enemy's guns at match-lock distance. A few shot were occasionally exchanged between the ships and the batteries, and many messages came off from the shore, but without leading to any result. On the 30th a fire was opened on the South Fort; it was breached and evacuated by the troops, and a party being landed from the Squadron, it was totally blown up, and the guns spiked and carriages destroyed, as at the other fort.

On the 2d of January, it being understood that Captain Bruce, the Agent, intended to return to India, leaving the blockading force, an officer from Senna came off, and producing his powers, acceded to all the terms of the new Treaty proposed by the British, with the exception of two, which he assured the Agent would also be agreed to after a reference to Senna; promising also that Hagie Futtch, the former Dolha of Mocha, by whom an offence had been committed against the English, should be delivered up to be treated by them as they should think proper. On the return of that officer to the shore, he sent off all the articles signed and sealed by himself, and other Members of Government, and a paper sealed in the same manner respecting Futtch's

disgrace.

On the 4th August landed, and was received with every mark of respect; and the same day the Dolha was placed under confinement, and his property confiscated, being charged with deceiving the Imaun in regard to the demands of the English and the real state of affairs.

The greatest zeal, gallantry, and perseverance under fatigue, were displayed by all the officers and men in the expedition.

In the unsuccessful attack upon the north fort, on the 4th of December, his Majesty's ship Topaze had 4 killed and 26 wounded (two of the latter since dead,) and the companies cruisers and artillery, 4 killed and 8 wounded. Lieut. R. G. Atkinson, of the Royal Marines, on board the Topaze, was killed, and Lieutenant Wm. Moriarty and C. M. M. Wright, of the Navy, were wounded; Mr. C. P. Gilt, master's mate, and Mr. F. S. Barnett, midshipman, of the Topaze, were killed; and Mr. Robert Ward and Mr. Wm. Stephens, Admiralty-midshipman, of the same ship, were wounded; Mr. Ward since dead.

The only casualties which took place on the renewal of hostilities were, one marine of the Topaze killed, Lieutenant Jacob, of the artillery, Lieutenant Wilson, of the Company's marine, and one seaman burnt by the explosion of the mines, but reported as doing well.

April 25.

The Methodists are now raising subscriptions to convert the Gipsies to Christianity. In a late report they say, "We have been running to the ends of earth to convert the heathen, while this body which has subsisted among us for 400 years, and now amounts to 18,000 souls, has escaped our notice."

April 27.

A Proclamation of the Duke de Genevois declares all Piedmontese officers, who have served the constitutional government, to be "feigns," and offers a pecuniary reward for their apprehension. This decree is issued on the 3d April, from Modena, his Royal Highness being still in the hands of the Austrians.

The Earl of Cathampton died yesterday morning. By his death the Colonelcy of the 6th Dragoon Guards becomes vacant.

We present some extracts from the Paris papers of the 22d, which lead to a belief that the Congress of Laybach will continue its sittings until the summer months. The news which was circulated within these few days, that the Russian army had been halted on its march to Italy, is not confirmed; the first column of Russians, on the contrary, according to the present statements, was to enter Hungary above a week ago.

CATHOLIC QUESTION. The Dublin Evening Post, received yesterday, represents the sensation which the number of the majority; 39, made in that city as "very extraordinary." It adds—

"The moderate men, of all parties, they were not very sanguine as to the

result, are certainly astounded at the numbers which appeared against the bill, and particularly at the Duke of York's explicit and unequivocal declaration of hostility. The violent spirits of both parties are already taking their parts, and we foresee that the collision of sentiment and feeling will provoke a very angry temper in the country. No man who values the peace of society can contemplate the prospects before us without feelings of anxiety and even dismay."

May 5.

A letter of the 31st March from Constantinople says—"The Government by the command of the Grand Seignor, are inflicting the most rigorous and summary punishment upon all the Greeks who may have any connexion with the insurgents in Wallachia and Moldavia. The individuals on whom this vengeance has been already exercised are three bishops, one of whom, the Bishop Ephesus, expired on the rack, obstinately refusing to make any confession. From the expiring agonies of the other two, some very important secrets had been elicited, which will throw considerable light upon the proceeding of the traitors." Two individuals of slight importance, acknowledged spies, have this morning been strangled."

MAY 7.

The Coronation, it is understood, is fixed to take place on Thursday, the 12th July.

The gentlemen pensioners, at the ensuing Coronation, are to wear exactly the same costume that the corps did when first raised as a Royal Guard, in the reign of Henry the VIII. viz: the officers, a doublet of crimson velvet, slashed, and richly laced and buttoned, short breeches, and long scarlet silk hose; a lace ruff round the neck, and, instead of a hat, a black velvet bonnet, with feathers. The uniform of the private gentlemen will be the same, except being made of cloth instead of velvet.

May 9.

By advices from Patras of the 5th ult. the Turks were bombarding it, and between 3 and 400 houses were then destroyed.

May 11.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The petition lately presented to Parliament by Lord Holland, from the inhabitants of Newfoundland, was alluded to in the house last night by the Earl of Dartley; who declared that it contained statements of "most atrocious acts of injustice and oppression, for which it appeared no redress could be obtained from the tribunals of the Colony." Earl Bathurst said that a similar petition had been presented to his Majesty, about two months ago, and was now under consideration. Alluding to the complaint of the improper infliction of corporal punishment, his Lordship stated that an order had been transmitted to Newfoundland about two months ago, for the abolition of that description of punishment.

The Hecla and Fury discovered the North Pole, and the Fury sailed from

Mount Pleasant May 15th 1801.

the Nore on Tuesday morning, with a fine breeze from the S. S. W. The best wishes of their own countrymen, and of the friends of science every where, attend them.

May 16.

CORONATION.—We lately noticed a report current in the west end of the town, that the Queen had sent a letter to the Earl of Liverpool, desiring to know the names of the ladies appointed to attend her Majesty at the ceremony of the ensuing Coronation; to which her Majesty received no answer. We are now able to state, that whatever application has been made by her Majesty has been sanctioned by legal advice, and that her Majesty has already received an official answer, which, although not satisfactory, has not altered her determination.

BRANDENBURGH HOUSE, May 15.

Her Majesty has been pleased to dismiss from her service, M. Carlo Forti, in consequence of her having no farther need of his services, as she is now settled in England.

Her Majesty has also given a power of attorney to Signior Joseph Marietti, to sell her property in Italy.

The King's visit to Ireland.—We understand from authority that the political obstacle to his Majesty's visiting this country, is the disinclination of ministers to sanction the expense of a coronation, and the cost of the meditated excursion in the same year. If ministers should press his Majesty to a choice, we fear much our chance of his presence this year rests on very slender grounds.

FOREIGN TRADE.—The late report of the Committee on Foreign Trade has already produced activity in some of the Swedish ports. From Gottenburgh we learn, by the last mail, the arrival of 25 English vessels there, for loading timber—a speculation attributed to the diminution which has been recommended of the duties on that article.

CORK, May 4.

A person in the neighbourhood of Cove, received, on Sunday last, a letter from his son (via Plymouth) who sailed with Mr. Parker for the Cape of Good Hope. The Writer gives a most melancholy account of that Expedition; he states, that on their arrival, they found the Settlement destined for them to be a portion of land which had been abandoned by a Dutch merchant, and so barren and wild, that any attempt to cultivate or reclaim it, would be utterly hopeless. He says that most of the men who accompanied Mr. Parker from this, had deserted him, and that Mr. Ingram's men had conducted themselves very badly. Mr. Parker, the writer states, is about to come home to represent his grievances, and to try and procure redress, and indemnification for the expenses he has incurred in this fruitless Expedition.

FRANKFORT, April 20.

The King of England is expected here in the beginning of August. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Hesse-Hombourg, Princess Elizabeth of England, is already making preparations

to receive her brother. His Britannic Majesty will also have an interview with the Queen Dowager of Wertemberg; but it is doubtful whether he will have any interview with any of the Sovereigns of the Continent.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1821.

The Brig Endeavour, (to Mr. Wm. McCannon,) has brought Cork Papers to the 19th May, which contain London dates to the 15th.—Our Halifax Papers by the Mail contain advices one day later. Their contents tho' not wonderfully important, are interesting; we have made a selection of such articles as appear to us, most so.

From Halifax, June 21.—The affairs of Italy do not command any attention; and the progress of the Greek insurrection was imperfectly known. From an article in Bell's Messenger it would appear, that the Greek force which can be depended upon, and which is chiefly composed of mountaineers, will about equal the Turkish army which may be brought to act against them, and which is estimated at 150,000 men; while the spirit and habits of the Greeks, give them a decided advantage over their oppressors in open warfare.—Free Press.

The affairs in South America appear quite unsettled. At Buenos Ayres, as late as the 21st April, the measures were commenced to defend that place against a very powerful army under the famous G. M. It is stated that a Revolution has taken place in Mexico, and that the Vice Roy had been dethroned, and a new Junta formed. The Junta had sent Deputies to Spain to request a King from the Cortes to be selected from the Royal Family, and to acknowledge the Independence of Mexico. It is also stated that Revolutions have taken place at St. Salvadore and Pernambuco, in the Brazil.

Notwithstanding the great backwardness of the Spring, and a continued coolness of the weather, we have great satisfaction in announcing, that in all parts of this Colony there is the most cheering appearance of an abundant harvest.

Indisposition of Bonaparte.—By late accounts from St. Helena, intelligence has been received of Bonaparte being seriously indisposed—indeed so much so that he had kept his bed for a fortnight or three weeks.—A passenger who arrived in London by the vessel which brought the information, on the authority of one of Bonaparte's attendants, confirms the intelligence, and adds, that Bonaparte was extremely unwell, and that his dissolution was thought likely. He was not able to retain any thing on his stomach.—Cork Paper of May 17.

From a London Paper of May 9.

Her Majesty, it is well known, is an early riser. A few morning ago she was observed to occupy herself for a considerable time in writing, and having seal-

ed a letter, to have despatched it by a confidential messenger, who left Brandenburg-house at 7. At the rising of her Majesty's more immediate attendants after nine, some of the attendants observed among the inferior servants, and the Queen was remarked to be unusually alert and lively, as if full of some jocular secret. These circumstances excited the fears of certain cautious friends, who having ascertained the transmission of the message, though themselves justified in enquiring of her Majesty its purpose and direction. The Queen, after some playful hesitation produced a copy of the letter in question, which he said, she might safely communicate, as Lord Liverpool had had the original some hours; and it was probably at that moment in the King's hands. The Letter was to the effect "that the Queen desired to know in what capacity his Majesty wished her to appear at the approaching Coronation; and begged his Majesty (his taste in dress being undoubtedly of the first order) to advise the dress and ornaments proper for his Queen upon the solemn occasion."—This is unquestionably true.

For sale by private Contract,

1900 acres of Land,

SITUATE at Lot 3, well clothed with hard and soft Wood—100 chains of which fronts on Kildare River. It will be disposed of in lots to suit purchasers. A view of the plan may be seen, and further particulars made known by application to the Subscriber.

ROBERT PYRE, Broker.

July 5, 1821.

Notice

WHEREAS His Excellency the Lieut. Governor hath lately appointed the Rev. CORNELIUS GRIFFIN, Conservator of the Church and School Lands in King's County. All Persons are hereby desired to take notice that all Trespassers thereon will be proceeded against according to Law.

C. GRIFFIN.

June 26, 1821.

Situation Wanted.

A Young Man fully qualified to teach the English Language on the most approved system, also Latin and Greek, Arithmetic, &c. Letters addressed to A. B. and sent to the Printing Office, will be duly attended to.

June 22.

Caution.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of Hand for Nine Pounds Currency, drawn by Walter D. Bedell, in favour of Duncan McEgan, about the 28th May 1820, said Note having been lost.

July 24.

Notice.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN SMITH, of 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 McKay,

J. N. Le Page.

Charlotte-Town, September 25th, 1820.

LONDON, April 26.

CRUELTY AND DEPRAVITY.

GUILDHALL.—Yesterday Robert Giles was put to the Bar, charged with assaulting Jane Spencer.

The complainant, a beautiful and interesting young woman, stated that she had cohabited with the defendant for about five years. She is a native of Dublin, and of a most respectable family. The defendant, who is a Scotchman, was following his profession as a miniature painter in Dublin, when she unfortunately became acquainted with him, and the result of the acquaintance was that he seduced her, and she eloped with him to London, she having procured money for that purpose. While her money lasted the defendant treated her with civility, but the moment it was gone he proposed to her that she should prostitute her person for the purpose of obtaining money for his support, her heart abhorred the idea and she refused; all his arguments were fruitless until he brought to his aid a horse-whip, which he most bountifully used, until she complied—that did not however satisfy him, for when she was not able to get money he horsewhipped her, and when she did bring him money he used the same discipline, because she had not obtained more for him; she often tried to leave him, but he followed her, and threatened to take her life if she did not return, at the same time remarking, that when she was no longer useful in obtaining the means for his support by her prostitution, he would kick her from him. On the morning of Easter Sunday he was intoxicated; as she lay in bed he jumped on her, kicked her, horsewhipped, and caned her naked; on Monday morning he was proceeding in the same course, when her cries brought to her assistance the people of the house where she lived in Chancery Lane, and the defendant was given into the custody of an officer; she declared that there was not a particle of her from her chin downwards that was not lacerated by the whip or cane, besides bruises from kicks—during the 5 years they had been in London, he had not earned one shilling towards their support. The whip and cane were both produced, and were completely worn at the ends by apparent constant exercise. The complainant stated it was not her wish that the defendant should be harshly dealt with; it was her determination never to live again with him, and all she desired was, that he might be bound over not to come near her or molest her.

The defendant who is a genteel looking man, in his defence said, that he was induced by the complainant to come from Dublin to London, as he would have a greater opportunity of exercising his profession as a miniature painter, but he had found the reverse was the case, which had caused him to become dissipated, and while intoxicated the complainant was in the habit of provoking him by foul language, which he generally was in the habit of answering by a few stripes of a switch.

The Defendant was bound over in his own recognizances to keep the peace, and was then discharged.

Will of the late Major Gamble.

The late Major Thomas Gamble, of his Majesty's 47th Regiment of Foot, left by his will and codicils, which were proved in Doctors' Commons, on the 16th March, the sum of 14,500l. Five per cent. Bank Annuities, to be appropriated towards the payment of the National Debt, having, he says, acquired the fortune he was possessed of in the service of Government. The Will which is dated the 7th March, 1812, gives 10,000l.; the first Codicil, dated the 5th of December, 1820, gives 4000l. and the other 500l. is given by the second Codicil, dated 16th December, 1820. A legacy of 150l. to one of his Executors, is a wish that he could in justice make it a larger sum; and similar observations are added to other trifling bequests. The whole personal estate is sworn under 25,000l. sterling. A nephew and niece are the residuary legatees. The above mentioned comprised nearly all the deductions. Sir Henry Montessor, K. C. B. Patrick Bartler, and Philip Skinner, Esqrs. are the Executors who have taken the probate, the Earl of Bridgewater, the other Executor, not yet having accepted the trust.

Affecting Occurrence.—A scene took place on Friday week at Drury-lane Theatre, of the most affecting nature. Miss Smithson, who was attending the rehearsal of the part of Mary, in *The Innkeeper's Daughter*, being informed that a letter had been left in her name, directed the person to bring it up. On opening it her countenance was observed to undergo a most distressing change, her colour left her cheeks, and her frame became much agitated. For a few moments she with difficulty supported herself, and then fell on the stage in strong hystericks. The whole of the theatrical corps immediately went to her assistance, and the further proceedings of the rehearsal stayed. It was now found necessary, from the distressing situation of the young lady, to send for her brother, who promptly attended. His feelings on witnessing the state of his sister, may be better felt than described.—He took up the letter, and on reading it, placed his hands over his eyes, and remained for some time totally insensible. The afflicted Lady and Gentleman were then removed to two adjoining apartments in the Theatre, where every attention possible was paid to them. On the letter being read, it was found to contain a communication of the death of their father. We are happy to say they subsequently recovered and left the Theatre.

EMIGRATION OF THE QUAKERS.

There is recently arrived in this country a person we believe of great respectability, named Shepherd, a Quaker, whose object is to take out a body of emigrants to Upper Canada. He has succeeded to the utmost of his wishes and—would our readers believe it?

it is from Bengal that they draw, & followers on the present expedition. That sweet country, with its delicious climate, is obliged to shoot forth its inhabitants to mingle with the Iroquois of North America; to pick up a savage and precarious subsistence in the woods and on the lakes, and to contend with the native tribes for the possession of their lands. There was a time when the members of this estimable Sect were obliged to fly from their native land thro' the fear of persecution; but now their worship is protected, and the moral worth of the worshippers justly appreciated. They are of all men the most attached to their homes, to the solace of their own fire-sides; their frugal habits and persevering industry also render them of all men such as a country can least spare; for they can live where it is possible of obtaining a livelihood.—Canada is no doubt a country to which it will be more advantageous for the parent State that her sons should emigrate, than the Western provinces of the American Union. We hope also, that the emigrants themselves will find their position equally comfortable; but let it be recollected, if we should ever have our possessions in those regions to defend by arms, a Sect which conscientiously abjures the use of warlike weapons will be of all others the least serviceable to the parent State, so that we both lose their industry here, and we have little to hope from their valour elsewhere.—*London Paper.*

The Solar Eclipse, of the 18th September, afforded an opportunity to Mr. Meades of observing the mountains of the moon. They were seen generally in chains like those of the earth, and seemed similarly separated by plains and vallies. The highest on the circumference, measured by the angle with the plain had an elevation of 7,353 feet. Herschell, by quite another method, arrived at nearly the same result. The mountains of the moon, therefore, appear to bear nearly the same proportion to its diameter as those of the earth, the diameter of the moon being to that of the earth as three to eleven; and the highest mountains on the earth, the Himala, measuring 27,000 feet.

There are now twenty-eight Members forming the committee of Agriculture: The Marquis of Londonderry has been added to them; and his Lordship has constantly attended their Meetings since the recess. One witness, it is expected, will complete their examinations.

Royal visit to Scotland.—It is very currently rumoured that information has arrived in town that his Majesty has it in contemplation to honour Glasgow with his presence in the course of his summer excursion.—*Glasgow Paper.*

The fine of 200l. imposed upon Hunt for selling breakfast powder, has been remitted by the Exchequer, at the instance of Sir Robert Wilson—*Manchester Observer.*



BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
*Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over
 His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territo-
 ries 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 Seventeenth day of July inst.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Fourteenth day of August 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 4th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. Carmichael, Colonial Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Situation Wanted,

BY a young Man of respectable family and connexions, as out-door Clerk or any other employment. Respectable references can be given. Letters addressed to H. G. to be left at this Office, will be duly attended to.

May 21.

Notice.

WHEREAS His Excellency the Lieut. Governor hath lately appointed the Revd. Theophilus Desbrisay, Conservator of the Church and School Lands in Queen's County. All Persons are hereby desired to take notice that all Trespassers thereon will be proceeded against according to Law.

THEO: DESBRISAY.

June 22, 1821.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late **NEEL M'KAY**, of New-London, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, and all Persons to whom the said Estate stand indebted are requested to send in their accounts duly attested for adjustment.

Duncan M'Kay, Administrator.

April 26th, 1821.

SALT.

THE Subscriber has just received per the Schooner *Feronia*, David Hughes, Master, a Cargo of

Fishery Salt,

which he will sell cheap for Cash or good Wheat. **JAMES REILLY.**

May 8th, 1820.

**DISSOLUTION OF
 Co-Partnership.**

WHEREAS the Co-Partnership hitherto subsisting between **MICHAEL LUMLEY** and **JAMES GILLESPIE**, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, the term of Partnership having expired, all Persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate payment to

**MICHAEL LUMLEY,
 or JAMES GILLESPIE.**

Mount Pleasant, May 15th, 1821.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Co-Partnership hitherto subsisting between the Subscribers has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All Persons having just demands against the said Firm are requested to furnish the same for adjustment, and all Persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment to *William Pope*, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

**JOHN POPE,
 WILLIAM POPE.**

Bedeque, June 27th, 1821.

DR. M'ARDAL,

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of this Town and its neighbourhood that he intends to reside in Charlotte-Town, where he hopes from his long experience in his profession that he may be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their protection. He has brought with him the genuine Vaccine for the Cow-Pock. The Children of the Poor respectfully recommended will be inoculated gratis.

He at present resides at Mr. George Mabey's House.

July 4.

For sale by private Contract,

1900 acres of Land,

SITUATE at Lot 3, well clothed with hard and soft Wood—100 chains of which fronts on Kildare River. It will be disposed of in lots to suit purchasers. A view of the plan may be seen, and further particulars made known by application to the Subscriber.

ROBERT PYKE, Broker.

July 5, 1821.

Situation Wanted.

A Young Man fully qualified to teach the English Language on the most approved system, also Latin and Greek, Arithmetic, &c. Letters addressed to A. B. and sent to the Printing Office, will be duly attended to.

June 22.

Caution.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of Hand for Nine Pounds Currency, drawn by *Walter D. Bedell*, in favour of *Duncan M'Lean*, about the 28th May 1820, said Note having been lost.

July 4.

Notice.

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**Duncan M'Kay,
 J. N. Le Page,**

} Executors.

Charlotte-Town, September 25th, 1820.

To be Let or sold,

(in convenient Lots for Tenants or purchasers.)

THAT valuable Tract of Land, containing Ten Thousand Acres or thereabouts being the Western Moiety or half part of Township Number (27) Twenty-seven in this Island. The Proprietor is expected here in a few days, and until his arrival applications may be made at the Office of *Mr. Binus*, Attorney, where a Plan of the Property can be seen.

Charlotte-Town, July 5th, 1821.

Public Notice.

THE Partnership lately carried on by *JOHN HILL & WILLIAM MADDOX HILL*, at Hills-town, Cascumpeque, in this Island under the Firm of *JOHN HILL & SON*, and at London, under the Firm of *HILL & SON*, was on the 25th March last, dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on in future by, and solely on account of *Wm. Maddox Hill, & Samuel Smith Hill*, under the Firm of *HILL BROTHERS*.

Happy prevention of premature Interment.

The late Sir Hugh Acland, of Devonshire, apparently died of a fever, and was laid out as dead. The nurse with two of the footmen, sat up with the corpse, and the weather being at the time extremely cold Lady Acland sent them a bottle of brandy to drink in the Night.—One of the servants told the other, that "the old boy, their master, dearly loved a little brandy when he was alive, and he was resolved that he should take one glass now he was dead." The fellow accordingly poured out a bumper, and forced it down his throat. A guggling immediately ensued, and a violent motion of the neck and upper part of the breast. The other footmen and nurse were so terrified, that they ran down stairs, and the brandy genius hastened away with rather too much speed, tumbling head foremost.—The noise of the fall and his cries alarmed a young gentleman who slept in the house that night; who got up and went immediately to the room where the supposed corpse lay, and saw to his great astonishment Sir Hugh sitting upright. He called the servants, Sir Hugh was put in a warm bed, and the physician and apothecary sent for. These gentlemen in a few weeks perfectly restored their patient to health, and he lived many years afterwards. The baronet often told the story, and when he really died, he left the brandy footman a handsome annuity.

A few copies of the Laws of this Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

LONDON,

May 1.

By an Act of Parliament of the date of the 24th of March last, it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for any court-martial, before which any non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be tried or convicted of desertion, to direct, if it shall think fit, in addition to any other punishment the court may award for such desertion, that the deserter be marked on the left side, two inches below the arm-pit, with the letter D. such letter not to be less than half an inch long, and to be marked upon the skin with some ink or gun-powder, or other preparation, so as to be visible and conspicuous, and not liable to be obliterated.

May 4.

His Holiness the Pope, in conjunction with the government of Naples, is taking the most active measures to destroy the Carbonari. An edict has been issued against them, and is posted up in the principal streets of Rome.

The Drawing Room yesterday at Buckingham House was succeeded by a grand ball and supper at the King's Palace in the evening.—The entertainment was upon a scale of extraordinary splendour, and distinguished by a more particular selection than any former occasion. All the young ladies, married, and single, of nobility and gentry, most distinguished for their beauty, were invited. The names of many of the ancient court dames were not in the envied list. The fair assemblage was a true representation of King George IV's beauties. The same splendid company, as far as circumstances will admit, are also expected to adorn the Opera-house and other public theatres on the nights when his Majesty will honor these scenes of amusement with his presence. King Charles II's beauties, so famed in history will be outrivalled by the beauties of George IV.

May 25.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Second Report of the Commons.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the Foreign Trade of the Country, have made a second Report. It recommends the same principles with respect to our India trade, which have been more largely developed in the Report of the Lords' Committee; but they have not yet gone through the same extent of enquiry. The following resolution is submitted to the House:—

“Resolved,—That it is expedient to permit his Majesty's subjects to carry on trade and traffic, directly and circuitously between any ports within the limits of the East-India Company's Charter (except the dominions of the Emperor of China,) and any port or ports beyond the limits of the Charter, belonging to any states or countries in amity with his Majesty.

“May 18, 1821.”

TIMBER DUTIES.

All the anxiety in the mercantile world respecting the Timber Trade is now at an end, for the bill to regulate the duties on Foreign and Colonial

Timber, was read a third time on Wednesday night, in the House of Lords, and passed.

The Coronation will not take place till after the rising of Parliament, which is expected to be towards the end of June, or beginning of July.

May 29.

By the Mail of yesterday we received accounts from Constantinople to the 25th of April. The new Vizier arrived there on the 21st, with 20,000 troops, who were quartered on the Asiatic side of the city. The very next day he ordered the venerable Greek Patriarch, with four Bishops and three Priests, to be executed on the gallows. The Patriarch and the Bishops were hanged before the door of the Greek Church, this form of execution being regarded in the most ignominious point of view. Great apprehensions are entertained that increased severities would follow, as, if the Turkish populace were not restrained, a general massacre of the Greeks would follow.—Letters from Adrianople state, that the levy of troops in that city alone amounts to 12,000 men, and in every part of the Turkish Empire the most active preparations for war are going on. The most outrageous excesses have been committed by the Turkish soldiery, and several Franks have been confined for permitting their women to go abroad, and thereby rendering themselves liable to insult; for such is the character of this regular Government, that it has no authority over its own instruments. The letters state that even the lady of the British Ambassador had been grossly insulted. An English sailor had been shot by a Turk on board of a vessel in the harbour. Letters from Trieste of the 11th inst. say, that a Greek Priest had arrived at Laybach, and requested an audience with the Emperor of Austria, which had been denied him. Both the Emperors had left Laybach, and their departure was obviously accelerated by the Greek insurrection.—*Morn. Chron.*

TIMBER DUTY.

The Royal Assent was yesterday given to the Timber Duty Bill—the nature of which has been fully stated before. A small preference is still given to Colonial Timber, about 20s. per load, after deducting the difference of long freight.

May 30.

We cannot without the deepest grief reflect on the treatment which our brother Christians are at this moment experiencing from the Turks. The veil of mourning covers Greece. The accounts from Germany continue to give the most afflicting details of the horrid massacres which are daily taking place in Constantinople. The heads of the principal Greek families have almost all been strangled, and when it is considered that the Greek population in that capital amounts to 60,000 only, while the Turks are ten times more numerous, we dread the ultimate consequences of the former, more especially as the excesses committed by the Turkish soldiery and inhabitants, instead of being restrained are on the contrary, encouraged by the

Government. In Morea, affairs assume a different aspect. There the Greeks have the advantage of numbers over the Turks, and every thing leads to the belief, that the present will be a war of extermination.—The Greek Corps at Galatz is represented to have received considerable reinforcements, which have enabled it to advance close to Brailow, and it is added that the Greeks have since laid siege to it. Theodore is in the environs of Bucharest in a very strong position, and Ypsilanti at the date of the last advices, was still at Turgoviesta.

THE CORONATION.—Her Majesty has been officially informed, that no ladies will be present at the ceremony of the Coronation. This, and the declaration of the Marquis of Londonderry, make it sufficiently clear, that the presence of Her Majesty will be dispensed with on the solemn occasion.

HASSEL, a German statistical writer makes Turkey, in Europe, on the best and most recent authorities, to contain a population of 9,482,000.—Of this population, the Turks do not amount to one third part, and the Greeks alone amount to about five millions. But then this population professing the Greek religion amounts to a much greater number than 5 millions.—For instance, the Bulgarians, about 1,800,000, a Slavonic people are partly of the Greek and partly of the Mahomedan religion. The Servians about 960,000 also Slavonic, are all of the Greek religion. The Bosnians, about 850,000, are also of the Greek religion. The Albanians speak Slavonic and old Illyrian language, and are partly of the Greek and Mahomedan religion. The Wallachians and Moldavians, 1,230,000 according to Hassel, but about a million and a half in number according to Mr. Wilkinson's accounts are only Greeks too by religion.

The new Greek uniform is entirely black: it consists of long pantaloons, a short jacket, seams white, and a pendant cap, in front of which is a death's head resting on crossed bones.

May 28.

The Neapolitans are already severely reaping the fruits of their cowardice and treachery: arrests are daily taking place, and the flogging of the Carbonari continues without exciting the least sympathy among their heartless and low-minded countrymen.

FOREIGN TRADE.—The trade of the Continent appears by the last mails to be in a state of considerable activity. At Hamburg and Cuxhaven there arrived from the 9th to the 16th inst. two ships from China, ten from the Brazils, eleven from London, twenty from other English ports, six from the Mediterranean, and five from the United States. Commerce is also carried on with some vigor at Amsterdam and Antwerp.

LORD COCHRANE.

The Hampshire Telegraph contains the following intelligence from South America: it is suspected that the writer of the paragraph has confounded Callao with Lima:

PORTSMOUTH, May 26.—This after-

noon arrived Captain H. Hambuco, B last place, sh having had to Scilly, w winds. She telligence th Lord Cochra after a very t strength and Two of hi sunk by the Callao; but San Martin The treasure of the captor derable. Th culars known Commodore left the river Captain T. round Cape L Superb, 74, C to proceed to but to remain tedion of E Eastern side c America, whe and important almost daily. by the Icarus, pected return to his Europe: squadron had visions and stor voyage to Lisb the Royal Fam noblesse, and had been offici matic corps; l ing, extremely Majesty would embark. The of the Princess he waited for, place: but his not appear to b fact appears to of Portugal is: that has brough in that country, to see his father any where but Royal Highness American State day become ind country. The public feeling a and in all the much to streng squadron fitted o King to Lisbon, 74, John VI. a gates, and a tran mella intended t one of these ship tary to the Count in the Icarus. only about £40,0 millions and a hal which the sudden prevented her brought 25 inval Hardy's Squadron

Negotiation be

noon arrived the Icarus sloop of war, Captain H. Algernon Elliot, from Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, which last place, she left on the 29th March, having had a good passage of 52 days to Scilly, when she met with adverse winds. She brings the important intelligence that Lima had been taken by Lord Cochrane and General San Martin, after a very trifling loss, considering the strength and importance of the capture. Two of his Lordship's frigates were sunk by the fire of the batteries at Callao; but the troops under General San Martin sustained very little loss. The treasure which fell into the hands of the captors is said to be very considerable. There were no further particulars known when the Icarus left Rio. Commodore Sir Thomas Hardy had left the river Plate, in the Creole frigate, Captain T. White, which had gone round Cape Horn; having directed the Superb, 74, Captain A. M'Kenzie, not to proceed to England, as was intended, but to remain in the River, for the protection of English property on the Eastern side of the continent of South America, where public events of a new and important character were occurring almost daily. The intelligence brought by the Icarus, with respect to the expected return of the King of Portugal to his European dominions, is, that a squadron had been completed in provisions and stores for the reception and voyage to Lisbon of himself and part of the Royal Family, and a number of the noblesse; and his intention to return had been officially notified to the diplomatic corps; but it was, notwithstanding, extremely doubtful whether his Majesty would ever finally resolve to embark. The event of the *accouchement* of the Princess Royal, which it was said he waited for, had some time taken place: but his Majesty's departure did not appear to be accelerated by it. The fact appears to be, that the Prince Royal of Portugal is at the head of the party that has brought about the Revolution in that country, and that it is his wish to see his father happy and comfortable any where but in the Brazils; for his Royal Highness foresees that the South American States will at no very distant day become independent of the mother country. The recent manifestation of public feeling at Bahia, Pernambuco, and in all the north provinces, tends much to strengthen this belief. The squadron fitted out at Rio to convey the King to Lisbon, consisted of the Reyna, 74, John VI. and Maria de Gloria frigates, and a transport. Count de Palmella intended to return to Lisbon in one of these ships. Mr. Binder, Secretary to the Count, is come to England in the Icarus. The Icarus brought only about £40,000 in specie; but it was understood there were about two millions and a half ready to be shipped, which the sudden departure of the Icarus prevented her from bringing. She brought 25 invalids from Sir Thomas Hardy's Squadron.

June 4.

Negotiation between Spain and her

Colonies.—A question of an interesting nature is at present being agitated in Madrid, of the nature and progress of which but little has hitherto transpired. It is a negotiation between Spain and those Colonies which still acknowledge her supremacy, for a better form of Government than they have hitherto enjoyed. The following extract from a letter received on Friday from Madrid, on this subject, written by one of the Deputies to the Spanish Cortes from Mexico, contains the most correct information received of the progress made in the negotiation:—

MADRID, MAY 17.—I have already informed you that, on the motion of Count Toreno, a special commission has been named, to propose the means of terminating the differences between Spain and America. In this commission I have the pleasure of bearing a part, and am not without hope of seeing its objects fulfilled. There have been several private meetings of the American Deputies; and all agree in the necessity of according distinct legislatures to the Transatlantic dominions, reserving the executive power to the King, and rendering the administration of justice independent. We have a strong party among the deputies for the home provinces who give us their support; but they require that the Infantas of Spain should assume the regency of the countries in question. A similar idea is entertained by the Mexican deputies. It is not going too far also to say that the King and the Ministers in some degree espouse our cause. Those who have held the high office of Viceroy and other commands in America have been consulted; and they accord in the general expediency of granting our claim. Felice, the Minister for the ultra marine provinces, has had several interviews with the King on the subject. Yesterday all the Ministers went up to communicate with him; and we have the satisfaction of learning the expression of the King's opinion, that the time is arrived when the question may with propriety be entertained. Last night the Commission assembled for the first time. The Ministers were present; and so important was the affair considered that nearly half the Members of the Cortes attended, although a sitting of that assembly was then being held. After much debate we voted unanimately, as the first basis, that there should be legislative bodies in America. To-night the Commission will continue its sittings for the discussion of the other basis, in which we trust to experience a favorable result, though we shall certainly have difficulties to encounter."

June 11.

The general tranquility of the country seems now secured beyond all doubt; and the Coronation, will positively take place on Thursday, the 19th July next. A Proclamation to that effect was agreed upon at the King's Court on Saturday last. We believe that, except in the department of agriculture, the country was never more prosperous.—Every branch of trade and commerce is making

a rapid progress. The accounts of the Revenue, as far as they have been made up, are highly flattering. Both Customs, Excise, and Stamps, are on the increase, and our finances continue to offer a solid guarantee to the public creditor.

The currency is settled on a basis, the firmness of which there is no reason to distrust; for the Exchanges still rise, notwithstanding the payment is specie. The precious metals flow rapidly into the country, and bear a lower price than has been known for at least thirty years. There is no event pending either of a foreign or domestic nature, that should tend to shake this confidence. Internal dissensions are at an end, and the Continent is becoming every day more tranquil. If the securities of foreign countries are introduced more currently into the English market, they absorb only a very small portion of English capital; and it is found practically, that the temptation of greater interest does not operate to any great extent in lessening the preference or the prejudice in favour of the English funds, and the receipt of the dividends, *propria manu*, instead of by attorney.

His Majesty sustained a slight operation lately, having a small tumour removed from his head, by Mr. A. Cooper.

PORTSMOUTH, June 9.—Arrived this evening the Tees, 26 guns; Captain G. Rennie, from the Isle of France; she left St. Helena the 16th of April, Bonaparte was understood to be very ill of the dropsy when the Tees failed.

ST. CHRISTOPHER, June 5.

ANTIGUA.—The House of Assembly, have agreed to forward a Memorial to His Majesty, on the distressed state of the Agriculture and Commerce of this Island, with a view of obtaining that relief so necessary to save persons interested in the property and affairs of this Island, and the Sister Colonies, from impending ruin.

BARBADOS.—A writer in the Barbados Globe draws an appalling picture of the present aspect of the times as respects the commercial and landed interests in that Island.—Property of every kind is said to be daily sinking in value. The crops generally have been reduced in an astonishing degree, by two successive unfavourable years—and what little produce is reaped lies on hand for want of purchasers. The prisons are crowded with insolvents, and general ruin he states, seems to be fast approaching. Amongst the causes which have contributed to the difficulties and distress to which they are exposed, he especially takes notice of the baneful system, which for some time has been pursued, of altering the relative value of the coins, and thereby depreciating the currency. He asserts that the bartering of doubloons for dollars, in Demarara, and vice versa, produces a profit of nine per cent.—and the temptation being so great, the Island is thereby drained of its circulating medium. He calls upon the House of Assembly to take this serious evil into their consideration.

NEW YORK, June 7.

Mr. Guille yesterday made his grand ascension from this mundane sphere, at Vauxhall gardens. The garden was not crowded; but there was an immense concourse of people in the neighbourhood. The Balloon ascended rapidly, and was so soon out of sight, that some people trembled lest he should never visit his mother earth again. We understand, however, that these apprehensions need no longer be entertained, as Mr. G. has at length safely reached terra firma.

BOSTON, June 7.

Remarkable Longevity.—Died, on the 17th May, 1821, in the county of Campbell, in the state of Vir. Mr. Charles Layne, sen. at the remarkable age of 121 years. He was born in Albemarle, near Buckingham county, in the year 1700. At the period of Gen. Braddock's defeat, Mr. Layne was 55 years of age and was exempt from military duty on that alarming occasion. He has left a widow aged 110 years and a numerous and respectable family down to the third and fourth generations. Mr. Layne was a subject of four British sovereigns, and a citizen of the United States for nearly 46 years. Until within a few years, he enjoyed all his faculties, with vigorous bodily health.

June 13.

The last Portsmouth Oracle mentions that twelve sail of American Fishermen have recently been captured in the Bay of Fundy, by British cruisers, said to be for violation of the treaty. Two of them belonging to Portsmouth. The Nova-Scotia people often complain to the Authorities at home, of the encroachment of American fishermen on their fishing grounds. The Ocean is surely large enough for us and them!

HALIFAX, June 29

The latest accounts from Spain, encourage a belief, that the Spanish Government have it in contemplation, to put an end to the tedious and cruel war, in South America, by an open acknowledgment of the independence of their late possessions in that quarter of the world.

ECONOMY. We observe an advertisement in some of the American papers, dated Washington, May 22—in which all persons, having suffered by the carrying away of Slaves, from within the jurisdiction of the United States, by British Officers, are requested to state such loss, and the fact of their being with the British forces at the time of the exchange of the Ratifications of the late Treaty—by which, as it seems inferred that the decision of Russia will be in favor of the claims of the United States, Great Britain will probably have a heavy sum to pay.

At Pittsburgh, (300 miles inland from Philadelphia.)—Flour is at 1 dollar per bbl. Whiskey (Am.) 15 cents per gal. Merch. Boards, 20 cents per 100 feet—sheep and calves 1 dol. per head—1 1-2 bushels of wheat is the price of 1 lb. of good coffee—a bbl. of flour will buy a

pound of pretty good tea—12 1-2 bbl. one yard of broad cloth.

July 10.

The Packet brought London papers to the 16th ult. from which we have made extracts. The Greek Insurrection appears to be gaining ground; and has assumed a new character,—the civil war now raging in those parts of the world under the dominion of the Turks, having become one of a religious description. Whether the powers of Christendom will continue tranquil spectators of the struggles and sufferings of the Greeks, time alone must determine. The Coronation will take place on the 19th of this month. The new Timber Bill, reduces the duty on Baltic Timber ten shillings per load, and imposes a duty to the same amount on Timber imported from these colonies. The utmost tranquility we are happy to observe prevails throughout Great-Britain.—Free Press.

Charlotte-Town,

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1821.

Our Halifax Papers by the last Mail are to the 10th inst. their European contents are interesting—such articles as appear most so, will be found in the columns of this day's paper.

On Saturday last the three Battalions of Militia residing in, and contiguous to the Town, were inspected by the Adj. General (Colonel Holland) on Queen's Square. The punctual attention of the Officers and men to the General Orders for the Muster, were evidently evinced by the full and numerous attendance. After the general salute, the divisions passed in review, and afterwards, being formed into solid column, four cheers were given in honor of his Majesty's Coronation, which had, by Proclamation been appointed to take place on the 19th inst. The day was warm but fine, and a numerous train of the fashionable and other classes, appeared to witness the scene with great satisfaction. The Streets and Inns were crowded until a late hour in the evening, and great festivity, (with the exception of a few battles and altercations,) was generally visible.

Law Intelligence.

TRINITY TERM, 1821.

Malcolm Ramsay, Appellant.

Alexander Campbell, Appelle.

The Magistrates Judgment was in this case reversed, the Bench delivering its Judgment that an Account is not settled so as to ascertain a Balance unless signed, as well as acknowledged by the Debtor.

James Aitkin, Appellant.

Nicholas Falla, Respondent.

same Appellant,

James Douglass, Respondent.

The Magistrates Judgments in these cases were reversed, without Notice of Appeal having been served by the Appellant, as by Rule of Court required.

The Attorney General of Counsel on behalf of the Appellant pleaded to the Jurisdiction of the Magistrates in the cases. It does not appear how the Su-

preme Court became acquainted with the merits of the cases, otherwise than by the Appellants statement; as the Respondents, relying upon the Rule of Court as to Notice, were not heard upon the merits. But upon another case coming before the Supreme Court, where the Plea of the Appellant was also to the Jurisdiction of the Magistrates; notice was held necessary. The distinction was made upon the subject matter of each plea: the former pleas, being that the subject matters were trespass; the latter an account exceeding £5.

BURNEE & others, vs. STEWART, will appear in our next.

Custom House,

ENTERED,

- July 9th, Schr. Nancy, De Lory, Halifax.
- Annabella, M'Donald, St. Johns, Newfd.
- Ship Mars, R. England, Plymouth.
- 10th, schr. Susannah, Hele, Halifax.
- brig Elizabeth, Fisher, Waterford.
- Hero, Hair, Liverpool.
- 13th, — Hero, Revans, Poole.
- 14th, — Rose, Lee, Whitehaven.
- 16th, schr. Sally & Rush, Maskill, Yarmouth, N. S.
- Cherub, Patch, Yarmouth, N. S.
- 17th, brig Friendship, Williamson, Whitehaven.
- snow Sarah, Sanderson, Dublin.

CLEARED,

- July 6th, schr. Brothers, Legow, St. Johns, Newfd. 20 M feet Boards.
- schr. Success, Cheassong, St. Johns Newfd. 20 head of horned cattle, 10 sheep, 9 pigs.
- schr. Jenny, Hanley, St. Johns Newfd. 20 head of horned cattle, 20 sheep, 1 horse.
- brig Fame, Robinson, Falmouth—370 tons Pine and 30 tons hardwood Timber, lathwood, deals, &c.
- 9th, brig Sarah, Frank, Cork, 450 tons Pine and 27 tons hardwood Timber, planks, lathwood, oak and beech staves, oak rafters, masts, &c.
- ship Commerce, Chandler, Bristol—461 tons pine 84 tons hardwood Timber, lathwood, spars & plank.
- schr. Success, Coffin, St. Johns, Newfd.—30 head of horned cattle, 2 horses, 30 sheep, 12 pigs, 200 bushels potatoes.
- brig Lavinia, Grozzard, Barbadoes—hardwood and pine Timber, scantling, shingles, staves, oars, pumps, boat knees, boms, 109 barrels pickled herrings, 18 bbls. 11 boxes, smok'd herrings, 44 quintals Codfish, 1 horse, 6 sheep.
- ship Bacchus, Bonifant, Bideford—340 tons Pine & 30 tons of Hardwood Timber, spars, lathwood.
- 10th, schr. Nancy, De Lory, St. Johns, Newfd.—18 head of horned cattle, 15 sheep.
- brig Mary Ann, Mitchell, Annap—100 tons hardwood & 91 tons pine Timber, lathwood.
- 12th, Brig Eliza, Henley, Cardiff—133 tons pine Timber, spars, hardwood, lathwood.
- schr. Charlotte, Gill, St. Johns, Newfd.—20 head of horned cattle, 40 sheep.
- 13th, brig Hero, Revans, Poole—242 tons pine Timber, lathwood, plank.
- schr. Mary, Irving, Halifax—96 bushels Potatoes, 190 bushels Oats, 150 cwt. Butter, 6 sheep, 2 bbls. Pork.
- 14th, schr. Victory, Bourke, Halifax—200 bushels Potatoes.
- brig Hope, Hair, Mirimichie—ballast & stores.
- 16th, schr. Sally & Rush, Maskill, Yarmouth—Ballast stores.
- brig John, Wall, Berbee W. I.—180 M feet Boards, 20 M feet of 2 inch Plank, 100 bbls. pickled Herrings, 6 horses, 6 oxen.
- brig Matty, J. Weston, Cork—200 tons Pine Timber, hardwood, spars, lathwood, handspikes.
- brig Sisters, Armstrong, Liverpool—2 tons of Oak, 80 tons black birch, 398 tons Pine Timber, lathwood, plank.
- 20th, schr. Vitula, Shaw, St. Johns, Newfd.—40 head of horned cattle, 6 sheep.
- schr. Two Friends, M'Kie, St. Johns, Newfd., 12 head of horned cattle, 3 horses, 40 sheep and Pigs.
- 23d, schr. Union, Sutherland, St. Johns, Newfd.—16 head of horned cattle, 33 M feet Boards, 20 sheep.

Mr. Meredith,

MOST respectfully informs the Parents and Guardians of young Ladies and Gentlemen that he has opened a

DANCING SCHOOL,

in Mrs. Bagnall's Long Room. He flatters himself to give satisfaction to those who will honor him with their patronage. Terms.—A Guinea per Quarter.

PRI

Vol. III.

15. PER ANNU

CHARLES Lieutenant Governor His Majesty's Island thereunto appointed the same, &c. &c.

A I WHEREAS the stands proto day of July inst. I have thought fit Assembly of this Island some on Tuesday which all persons and govern themselves. Given under a Charlotte 1 day of July and eight second year

By His Excellency's J. E. Carmichael GOD

WHEREAS Lieut. pointed the Conservator of Lands in Queen are hereby des Trespassers the against accordi

June 22, 1821

ALL Persons in NEIL M'KAY, of N to make immediate p Persons to whom the quest-d to send in the justment.

Duncan April 26th, 1821.

THE Subscri the Schoon Master, a Carg Fil

which he will good Wheat. May 8th, 1821

Pub THE Partner JOHN HILL HILL, at Hills- this Island und HILL & SON, the Firm of H 25th March la consent, and the on in future by, of Wm. Maddox Hill, under the I

ALL Persons indebted A SMITH, Plymouth immediate payment to the said Estate funds indeb Accounts duly attested ROBERT HODGSON, Etc.

Duncan J. N. Charlotte-Town, Septem



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 as Tuesday the Seventeenth day of July last.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Tuesday the Fourteenth day of August 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 4th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second year of His Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. E. Carmichael, Colonial Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING,

Notice.

WHEREAS His Excellency the Lieut. Governor hath lately appointed the Revd. Theophilus Desbrisay, Conservator of the Church and School Lands in Queen's County. All Persons are hereby desired to take notice that all Trespassers thereon will be proceeded against according to Law.

THEO: DESBRISAY.

June 22, 1821.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late MRS. M. KAY, of New- London, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, and all Persons to whom the said Estate stand indebted are requested to send in their accounts duly attested for adjustment.

Duncan M'Kay, Administrator.

April 26th, 1821.

SALT.

THE Subscriber has just received per the Schooner Ferona, David Hughes, Master, a Cargo of

Fishery Salt,

which he will sell cheap for Cash or good Wheat. JAMES REILLY.

May 8th, 1820.

Public Notice.

THE Partnership lately carried on by JOHN HILL & WILLIAM MADDOX HILL, at Hills-town, Cascumpeque, in this Island under the Firm of JOHN HILL & SON, and at London, under the Firm of HILL & SON, was on the 25th March last, dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on in future by, and solely on account of Wm. Maddox Hill, & Samuel Smith Hill, under the Firm of HILL BROTHERS.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late JAMES SMITH, Plymouth, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, and all persons to whom said Estate stand 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, } Executor.

Charlotte-Town, September 25th, 1820.

Cheap Medicine Store.

THE Subscriber most respectfully acquaints the Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town and the Island in general, that he has commenced Business in that Store formerly occupied by Mr. T. Robinson, where has for sale an excellent assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c. The Public may depend that the above mentioned articles are of the first quality and that they will be sold on reasonable terms for cash.

G. DALRYMPLE.

He expects shortly an assignment of Saddles, Bridles, &c. from Glasgow, and a quantity of coarse wrapping and sheathing Paper from Halifax.

August 5th.

William M' Cannon,

BEING about leaving the Island requests those indebted to him will make immediate payment, and Persons who have demands against him to send in their accounts.

August 6th.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Co-Partnership hitherto subsisting between the Subscribers has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All Persons having just demands against the said Firm are requested to furnish the same for adjustment, and all Persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment to William Pope, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

JOHN POPE,
WILLIAM POPE.

Bedeque, June 27th, 1821.

For sale by private Contract,

1900 acres of Land,

SITUATE at Lot 3, well clothed with hard and soft Wood—100 chains of which fronts on Kildare River. It will be disposed of in lots to suit purchasers. A view of the plan may be seen, and further particulars made known by application to the Subscriber.

ROBERT PYKE, Broker.

July 5, 1821.

To be Let or fold,

(in convenient Lots for Tenants or purchasers.)

THAT valuable Tract of Land, containing Ten Thousand Acres or thereabouts being the Western Moiety or half part of Township Number (27) Twenty-seven in this Island. The Proprietor is expected here in a few days, and until his arrival applications may be made at the Office of Mr. Binns, Attorney, where a Plan of the Property can be seen.

Charlotte-Town, July 5th, 1821.

Preservation of Meat.

We are indebted to a friend for the following communication, which we expect will be acceptable to a number of our readers. It is a simple and easy mode of preserving Meat fresh for several days, during the warmest weather. He tried it in succession on two legs of Veal, which were preserved sweet and fresh four or five days, and he thinks might longer, if wished for. On getting this Veal from the market, it was washed in about two quarts of water, in which a handful of fine salt had been mixed; was then placed on a dish, and set away in a wire safe, in a cool situation, covered with a clean towel that had been previously steeped in the salt and water, before the washing operation commenced. This leg of Veal was dressed the next day, was washed a second time in fresh salt water, as before, placed in the safe, but not covered with a towel; the third and fourth day it was treated exactly in the same way, and it was found perfectly sweet and good, without any sensible taste of salt. Had the same treatment been continued for one week, I have little doubt but it would produce the same effect; and I see no reason why this treatment should not be alike successful in preserving beef, mutton and lamb.—If so, the experiment is worth a trial.—N. Y. Gazette.

LOADSTONES.

The idea of M. Ampere that Loadstones are an assemblage of electrical currents, led him to conceive the plan of imitating their action by spiral conductors, and after some failures he succeeded. Thus all the mystery of the loadstone is resolved, and instead of an innate property sui generis, the polarity appears to be a mere mechanical effect of certain mundane circulations not of electricity however but of the media, of which themselves produce the phenomena called electric. Dr. Wollaston has been writing on the same subject, but unable to divest himself of the prejudices of education and habit, seeks to involve M. Ampere's simple theory in some modifications of repulsion and attraction!

CHANCERY SUIT.

Two Suitors in Chancery, being reconciled to each other after a very tedious and expensive suit; applied to an Artist to paint a device in commemoration of their returning amity and peace. The artist accordingly painted one of them in his shirt, and the other start naked.

A few copies of the Laws of this Island, may be had by applying at this Office.

BOSTON, July 7.

Extract of a letter from an officer lately arrived at Philadelphia from Mexico, to his friend in this city.

"All the inhabitants of Mexico are now undeceived. The insurrection is general since the 24th February last, when Colonel Iturbide proclaimed the independence of the country at the head of the troops of the Vice Roy. All the towns which have been taken have surrendered without spilling a drop of blood. Mexico and Vera Cruz are on the eve of being entirely free.—Never was the cause of liberty so prosperous as at present.

"The insurgents of Mexico are in possession of the Port of Alvarado near Vera Cruz. I hope that ere three or four months we shall be able to return to Mexico, and receive the reward due to our services and privations."

CAPTURE OF LIMA.

The Ladies' Delight, which arrived here yesterday afternoon in 17 days from Cutacoa, has brought regular files of the Coracoa Courant to the 10th of June containing the highly gratifying intelligence, that Lima had fallen into the hands of the Chilians. The particulars of this great event are contained in the *Orinoco Courier* of the 14th April, a file of which had been received at Curacoa by the Editor of the Courant, who states that the fall of Lima was preceded by "a single victory obtained at Uri, by the troops of Gen San Martain, over the Spanish army, under vice king Pezuela, where the latter lost 1000 slain, 1600 prisoners, and among them a general of distinction, the count of Orrelly." We entertain no doubt as to the accuracy of this intelligence. Previous accounts prepared us for the event and we confidently anticipate from it, results of the greatest magnitude, favourable to the entire emancipation of South America, and the total overthrow of the power of Spain.

By the same arrival, we have information of the re-occupation of Caracas and La Guayra by the royalists, who re-entered without any opposition by the Patriot troops. One account states, that General Morale ordered all the women and children found in the place to be put to the sword which the Editor of the Courant thinks very probable, considering the sanguinary character of the man. Both parties appear to have been concentrating their forces, previous to a general engagement, which was expected soon to take place, and to decide the fate of Colombia. This accounts for the Patriots withdrawing their forces from Caraccas, and other places adjoining, without exhausting their strength by contending for the possession, which they will again obtain without a struggle, if they prove victorious in the approaching battle. They still occupy Maracaybo and Coro with a force of 6000 men. We never had any fears as to the final success.

The following is an extract of one of the various letters received, dated Porto Cabello, 20th May, 1821.

"Esteemed friend and countryman.—I have to acquaint you that Gen. Morales entered Caraccas on the 26th inst. after a smart action with the enemy at the Cocuifas, in which they lost in killed and wounded upwards of 300 men; after taking possession of the capital he immediately marched down to La Guayra, in order not to allow the enemy time to escape by sea; they amounted only to about 500 men, belonging to Bermudas' division, who on perceiving our approach made good their retreat, but were pursued by 600 men, and it was thought they would be able to cut them off."

Other letters add, that Paez, with his division, had pushed on from Calabozo to La Villa de Cora, about two days march from Caraccas; and that Bolivar was between San Carlos and Valencia. No mention whatever is made of the division under the Spanish commander-in-chief, General La Torre, but he must be in the vicinity of Paez and Bolivar, if these accounts be correct, we cannot but conclude that a desparate and probably a decisive conflict is on the eve of taking place.

A letter dated Maracaybo, 13th May, mentions that the Congress was installed on the 6th of that month in Rosario de Cucuta, and that Senor Nairmo had been appointed Vice President ad-interim of Colombia.

A prospectus for publishing a weekly newspaper, entitled *Colrea Nacional*, has been issued in Maracaybo.

June 9.

His Majesty's brig Mercury, Captain De Quartell, arrived on Wednesday morning from Porto Cabello.

The arrivals during the week from Porto Cabello bring accounts from thence to the 6th inst. It appears that Gen. Morales arrived at Valencia from Caraccas, on the evening of Sunday last, accompanied by the regiment of Burgos. The Colombian forces had advanced as far as San Carlos, where it is stated, Bolivar and Paez had formed a junction. No general engagement had taken place up to the date of the last advices, but the Spaniards were concentrating all their forces, and the letters add that an action was momentarily expected to take place, which would decide the fate of the province.

The second batallion of Valencia, under Pereira, was left in Caraccas to protect the capital. Lopez is stated to have continued the pursuit of Bermuda's division, but no accounts had been received of his having been successful in arresting its flights.

Most of the emigrants who lately fled from Caraccas and La Guayra, and took refuge in Porto Cabello, are stated to have returned to their homes.

NEW-LONDON, (CONN.) July 4.

From Bermuda.

The Schooner Betsey, Briggs, arrived on Sunday last, in 11 days from Bermuda. We have received our usual file of papers by this arrival. The disputes between the Governor and Legislature, were still carried on with great animosity. The Governor appears de-

termined to place all the authorities of the Island at his feet. In this policy he is strenuously opposed by the Legislature. A few days previous to the sailing of the Sea-serpent, several transports arrived at Bermuda from Halifax with troops to relieve the garrison of that place. On their arrival, the Governor called the officers together, and in an address to them, declared that the inhabitants of the Island were in a state of rebellion, and that he expected the troops would stand by him! He had previously disarmed the Militia, by calling in the government arms. On one occasion he called the majority of the Legislature, "a factious, irreligious and disappointed party." The House returned a spirited reply; and declined any further proceedings until they heard of the fate of their petition for the removal of his Excellency. The Governor rejoined—"Blinded by error, or some more dreadful infatuation, you have finally, in direct terms, refused to do your duty. You are proceeding at your own peril, and are collectively and individually responsible to your God, to your King, and to your Country, for all the evils you may have entailed upon the country." And here the business rests between him and the House. It appears the vestry of the Church at St. Georges had made an appropriation to defray the expences of presenting a memorial to the king, respecting the governor's conduct. He directed the vestry to meet—attended in person—and demanded whether the appropriation had been paid? He was answered by Mr. Till that it had. Upon this he declared to Mr. Till, "unless he refunded the money within ten days, he would imprison him where no power on earth could release him, during his life, or until he should rot."

Trade between England and Canada.

Many of the principal towns in England and Scotland, interested in the Trade of Canada, have presented Petitions to the House of Commons, praying that a law be passed to permit the free and unrestricted importation of Grain and Flour, the produce of the Canadas, into Great-Britain and Ireland. A Bill to this effect would no doubt, excite the jealousy of the English landholders, and call forth a more vigorous opposition, than, were they fully acquainted with the circumstances of Canada, they might think it worth while to exert.

The late alterations which have taken place in our trade are as yet but partially felt—Ships have arrived as usual (though in diminished numbers) to carry off our Timber—our farmers, though burthened already with the useless produce of their labours, have still ploughed their lands and sown their seed, and our merchants have enabled them to do so, by supplying their immediate wants, and relieving them of a part of that produce in exchange for their merchandize, and thus they have done in the hope that either the British markets will open to us notwithstanding the existing restrictions, or that these restric-

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tions will be removed, and that En-
 gland will be content to receive the only
 payment we have to offer for the manu-
 factures and other goods with which she
 supplies us. If this hope prove fallacious--
 if every outlet for our produce
 is to continue shut against us, Agriculture
 and Commerce will in the end be
 totally ruined and the Country must re-
 turn to its original barbarism. These
 are not vain nor fanciful speculations,
 but truths, plain to the common sense
 of every man who will take the trouble
 to consider them, and we feel well as-
 sured, that if they were represented in
 their true light, and through the proper
 channel, to the British Parliament they
 would not be disregarded. It is not
 from the querulous, paltry Petition of
 a few Merchants engaged in a Grain
 Speculation that we are to expect relief,
 nor from the Petition of any one class
 amongst us, but from the united re-
 monstrances of the whole community,
 every individual of which is alike a suf-
 ferer. It is the duty of our Representa-
 tives, as such to convey the general sense
 of their Constituents, and to plead for
 the interests of the Country, to the v
 that she has been drained of her last and
 only resources, and that if all relief is
 denied, bankruptcy and ruin must be the
 inevitable consequences.
 Were such a representation to take
 place, we have no right to believe that
 it would be unsuccessful, or that England
 has so long protected and cherished these
 Colonies only to crush them at last.

June 19.
 On Sunday the Catholic bishop of
 Quebec, assisted by the bishops of Salves
 and Rhéine, in presence of a numerous
 congregation of the clergy and people,
 in the church of St. Roch suburb, con-
 ferred episcopal consecration on *Monsgr.*
BERNARD ANGUS McEACHERN, *titulare*
de Rosen and his suffragan for the Pro-
 vince of New-Brunswick and the Islands
 of Cape Breton, Prince Edward, and
 Magdalen. It was the first time of
 the meeting of four bishops in one
 church in Canada. The ceremony was
 performed to the satisfaction of all pre-
 sent. Lady Dalhousie honored the cere-
 mony with her presence; the absence
 of his Excellency the Governor in Chief
 was occasioned by a journey some time
 intended, and which admitted of no
 delay. Mr. Bruneau, curate of Beau-
 port, delivered a discourse appropriate
 to the occasion. In the afternoon the
 new prelate performed the service of
 Vespers in the Cathedral.

We understand that His Excellency
 the Governor in Chief and suite, leave
 town on Thursday, the 28th inst. a tour
 through the Upper province, &c.

MONTREAL, June 13.
MISAPPLICATION OF NAMES.
 The names of eminent and ancient
 men, are often but improperly given to
 dogs, horses, and negroes, but we
 know not that a liberty of this nature
 has ever been taken with a living char-
 acter till now; for instance, there is a
 horse in the village of St. Andrews in
 this District, to which the owner, as in

a Hand-Bill which we have seen...nati-
 fying him for covering, has ventured
 to give the name of BERGAMI!

HALIFAX, July 27.
 Accounts from London have reached
 St. John, N. B. to the 18th ult.--two
 days later than brought by our last
 Packet; but we observe nothing of mo-
 ment, excepting some hints thrown out
 of a convention between Russia and
 Austria to punish the recent cruelties
 committed by the Turks on the Greek
 Patriarch, several Bishops and many
 other individuals, against whom the jea-
 lously of the Barbarians has been excited.
 The success of such a *Crusade*, were no
 European Power to interfere in behalf
 of the Porte, would be morally certain,
 and would form a highly pleasing and
 important epoch in the annals of the pre-
 sent century.

A number of dwelling-houses, &c.
 were unfortunately destroyed by fire at
 Charlestown, near Boston, on the morn-
 ing of Thursday the 12th inst.--and,
 early on the morning of Saturday last,
 a fire broke out in Union-Street, Boston,
 in consequence of which very serious
 damage was sustained.

THE WEATHER.—The weather du-
 ring the seven first days of July is said
 to have been so cold at Washington,
 that some flakes of snow were seen to fall
 and that fires were necessary to render a
 sitting room comfortable.

At Kingston, on Saturday morning
 last, a number of men were employed
 making hay (which appeared to be very
 good) with their great coats on, and at
 the same time, snow and hail were falling
 accompanied with a brisk wind from the
 north-east.

LONDON, June 8.
 It will be seen by the parliamentary
 report that the Duke of CLARENCE,
 who in 1818, refused the offered grant
 of £6,000 a year, has changed his mind,
 and will consent to receive what he be-
 fore rejected.

PROPHECY.—In the 17th century an
 astrologer predicted that the year 1822
 would be fatal to the Turkish empire;
 that it would suffer grievous calamities,
 and might, perhaps, be even destroyed.—
Hamburgh Journal.

June 13.

SUPPLY.—Sums Voted.

Civil Establishmt. at Sierra Leone	£22,444
Ditto for N. South Wales	17,081
Ditto " Newfoundland	6,283
Ditto " Prince Ed. Island	3,520
Ditto " Nova-Scotia	14,267
Ditto " New-Brunswick	6,757
Ditto " Upper Canada	11,107

Mr. Meredith,
 MOST respectfully informs the Pa-
 rents and Guardians of young
 Ladies and Gentlemen that he has
 opened a

DANCING SCHOOL,
 in Mrs. Bagnall's Long Room. He flat-
 ters himself to give satisfaction to those
 who will honor him with their patronage.
 Term.—A Guinea per Quarter.
 August 7th.

Charlotte-Town,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1821.

The latest London intelligence, by
 the last Mail from Halifax, via New-
 Brunswick, is to the 19th June, "the
 day which was appointed for the cele-
 bration of His Majesty's Coronation."

We are much concerned in having
 to state the gloomy appearance of the
 Markets for our produce in Newfound-
 land. Oxen that have been sold here
 for £11 per head, have sold at St. Johns
 for £8, and other Stock in proportion.
 The more particularly to shew the state
 of the times at that place, Horses have
 been imported from thence to this
 Island,—selling there at less than half
 the price that the same quality are to
 be purchased in this Colony.

His Excellency Sir JAMES KEMP, left
 Halifax, on the 27th ult. on a tour thro-
 the Eastern part of N. Scotia, and we
 have seen it, stated in a letter from
 thence of the 16th ult. that it was His
 Excellency's intention to visit Cape
 Breton and this Island, before his return
 to his seat of Government.

A detachment of Troops to relieve
 the 74th, doing duty in this garrison,
 are stated to be on their march to Pictou
 and may be hourly expected.

The Right Rev. ANGUS (McEACHERN)
 Bishop of ROSEN, arrived at his Seat
 lately, from Canada via the Eastern
 States of America.

Custom House,

ENTERED,
 July 24, schr. Mary Ann, Eales, Miramichie
 schr. Nancy, Deagle, St. Johns, Newfd.
 Aug. 2d, brig Fawcett, Jackson, Sydney, C. B.
 schr. Elizabeth, Davidson, St. Johns, Newfd.
 3d, schr. Cherub, Townshend, do.
 4th, shallop Angelique, Bureau, do.
 6th, schr. Success, Coffin, do.
 schr. Angelique, Graham, Pictou.
 schr. Margaret, Rose, Halifax.

CLEARED,
 July 23, schr. John, Kelly, St. Johns, Newfd.—11 M
 feet Boards, 40 head of cattle, 2 horses, 40
 sheep.
 25, ship Mars, England, Bideford—28 tons hard-
 wood, 560 tons Pine Timber, lathwood, spars
 schr. Mercury, Thomas, Bideford—140 tons
 Pine Timber, lathwood, spars, 2 casks black
 paint.
 schr. Cherub, Patch, Yarmouth, N. S.—ballast.
 brig Elizabeth, Fisher, Bideford—Pine Timber
 spars, staves, handspikes, lathwood, oars.
 26, schr. Annabella, M. Donald, St. Johns, Newfd.
 42 head horned cattle, 1 horse, 14 pigs, 8
 sheep, 1 hhd. bran, 1 tierce beef, 40 pieces
 yellow birch.
 30, brig Endeavour, Hughes, Cork—85 tons Pine,
 8 tons hardwood Timber, lathwood, scantling,
 deals, oar rafters, handspikes, spars.
 August 2, Brigantino Fawcett, Jackson, Pook—250 tons
 Pine Timber, spars, lathwood, deals.
 3, schr. Abeona, Butters, St. Johns, Newfd.—hard-
 wood, spars, scantling, pine timber, 30 head
 of horned cattle, 50 sheep.
 brig Wellington, Mondell, Liverpool.—218 tons
 pine timber, lathwood, plank.
 6, brig Fenwick, Thompson, Bideford—270 tons
 pine, 18 tons hardwood timber, lathwood,
 ash staves, spars, 1 case British Mercan-
 dize.
 brig Rose, Lee, Whitehaven—185 tons Pine
 Timber, lathwood, deals
 brig Betsey, Hunter, Plymouth—280 tons pine
 40 tons hardwood Timber, lathwood, spars.
 snow Relief, Dodd, Liverpool—20 tons hard-
 wood, 370 tons pine Timber, deals, lathwood,
 shallop Angelique, Graham, Pictou—300 qtls.
 dry cod-fish.

DROWNED. On Thursday last, Mr. AARON FRAGU-
 SON, Ferryman. His remains were interred on Saturday
 last with Masonic honors.
DIED. On Wednesday last, Mrs. ALEXANDER.

Law Intelligence.

BURNEE & others, vs. STEWART.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Gray, this day met at the Court-House, being the day appointed on the Ninth instant for bringing up the Defendant by Habeas Corpus, for the purpose of his being discharged from Execution in this action, on the ground of having been permitted to go at large, after having been taken in Execution. By the affidavits of the two Messieurs Sims' of Charlotte-Town, and of the Defendant himself, it appeared, that the Defendant was brought from the country to Charlotte-Town in the custody of a Sheriff's Officer, by virtue of a Sheriff's Warrant in Execution at the suit of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and arrived there on the Twenty-ninth day of May last, and on the Thirtieth was taken by the Sheriff Coum Douly Rankin, Esquire, into his own custody, and conveyed to his lodgings in Charlotte-Town, and there left in the custody of the above Officer for some time: when the Sheriff returned to his Lodgings, he took the Defendant to the House of the Messrs. Sims' above named (the Defendant's Lodgings) when one of them became Sheriff's Bail for the Defendant in another Action; the Sheriff then left the House of the Messrs. Sims', as also next day did the Sheriff's Officer; but the Defendant did not return to the Country 'til the second day of June following. It also appeared by the same Affidavits, that the defendant was *not under restraint* during the period between the thirtieth May, when he gave Sheriff's Bail in the other Action, until his departure on the second of June following nor eluding the Sheriff. The Affidavits stating, that he was engaged, *about the Town* on his affairs during that time with the *privity and consent* of the Sheriff and frequently in the company of the Sheriff, and *also alone*, and also in the company of others about Charlotte-Town. It also appeared, that on the day following the day of the Defendants return to Town, namely the Twelfth June, the Sheriff again arrested him, and conveyed him to Jail for an alleged Escape on the same Process at the Suit of these Plaintiffs. On this day the Prothonotary read a return of the Sheriff's endorsed upon the Habeas Corpus as follows "Dugald Stewart is detained under my Custody by virtue of a writ of Capias ad Satisfaciendum hereunto annexed and another alias Writ of Capias ad satisfaciendum also annexed hereunto both at the suit of John Burnee, and William Burnee, &c."

By which it appeared that on the 9th of July, (the day on which application was made on behalf of the Defendant for the Habeas Corpus,) the Plaintiffs issued the Alias, or second Capias ad Satisfaciendum, at the suit of these Plaintiffs. The Judges however, refused to discharge the Defendant on the first Writ at the Suit of these Plaintiffs, or allow his Costs of the application *without comment*, referring the Sheriff's Counsel to the Case of Houlditch, and another vs.

Brich and another, reported in the 4th volume of Tannton's Reports, Page 608, in which case, it was ruled by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, that a Sheriff who carries a Prisoner taken in Execution to a Lock up House within his own Bailiwick, and keep him there fourteen days before the Return of the Writ, he is not thereby Guilty of an Escape. In this Case it is also reported the late Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Sir Vicary Gibe, observed, that, he believed there was Cases, when it had been held, that if a Sheriff goes to the Defendant's House, and keeps him there, it is an Escape. The Law upon which a Plaintiff is entitled to issue a second Execution after an escape upon the first, is a Statute of the British Parliament made in the eighth and ninth Year of the Reign of King William the 3d. Chapter 27.

Charlotte-Town, July 14th, 1821.

In the reign of thirty-one Kings, and in a period of 694 years, the British Nation spent 795 millions being somewhat more than one million a year; and owing 127 millions. In the single reign of his late Majesty, during a period of only 59 years, the nation spent the incredible sum of 2372 millions, being three times the value of the kingdom, and it owes nearly 100 millions, of publick debt, which is a greater sum than the value of the land in England is worth, if every acre were sold at 25 years purchase on the annual rent.

PRINTING.—It will be gratifying to the lovers of the Freedom of the Press to know, that the art of Printing is arrived to such a state of perfection, that two millions of Newspapers, bearing stamps, have been printed in the course of two months. If we say, that one half of that number has been published by two or three of the Morning Papers, we may compute that upwards of 3,000,000,000 of letters have been printed daily at these Offices; thus an idea of the celerity with which the original plates are composed, and the diligence with which the printing is effected, may be imagined. Expeditious however, as this laborious part of the business may be, we hear that it is to be increased very materially by a new process invented by Mr. Brunel, who has found the means of multiplying the original plates, so as to treble and quadruple the result in a given space of time. The invention, which we understand consists in a new process of Stereotype, will lead to a most surprising result in the art of printing, particularly where dispatch is of so much importance, and when it may be the chief recommendation to a Daily Paper.

M. Pieschel, who lately died in London, has bequeathed £33,336 in the 3 per cent. Consols, with the compound interest to be accumulated for three years after his death, for the foundation of a school for poor boys and girls, in and near Magdeburg, where he was born.

Extraordinary changes of the atmosphere have lately been experienced in

England. The thermometer rose in one day from forty-five to seventy-one.

Property to the amount of 35,000,000l is in litigation in the British Court of Chancery. A motion has been made in Parliament, for a Bill to abridge the proceedings.

One of the letters from Stockholm mentions, as a singular fact, that, according to the Russian Court Almanack, there exists, at present, only two Grand Crosses of the Order of St. George, which are—the King of Sweden and and Norway, and the Duke of Wellington:—also, that the Russian Empire has actually but one Field Marshal, viz. the Duke of Wellington. The last Russian Field Marshal died about six weeks ago.

A Liverpool paper announces, that by the Hercules from New-York, Mr. Barclay of Surry, received a present from a friend, of a box of apples, the product of a tree at Hartford, Conn. which was transplanted from England to America in 1646. [There are two trees which were brought from England at that time. They stand in the Wyllis garden, in the fourth parish of Hartford.]

The modern Goths and Vandals.—We are assured, that the Austrian Government has published a Decree, abolishing through the whole of its Italian Dominions, the Schools that have been established on the new system of speedy instruction. Knowledge is incompatible with what they call the Monarchical principles.

A plant of the *Abor Aristis*, has recently been brought to England from the coast of Malabar. This curious exotic has only leaves on it in the day time; but about 9 o'clock in the evening it is covered all over with flowers of a beautiful white colour, and of a delicate smell.

A goose was lately killed by lightning at Swineshead; her young which she had gathered under her wings, were uninjured.

A manufactory of paper from straw has been established at Okanian, near Warsaw, the success of which is expected to reduce the price of paper. The proprietor intends to prepare a kind of paper fit for roofs, which is to be water and fire proof.

LANGUAGES.—According to Professor Adelung, the number of dialects in America, is 1214; in Asia, and the South Sea Islands 991, in Europe 545; in Africa, as far as known, 276; making together an aggregate of three thousand and twenty-six languages and dialects; so that, if the number of the inhabitants of the earth, is six hundred and fifty million, there will be on an average one language or dialect, for every 214,805 persons.

During the war with Europe in which England was last engaged, she captured 167 sail of the line, 338 frigates, and in the whole 2500 vessels of war.

Thirteen hundred guineas was the sum given by Prince Esterhazy, at the sale of the late Sir Charles Bunbury's stud, for the celebrated horse Smolensko.



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 Fourteenth day of August inst.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Thursday the Twenty-seventh day of December 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 19th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. E. Carmichael, Colonial Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

REGULATIONS FOR

The Charlotte-Town Ferry.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint WM. MUDGE, to keep the Charlotte-Town Ferry in lieu of Archd. Ferguson, deceased, and also to establish the following Regulations and Rates of Fare.

The Ferryman to keep one Boat capable of holding two Horses with ease and safety, and also one other sufficient passage Boat for the accomodation of passengers.

The Boat to ply on the Charlotte-Town side from six o'clock in the morning when the sun rises at that time or earlier, and at sun-rise when it rises after that hour till one hour after sun-set. From thence to Ten o'clock double Fare will be charged, after which time the Ferryman is not liable to be called upon.

Persons never to be kept waiting more than twenty minutes in order to prevent which a Boat is to be kept on each side of the River as much as possible.

RATES OF FARES:

- One grown Person to pay, 1s.
- Two do. do. or more 6d. each.
- Children not in arms the same as grown Persons,
- Two Children or more, 3d. each,
- Horses and Cattle, 2s. 6d. each,
- Sheep and grown Pigs, 4d. each,
- Calves under one year old, 6d. each,
- Do. above one and under two years old, 1s. each,

By Command,

G. SIDNEY SMITH,

Private Sec'y.

Charlotte-Town, August 17th, 1821.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late **NEELMAY**, of New-London, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, and all Persons to whom the said Estate stand indebted are requested to send in their accounts duly attested for adjustment.

Duncan M'Kay, Administrator.

April 26th, 1821.

Cheap Medicine Store.

THE Subscriber most respectfully acquaints the Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town and the Island in general, that he has commenced Business in that Store formerly occupied by Mr. T. Robinson, where he has for sale an excellent assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c. The Public may depend that the above mentioned articles are of the first quality and that they will be sold on reasonable terms for cash.

G. DALRYMPLE.

He expects shortly an assignment of Saddles, Bridles, &c. from Glasgow, and a quantity of coarse wrapping and sheathing Paper from Halifax.

August 5th.

William M' Cannon,

BEING about leaving the Island requests those indebted to him will make immediate payment, and Persons who have demands against him to send in their accounts.

August 6th.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Co-Partnership hitherto subsisting between the Subscribers has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All Persons having just demands against the said Firm are requested to furnish the same for adjustment, and all Persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment to *William Pope*, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

JOHN POPE,
 WILLIAM POPE.

Bedeque, June 27th, 1821.

For sale by private Contract,

1900 acres of Land,

SITUATE at Lot 3, well clothed with hard and soft Wood—100 chains of which fronts on Kildare River. It will be disposed of in lots to suit purchasers. A view of the plan may be seen, and further particulars made known by application to the Subscriber.

ROBERT PYKE, Broker.

July 5, 1821.

To be Let or sold,

(in convenient Lots for Tenants or purchasers.)

THAT valuable Tract of Land, containing Ten Thousand Acres or thereabouts being the Western Moiety or half part of Township Number (27) Twenty-seven, in this Island. Applications may be made to Mr. Stephen Wright, sen. or Mr. Nathaniel Wright, jun. Bedeque, or at the Office of Mr. Binns, Attorney, where Plans of the Property can be seen.

Charlotte-Town, August 15th, 1821.

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 and passed in the Forty-seventh year of the Reign of his late Majesty, was enacted that a Meridional Line should be established. I have thought fit to issue this Proclamation declaring that the same has been carried into effect, and do hereby call upon all Surveyors of Land in this Colony to adjust their Instruments thereby in the presence of his Majesty's Surveyor General agreeable to the provisions of the said Act.

Given under my hand and the Seal of this Island at Charlotte-Town, this Eleventh day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. E. CARMICHAEL, Col. Sec'y.

God save the King.

Notice.

WHEREAS His Excellency the Lieut. Governor hath lately appointed the Revd. Theophilus Desbrisay, Conservator of the Church and School Lands in Queen's County. All Persons are hereby desired to take notice that all Trespassers thereon will be proceeded against according to Law.

THEO: DESBRISAY.

June 22, 1821.

SALT.

THE Subscriber has just received per the Schooner *Feron*, David Hughes, Master, a Cargo of

Fishery Salt,

which he will sell cheap for Cash or good Wheat.

JAMES REILLY.

May 8th, 1820.

Public Notice.

THE Partnership lately carried on by JOHN HILL & WILLIAM MADDOX HILL, at Hills-town, Cascumpeque, in this Island under the Firm of JOHN HILL & SON, and at London, under the Firm of HILL & SON, was on the 25th March last, dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on in future by, and solely on account of *Wm. Maddox Hill, & Samuel Smith Hill*, under the Firm of *HILL BROTHERS*.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late **JAMES SMITH**, Plymouth, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, 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,

Charlotte-Town, September 25th, 1820.

Boston, July 20.

Latest from Europe.

By the ship Columbus, 29 days from Havre, arrived last evening, we have received from our correspondent, Paris papers to the 17th June.

They are nearly filled with the proceedings and debates of the Chambers of Peers and Deputies. The former on the trial of nine or ten persons accused of having been engaged in a conspiracy in August last year to subvert the existing dynasty; and to call Prince Eugene to the throne as Regent during the infancy of the son of Bonaparte. The accused are principally disbanded military men, not of high grades and the charges did not extend to any very heinous acts. The Chamber had consumed 34 days in the examination of 164 witnesses, and patiently hearing the counsel of the accused; and judgment had not been rendered at the last date. It appeared probable that one or two of them would be condemned, and the rest acquitted. The Chamber of Deputies were earnestly engaged in discussing the Budget of 1821; almost every article of it appeared to give rise to several hours violent and disorderly debate, on motions to reduce the expences of the nation. The Ministers however, had a decided majority in favor of their estimates. In the intervals of the debate, numerous laws passed for incorporating companies to erect bridges, open canals, roads, &c. for objects of internal improvement. Louis 18th appeared to enjoy good health, and to be constantly attending to great and small things. He will be crowned at Rennes, the 25th August; but the Pope, on account of his age, (80) will not be present, as usual, at the ceremony, but will be represented by his Prime Minister Cardinal Gonsalvi.

It appeared in evidence, that one of them proposed the plot to Prince Eugene, but that his reply was, "He was a Prince of Bavaria, and it did not comport with his duty to meddle in the affairs of France."

Late intelligence from Turkey states, that the vanguard of the army of Prince Ypsilanti, the Greek commander in Chief of the Insurgents was at Adrianople, a distance of about 30 leagues from Constantinople. The troops of the Grand Signor, had been defeated and dispersed—and three Turkish frigates were in readiness, in the Bosphorus, to take the Grand Signor, his riches, wives and concubines, said to amount to 800, to his dominions in Asia.

MADRID, June 5. This day was executed by strangulation, the sub-Lieutenant Medina, convicted of having attempted to instigate the people against the existing order of things.

VIENNA, June 4. The tragical death of Ali Pacha appears to be confirmed: the army which besieged him has been completely routed, and his treasures has fallen into the hands of the Greeks. It is added that a senate has been formed

at Janina and Suli, (the capital of the Suliotes) which have taken the reins of Government.

LATEST FROM THE SPANISH MAIN.

From the Norfolk Beacon, July 17.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this place, dated St. Thomas, July 1.

"We have received intelligence of La Guira and the City of Caraccas having been again captured by the Patriot corps under Gen. Bermudez. A number of emigrants arrived here from La Guira on the 28th ult. in the English schooner Waterloo, who report that place to have been evacuated, and at the time this vessel sailed, not forty persons were left in it."

In addition to the above it is stated, that the Royalist and Patriot forces were near each other, and that an important battle was soon to be fought. Our readers will recollect a statement to the same effect, brought by a previous arrival.

The people of Paraguana, on the Venezulean Coast, declared themselves free and proclaimed their independence on the night of the 3d of May, without the least accident having occurred on the occasion.

Extract from Buenos Ayres, dated May 17.

"Our political affairs are not yet entirely settled. Ramirez has at last proceeded to his invasion in attacking our Province. The Governor, at the head of all the troops, is now marching out to defeat him, and what will be the result, remains doubtful. We hope soon to become entirely settled.

"We have been for a long time without any news from Chili, in consequence of our communication with that place being at present interrupted by Carrera."

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Extract of a letter from Havana, dated June 20.

"The last account we have from Vera Cruz, is that the Insurgents are in fight of that place, with a strong army, and that all communications between Vera Cruz and Mexico are cut off by the Insurgents.

"The Captain General of Vera Cruz was apprehensive the inhabitants of that place would rise in favour of the Insurgents, so that he was obliged to have a strong party of troops in the streets to keep them under.

"A convoy of Spanish vessels will sail in the morning for Tambica; the only way left to get from this place to Mexico."

NEW YORK, July 18.

We learn that a fine ship is getting in order, to make a voyage from this port round the world. She will be commanded by Capt. O. Sullivan, and after going round the Cape of Good Hope, and trading to all the ports in the Indian Ocean, and Persian Gulph, will return home through the Pacific. This will afford an opportunity for men of science and young gentlemen of leisure and fortune, to make a voyage so fertile in interest and so promising in improvement,

and under the care of an enterprising and worthy citizen.—*Adv.*

PROVIDENCE, July 20.

We learn that a citizen of this town is prosecuting a claim in the British chancery, for property of his ancestors to the amount of seven millions of dollars.

July 25.

The poor Carbonari continue to be packed off like merchandize, to different countries.

The king of Naples had ordered the Spanish Squadron in the bay of Naples to depart immediately, and prohibited them in future from coming to any ports of the kingdom.

The King of Sweden and Norway appears to have some trouble with a part of his subjects respecting the constitution of those countries.

Intelligence reached Jassy on the 18th of May that the Seraskier of Ibrailow had on the 13th unexpectedly arrived at Galacz, where he attacked the Greeks by land and water, and totally defeated them. The Seraskier Jassaf Pacha, had 6000 men and 16 gun-boats; and the Greeks were all cut to pieces; only one left Monrassy escaped and brought the news to Jassy. Seraskier is entrenching himself on the Danube, where he expects the Pacha of Silistria with a corps of 15,000 Turks and 8000 Tartars.

The departure of his Majesty for Ireland after the Coronation, is, it is now reported, fixed for the first of August.

By the census which is now taking in England, it appears that the most of the principal towns have increased in population since the last census, some a fifth others a quarter, a third, and Brighton more than one half—the population amounting to 24,429, and the increase, since 1811 being 12,417. Cambridge, increase 3729, Manchester 108,016, increase 28,557, &c.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.

The Marquis of Londonderry has been confined to his house by a fit of the gout; and the motions intended to be made in Parliament on European affairs, have been postponed accordingly.

A bill for a loan of Thirteen Millions sterling, for redeeming the public debt, has been read twice.

Mr. Curwen said, in moving for a committee on the agricultural horse tax repeal bill, he had great satisfaction in stating to the House the communication which had been made to him by his Majesty's Government, namely, that they had no farther intention of opposition to the repeal of this tax. He would now move that the bill be committed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Marquis of London said, that Ministers having consented to give up the agricultural horse tax, they trusted it would be taken by the country as a pledge of the inclination towards economy which prevailed with his Majesty's Government. Mr. Baring was left speaking on the subject.

The promotion in the army, on the coronation of his Majesty, it is reported, will be down to Major General Sir Wm. Cockburn, Bart. to the rank of Lieutenant General; and down to Colonel

Jasper Nicholls, General.

An Englishman, has reached the route to America promontory of September last, versts in 123 day sleeps in the of thickest clothing.

HOUSE OF

Mr. Hutchins ble address be requesting him t tection of the n and to remon Monarchs on t had avowed as

In support of h a took a view of occurred since 1; the Governmen to those events, tified his motio

The Marquis the motion, on interference we was unnecessary have no impro minor powers.

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Mr. Baxton communication

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New Yo who arrive Blise, from Curacoa pa received pi stated that convoy of cury, had s Cavello, v They state Bolivar a

Jasper Nicholls, to the rank of Major Generals.

An Englishman of the name of Cockrane, has reached Irkutsk on foot, on his route to America, by the North East promontory of Asia. On the 13th of September last, he had travelled 8000 versts in 123 days, entirely on foot. He sleeps in the open air, and wears the thickest clothing.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 20.

Mr. Hutchinson moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, requesting him to interfere for the protection of the minor States of Europe, and to remonstrate with the Allied Monarchs on the line of conduct they had avowed as the rule of their conduct. In support of his motion, Mr. H. took a view of the events which have occurred since 1792, and the conduct of the Government of England with regard to those events, which, he said fully justified his motion.

The Marquis of Londonderry opposed the motion, on the grounds that such an interference would be as officious as it was unnecessary;—the Allied Sovereigns have no improper designs respecting the minor powers.

Sir Robert Wilson supported the motion, The House divided:—

For the motion 28
Against it 117 Majority 89.

Mr. Baxton moved, for copies of all communications to government, from India, on the practice of females burning themselves on the funeral piles of their husbands, in order that government might interfere and put a stop to this horrid practice. Agreed to.

LONDON, June 20.

We have received many inquiries from various quarters respecting the reported changes in the Administration. Some of the rumours are too absurd to gain any credit, and others are of a very questionable nature. Some resignations may certainly be expected, but nothing authentic has yet transpired which we, with confidence, can submit to our readers.

Places in private houses in the neighbourhood of Palace yard, commanding a view of the procession of the Coronation are now sought after with extraordinary avidity. Various prices are demanded, from ten to forty guineas per seat. These seats will be generally on scaffolding erected in front of the houses, the safety and sufficiency of which will be inspected by the board of works. The proprietor of one house in Great George street expects to clear £7000. The landlord, in most cases, is entitled to divide the profits equally with the tenant.

NEW YORK, July 24.—A gentleman who arrived last evening in the brig Bliss, from St. Thomas, informs that Curacoa papers to the 30th June were received previous to his sailing. They stated that a fleet of 18 vessels, under convoy of the British brig of war Mercury, had arrived at Curacoa from Porto Cavello, with 1500 persons on board. They stated that the Patriot army under Bolivar and Paez, and the Royalists

under La Torres and Morales had met, when a sanguinary conflict ensued, which resulted in the complete discomfiture of the latter. The Spanish infantry are said to have fought bravely, but their cavalry, it is said, deserted and fled into the interior. Gen. Morales, with the remnant of his army, reached Porto Cavello the following day. His loss is stated to have been 2500 infantry, and 1400 cavalry.

The Spanish Colonel Prieve, after being worsted in several skirmishes of outposts with Gen. Bermudez, near Caraccas, made a vigorous attack in the streets of the town and completely routed Bermudez with the loss of 600 killed and 200 prisoners.

MAJOR ANDRE. Letters have been received in this City, from London, which mention that a frigate is to be sent out to this port, to convey to England, the bones of the late Major Andre, which are buried at Tarrytown.

July 25.—Capt. Lewis of the ship Glenthorn, arrived last evening from Buenos Ayres, informs, that about the 20th May a battle was fought near Santa Fee, in the province of La Plata, between the troops under the command of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, and Gen. Almeida, in which the latter was totally defeated, with the loss of about 300 men, killed, wounded and prisoners; the rest of his army was dispersed in all directions.

PARIS, June 27.

The Emperor Alexander, speaking of the Greek commotions, said, with emotion before he left Laybach, "No! Is it only to depend upon the foolish enterprise of a youth, to impose upon me the necessity of putting my forces in motion?"

CURRACOA, July 7.

"Col. Pereira's divisions was defeated on the 17th June, at St. Lucia, and retreated to Carracas. On the 23d; 200 negroes occupied Lagaira, after it was abandoned by the royalists. The garison joined Pereira, who on the same day was attacked by Bermudez, in the streets of Carracas; the battle was a bloody one, but Pereira remains victorious. Bermudez lost 500 killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners, with 900 stand of arms. On the same day the 1st division, amounting to 400 men, commanded by Gen. La Torre was defeated at Crabobo with severe loss, and retreated to Porto Cabello, and Bolivar pushed on towards Carracas with 3000 men, and it is supposed he entered it on the 1st inst. Col. Pereira retreated towards Cumada.

LONDON, June 24.

AMERICAN LOYALISTS.

In the House of Commons, on the 22d of June, Mr. W. Courtenay said, there were certain funds at the disposal of the King from which a portion of relief might be extended to the American Loyalists, and he had been informed that his Majesty was not unwilling to afford them that portion of relief to which they were entitled. Mr. Ellice wanted to know what fund the honor-

able gentleman alluded to, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer observed that there was a fund at the disposal of his Majesty, from which such a donation could be made to the American Loyalists as would afford to them a proof of the high sense which his present Majesty entertained of their services. Mr. Ellice wished to know the amount of compensation to be granted, and also, whether any compensation was to be made to the people of the Canadas for the losses they sustained during the late war? The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was the intention of the Treasury to recommend to his Majesty to grant the sum of £60,000 to the American loyalists, but he could hold out no expectation that any compensation would be made to the Canadas.

HALIFAX, Aug. 13.

BONAPARTE.

By the Rallieur we learn that Sir George Collier, had written to the Governor and Admiral at Martinique, stating to them that on his passage from the coast of Africa he had fallen in with part of the St. Helena squadron bound to England, and was informed that Bonaparte the Ex-Emperor of France was buried on the 7th of May; his death having been occasioned by a cancer of the pylorus or upper orifice of the stomach. This disease being of an internal nature as well as incurable, may be gradually destroying that most important organ—the stomach, without its existence being known; or if discovered, without any benefit arising to the sufferer from the medical art.—Free Press.

We do not see any thing improbable in the above report.—The accounts for some time past from St. Helena, have represented Bonaparte as extremely ill. If the event has happened it is likely his Body will be sent to England.

The Boston Papers received since our last have furnished London accounts to the 1st July.

Parliament was to be prorogued on the 8th. The arrangements for the Coronation were nearly completed. His Majesty was to leave England on the 1st August, for Ireland;

Some interesting particulars respecting the Greek Insurrection will be found among our extracts.

Liverpool Prices Current, June 30.—Remarks.—The demand for wheat this week has been rather languid, and the prices of Irish have rather declined.—Bonded Wheat has been in better request. Scarcely any thing has been done in fish Oil. The Rum market remains dull; about 50 puncheons very strong Demerara have been taken at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d.—Sales of 700 hhds. Plantation Sugars, have gone off without any material alteration in price: 40 chests of strong good white Pernambuco Sugar have gone off at 39.—Demand for Timber remains steady, and prices have improved.

LONDON PRICE. Oil Cod. in cask £22 10.—Seal pale. £30. Rum, Jam. 12—14 and 16 O. P. 1s. 9d. to 3s. Leeward, under proof 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.

MONTREAL, July 17. The steam boat Malfham brought up yesterday 111 men and one officer, recruits for the 60th regt.

New York, August 1.—Yesterday, the Thermometer in the cool and airy room of the Tontine Coffee House stood at 91.

Boston, Aug. 1st.—The Thermometer in Philadelphia, at 3 o' clock rose to 92 in the shade on Wednesday, and 91 on Thursday and Friday. In this town yesterday, it ranged at 92. and 93.

The Baltimore Board of Health have notified the public, that no case of malignant fever exists in that city, and that they would issue bills of health on the 26th inst.

BOSTON, July 28.—Health of our Towns. There was but one death, [Mr. Samuel Cole, auctioneer,] by malignant fever at Baltimore, on Saturday last, and none the two preceding days.

HAMILTON, (BERMUDA) July 7. Came passenger in the ship Ranger, from London, which arrived at St. George's on Wednesday last, the hon. James Christie Esq., Chief Justice of this Colony.—The return of his Honor to this country, and his reinstatement in the really important office, from which he was suspended by the Governor, have excited a general sensation of joy, throughout these islands.

LONDON, June 28.—It is understood that her Majesty has presented a memorial to the king in Council, formally preferring her claim to be crowned as Queen Consort, in like manner with her predecessors, as a matter of right which she is not entitled to waive. This claim which the Queen makes respectfully, but firmly, resolves itself into a question of Constitutional Law, touching the prerogative of the Crown.

An evening paper says—"It is reported that the Coronation is to be postponed to the 12th of August. The House of Commons is to adjourn on Monday week, to wait for the termination of business in the Lords.

Charlotte-Town,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1821.

The latest intelligence from London is to the 2d July, received at Halifax via the United States. It appears His Majesty's Coronation had not taken place upon the 19th June, the day appointed by Proclamation, nor do we find any particular day set apart for the consummation of that important ceremony. It was expected then shortly to take place, and the 1st August was appointed for his Majesty's visit to Ireland.

The circuitous manner in which the report of Bonaparte's death is received makes the event doubtful, but still, from his late ill health, it is a circumstance very likely to have happened.

The detachment of the 74th Regt. which have been doing duty for the last three years in this Garrison, and which were relieved by a detachment of the 62d, (commanded by Lieut. SPILLER,) embarked yesterday and commenced

their rout to join their Regt. in New Brunswick. An Address was presented to Lieut. BARKER, prior to his embarking by the Magistrates, Merchants, and other Inhabitants of the Town, complimenting him and the men under his command for their general good conduct while stationed at this place.

Custom House,

ENTERED,

Aug. 10th, Schr. Felicity, Ryan, St. Johns, Newfd.

13th, — Victory, Bourke, Halifax.

— Mary, Irving, Halifax.

14th, — Margaret, Anderson, Placentia, Newfd.

CLEARED,

Aug. 9th, brig Sarah, Sanderson, Liverpool.—Lumber.

10th, Schr. Mary Ann, Eales, Sydney.—Produce.

— Margaret, M'Grath, Miramichie.—ballast.

16th, shallop Angeliq, Hureau, St. Johns, Newfd.

20 head of horned cattle.

18th, brig Friendship, Williamson, Cork.—Lumber.

21st, schr. Oak, Spratt, Pugwash.—ballast.

— Dart, Hi-cock, Burin, Newfd.—cattle,

pigs, empty barrels.

A melancholy accident lately took place at Richmond Bay, two persons fighting on board a vessel, and in the scuffle they came in contact with the railing, it gave way, and they were precipitated into the deep, when one of them was drowned.

CORONER'S INQUEST. An Inquest was held at St. Peters on the body of MICHAEL CAREY, whose death was occasioned by a kick from a horse on the temples.

DIED. On Friday last at the Commercial Inn, occasioned by a kick of a horse in the stomach, Mr. WILLIAM H. WEBSTER, late of Fortune Bay, and son of Mr. Thomas Webster of St. Peters. His remains were interred on Sunday last at this place attended by a numerous train of relatives and friends.

Last evening, a child of Mr. BEST, whose clothes caught fire and burnt it so dreadfully that it survived but a few hours in the greatest agony.

Licensed Retailers.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN.

Stores.

- John M'Arthy,
- John M'Gill,
- Nathan Davies,
- Robert Drew,
- James Bullpitt,
- Ralph Thompson,
- James Rielly,
- Joseph Higgins.

INNS.

- Thos. Sims & Son, Prince Ed. Hotel,
- John Howell, Wellington Hotel,
- Thos. Jones, Commercial Inn,
- James Down, Lord Exmouth,
- Simon Dodd, Ship Inn,
- John Jury, Traveller's Rest,
- Alexander Rankin, New Mill,
- James Coles, Light Horse,
- Joseph Pippet, New Inn,
- Dennis Reddin, Plough,
- John Weeks, Plymouth Inn,
- Hector M'Lean,
- Colin M'Laughlin, New Inn,
- James Campbell,
- James Connelly, Irish Tavern,
- Donald M'Eachran,
- Mrs. M'Phee,
- Henry May Williams,
- John Fulton, Anvil,

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

- Jas. Weldon, St. P. Rd. C. T. R. Hope,
- James Ferguson, New Inn, St. Peter's Rd.
- Peter Ferguson, Caledonian Inn, do.
- Cornls. Collins, St. Peter's Rd. Lot 36,
- John Collins, Windsor Farm, Lot 37,
- James Gillespie, Mount Pleasant, Lot 37
- James M'Donald, Scotch Fort, Lot 36,
- Thos. Hickey, St. Peter's Rd. Lot 36,
- William Crabb, Prince Town Road,
- Francis Pillman, New London,
- Richard Bagnall, Lot 22,
- Alexr. Johnston, Lot 20,
- William Mackay, jun. New London,
- Thos. Gardner, Ferryman, Hunter's Rr.
- Ann M'Aulay, Lot 31,
- William Mudge, Ferryman, Lot 48,
- Margaret Ferguson, Lot 48,
- Donald Stewart, Cross Roads, Lot 48,
- William Praught, Lot 49,
- Nicholas Jenkins, Lot 49,
- John Nicholson, Belfast, Lot 57,
- Hector M'Kinnon, do.
- John Hughes, Cove Head Road.

KING'S COUNTY.

- Edward Worrell, St. Peters, STORE.
- Mary Sullivan, do. Lot 41,
- James Mooney, Morrell, Lot 40.
- Thomas Daly, St. Peter's Mill, Lot 39.

PRINCE COUNTY.

- Malcolm M'Gougan, Prince Town,
- George Bearfo, Wellington Hotel, do.
- James Truegard, Malpeque Capes,
- Malcolm Ramsay, Prince Town,
- Gilbert Ormsby, Fish Island, Richd. Bay,
- Benj. & Terence Webster, Tryon, Lot 28,
- John Smith, Margate, Lot 19.
- David Walker, Lot 19,
- Nathan Canon, Lot 17, St. Eleanors,
- William Ellis, Lot 12, STORE.
- Messrs. Hill & Brothers, Lot 5, STORE:
- Hector M'Kinnon, Prince Town Royalty
- Retailers in Charlottetown and its vicinity, selling Spirits to any Soldier of the Garrison, will be considered as misconduct and eventually endanger their Licence.

G. SIDNEY SMITH, Private Sec'y.
August 14th, 1821.

SELLING OFF

At the Store of DAVID M'GILL, the following articles cheap for cash, viz. CALICOES and Cambricks, Power loom Shirting Cottons, ready made Check Shirts, black and blue superfine broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Waist-coating, Scotch Homespuns, a large quantity of Lambs wool Stockings, do. Drawers, black silk and bandanna Handkerchiefs, hat crape, dress do. Rose Blankets, a quantity of Writing Paper, Mens strong Shoes, Souchong Tea, loaf and brown Sugar, Rice, &c.

JAMAICA SPIRITS.

Rum, Molasses, Madeira Wine, Hollands Geneva, Vinegar, Mould and dipt Candles in boxes, yellow Soap in do. a few boxes Raisins, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Mustard, Allum, Copperas, Sulphur, Snuff, leaf and negro head Tobacco, 10d. and shingle Nails, Powder and Shot, a few barrels Tar, &c.

All Persons indebted to David M'Gill are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN M'GILL, to prevent further trouble, as he intends shortly going to Scotland.

Charlotte-Town, August 21st, 1821.

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VOL. I

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Lieutenant Gove His Majesty's Lieutenants the same, &c.

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WHEREAS stands in day of August in I have thought Assembly of this until Thursday of which all pers and govern them Given and Charlot day of 1 and eig second

By His Excellency J. E. Carmichael

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Given and at Ch August eight year of

By his Excel

J. F.

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June 22,

THE PAR JOHN HILL, at H this Island HILL & SO the Firm of 25th March consent, and on in future of Wm. Ma Hill, under t



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 Fourteenth day of August inst.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Thursday the Twenty-seventh day of December 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 13th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. E. Carmichael, 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 made and passed in the Forty seventh year of the Reign of his late Majesty, it was enacted that a Meridional Line should be established. I have thought fit to issue this Proclamation declaring that the same has been carried into effect, and do hereby call upon all Surveyors of Land in this Colony to adjust their Instruments thereby in the presence of his Majesty's Surveyor General agreeable to the provisions of the said Act.

Given under my hand and the Seal of this Island at Charlotte-Town, this Eleventh day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. E. CARMICHAEL, Col. Sec'y.

God save the King.

Notice.

WHEREAS His Excellency the Lieut. Governor hath lately appointed the Revd. Theophilus Desbrisay, Conservator of the Church and School Lands in Queen's County. All Persons are hereby desired to take notice that all Trespassers thereon will be proceeded against according to Law.

THEO: DESBRISAY.

June 22, 1821.

Public Notice.

THE Partnership lately carried on by JOHN HILL & WILLIAM MADDOX HILL, at Hills-town, Cascumpeque, in this Island under the Firm of JOHN HILL & SON, and at London, under the Firm of HILL & SON, was on the 25th March last, dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on in future by, and solely on account of Wm. Maddox Hill, & Samuel Smith Hill, under the Firm of HILL BROTHERS.

Cheap Medicine Store.

THE Subscriber most respectfully acquaints the Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town and the Island in general, that he has commenced Business in that Store formerly occupied by Mr. T. Robinson, where he has for sale an excellent assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c. The Public may depend that the above mentioned articles are of the first quality and that they will be sold on reasonable terms for cash.

G. DALRYMPLE.

He expects shortly an assignment of Saddles, Bridles, &c. from Glasgow, and a quantity of coarse wrapping and sheathing Paper from Halifax.

August 5th.

William M'Cannon,

BEING about leaving the Island requests those indebted to him will make immediate payment, and Persons who have demands against him to send in their accounts.

August 6th.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Co-Partnership hitherto subsisting between the Subscribers has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All Persons having just demands against the said Firm are requested to furnish the same for adjustment, and all Persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment to William Pope, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

JOHN POPE,
WILLIAM POPE.

Bedeque, June 27th, 1821.

For sale by private Contract,

1900 acres of Land,

SITUATE at Lot 3, well clothed with hard and soft Wood—100 chains of which fronts on Kildare River. It will be disposed of in lots to suit purchasers. A view of the plan may be seen, and further particulars made known by application to the Subscriber.

ROBERT PYKE, Broker.

July 5, 1821.

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, } Executors.
J. N. Le Page, }

Charlotte-Town, September 23th, 1820.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late ANSELMEKAY, of New-London, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, and all Persons to whom the said Estate stands indebted are requested to send in their accounts duly attested for adjustment.

Duncan M'Kay, Administrator.

April 26th, 1821.

SELLING OFF

At the Store of DAVID M'GILL, the following articles cheap for cash, viz.

CALICOES and Cambricks, Power loom Shirting Cottons, ready made Check Shirts, black and blue superfine broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Waist-coating, Scotch Homespun, a large quantity of Lambs wool Stockings, do. Drawers, black silk and bandanna Handkerchiefs, hat crape, dress do. Rose Blankets, a quantity of Writing Paper, Mens strong Shoes, Souchong Tea, loaf and brown Sugar, Rice, &c.

JAMAICA SPIRITS,

Rum, Molasses, Madeira Wine, Hollands Geneva, Vinegar, Mould and dipt Candles in boxes, yellow Soap in do. a few boxes Raisins, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Mustard, Allum, Copperas, Sulphur, Snuff, leaf and negro head Tobacco, 10d. and shingle Nails, Powder and Shot, a few barrels Tar, &c.

All Persons indebted to David M'Gill are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN M'GILL, to prevent further trouble, as he intends shortly going to Scotland.

Charlotte-Town, August 21st, 1821.

FOR SALE,

At Indian River,

A valuable FARM,

consisting of 150 acres of good rich Land, whereof fifty acres or thereabouts are cleared and under cultivation, the remainder is covered with good beech and maple. There is a convenient Farm-House, Barn and Stable, on the Premises, situate at Indian River, Township No. 18.

For further particulars enquire of Mr. Solomon Desbrisay, at Bedeque-House and of Mr. Waller, Solicitor, Charlotte-Town.

August 31.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

INTENDING to be absent from this Island, during the ensuing Winter, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those to whom he may stand indebted will please to send in their accounts for adjustment.

JAS. D. HASZARD.

Charlotte-Town, Sept. 4th, 1821

To be Let or sold,

(in convenient Lots for Tenants or purchasers.)

THAT valuable Tract of Land, containing Ten Thousand Acres or thereabouts being the Western Moiety or half part of Township Number (27) Twenty-seven, in this Island. Applications may be made to Mr. Stephen Wright, sen. or Mr. Nathaniel Wright, jun. Bedeque, or at the Office of Mr. Binns, Attorney, where Plans of the Property can be seen. August 15th,

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF BONAPARTE.

Colonial Office, Downing-street, July 4.

Captain Crokat, of the 20th regiment, arrived this day from St. Helena, with a dispatch, addressed to the Earl Bathurst by Lieut. Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, K. C. B. of which the following is a copy: St. Helena, May 6th, 1821.

MY LORD,

It falls to my duty to inform your Lordship, that Napoleon Bonaparte expired at about ten minutes before six o'clock in the evening of the 5th inst. after an illness which confined him to his apartments, since the 17th of March last. He was attended during the early part of his indisposition, from the 17th to the 31st March, by his own Medical Assistant, Professor Autommarchi, alone. During the latter period, from the 1st of April to the 5th May, he received the daily visit of Dr. Arnott, of His Majesty's 20th regiment, generally in conjunction with Professor Autommarchi. Dr. Shortt, Physician to the Forces, and Dr. Mitchell, Principal Medical Officer of the Royal Navy, on the station, whose services, as well as those of any other medical persons on the island, had been offered, were called upon in consultation by Professor Autommarchi, on the 3d May; but they had not an opportunity afforded to them of seeing the patient. Dr. Arnott was with him at the moment of his decease, and saw him expire. Captain Crokat, orderly officer in attendance, and Doctors Shortt and Mitchell, saw the body immediately afterwards. Dr. Arnott remained with the body during the night. Early this morning, at about seven o'clock, I proceeded to the apartment where the body lay, accompanied by Rear Admiral Lambert, Naval Commander in Chief on this station; the Marquis de Moutchenu, Commissioner of his Majesty the King of France, charged with the same duty also on the part of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria; Brig. Gen. Coffin, second in command of the troops; Thomas H. Brooke and Thomas Grentree, Esqrs. Members of Council in the government of this Island; and Captains Brown Hendry, and Marryat, of the Royal Navy. After viewing the person of Napoleon Bonaparte which lay with the face uncovered, we retired. An opportunity was afterwards afforded, with the concurrence of the persons who had composed the family of Napoleon Bonaparte, to as many officers as were desirous, Naval and Military, to the Honorable the East India Company's Officers and Civil Servants, and to various other individuals resident here, to enter the room in which the body lay, and to view it. At two o'clock this day the body was opened, in the presence of the following Medical Gentlemen, — Dr. Shortt, M. D. Dr. Mitchell, M. D. Dr. Arnott, M. D. Dr. Burton, M. D. of his Majesty's 66th regiment, and Mathew Livingstone, Esq. Surgeon in

the East India Company's Service. Professor Autommarchi assisted at the dissection, General Bertrand and Count Montholon were present. After a careful examination of the several internal parts of the body, the whole of the Medical Gentlemen present concurred in a report on their appearance. The report is inclosed. I shall cause the body to be interred with all the honors due to a General Officer of the first rank. I have intrusted this dispatch to Captain Crokat, of his Majesty's 20th regiment, who was the Orderly Officer in attendance upon the person of Napoleon Bonaparte at the time of his decease. He embarks on board His Majesty's sloop Heron, which Rear Admiral Lambert has detached from the Squadron under his command, with the intelligence.

I have, &c. &c. &c. H. LOWE, Lieut. General. To the Right Hon. the Earl Bathurst, &c. &c.

Longwood, St. Helena, May 6.

REPORT OF APPEARANCES ON DISSECTION OF THE BODY OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

On a superficial view the body appeared very fat, which state was confirmed by the first incision down its centre, where the fat was upwards of one inch and a half over the abdomen. On cutting through the cartilages of the ribs, and exposing the cavity of the thorax, a trifling adhesion of the left pleura was found to the pleura costalis. About three ounces of reddish fluid were contained in the left cavity, and nearly eight ounces in the right. The lungs were quite sound. The pericardium was natural, and contained about an ounce of fluid. — The heart was of the natural size, but thickly covered with fat. The auricles and ventricles exhibited nothing extraordinary, except that the muscular parts appeared rather paler than natural. Upon opening the abdomen the omentum was found remarkably fat, and on exposing the stomach, that viscus was found the seat of extensive disease. Strong adhesions connected the whole superior surface, particularly about the pyloric extremity to the concave surface of the left tube of the liver; and on separating these, an ulcer, which penetrated the coats of the stomach, was discovered one inch from the pylorus, sufficient to allow the passage of the little finger. The internal surface of the stomach, to nearly its whole extent, was a mass of cancerous disease or scirrhous portions advancing to cancer; this was particularly noticed near the pylorus. The cardiac extremity, for a small space near the termination of the oesophagus, was the only part appearing in a healthy state. The stomach was found nearly filled with a large quantity of fluid, resembling coffee grounds. The convex surface of the left lobe of the liver adhered to the diaphragm. With the exception of the adhesion occasioned by the disease in the stomach, no unhealthy appearance presented itself in the liver. The remainder of the abdominal viscera were in a healthy state. A slight peculiarity in

the formation of the kidney was observed.

(Signed) THOMAS SHORTT, M. D. and Principal Medical Officer; ARCH. ARNOTT, M. D. Surgeon, 20th Regt. CHARLES MITCHELL, M. D. Surgeon of H. M. S. VIGO; FRANCIS BURTON, M. D. Surgeon 66th Regt. MATHEW LIVINGSTONE, Surgeon, E. I. C. Service.

BONAPARTE'S FUNERAL.

Extract of a private Letter, dated St. Helena, May 15.

"Bonaparte was buried on the 9th in Sane Valley, a spot selected by himself, with the full military honors paid to a General of the first rank. His coffin was carried by grenadiers. Count Montholon and General Bertrand were the pall-bearers, Madame Bertrand with her family following. Next came Lady Lowe and her daughters in deep mourning; then the junior Officers of the Navy; the Staff of the Army; last, Sir Hudson Lowe and the Admiral brought up the rear. The 66th and 20th Regiments, the Artillery, Volunteers, and Marines, in all full 3,000 men were stationed on the surrounding hills, about half way up; and when the body was lowered into the grave, three rounds of eleven guns were fired by the artillery. His grave was about fourteen feet deep, very wide at the top, but the lower part chambered to receive the coffin. One large stone covered the whole of the chamber. The remaining space was filled up with solid masonry, clamped with iron. Thus every precaution is taken to prevent the removal of the body, and I believe it has been full as much by the desire of the French commissioners, as from the wish of the government of the Island. The spot had previously been consecrated by his priest. The body of Bonaparte is enclosed in three coffins, of mahogany, lead and oak. His heart, which Bertrand and Montholon earnestly desired to take with them to Europe, was restored to the coffin, but it remains in a silver cup, filled with spirits. His stomach his surgeon was anxious to preserve, but that is also restored, and is in another silver cup.

"As every thing relating to so great a man must be of extreme interest, I should tell you, that after having attended his funeral I paid a visit to his residence I was shown his wardrobe by Marchand, his valet, and a more shabby set-out I never beheld. Old coats, hats, and pantaloons, that a midshipman on shore would hardly condescend to wear. If he put on any thing good he would soon throw it off, and put on the old again.

"The last words Bonaparte uttered were 'vive — armee' What their connexion was in his mind, cannot be ascertained, but they were distinctly heard at five o'clock on the morning of the day he died.

"An officer's guard is appointed to watch over his grave.

"Bertrand, Montholon, and the rest of his household will return to England in the Camel store-ship, which sails in about a fortnight.

"Drawings have been taken by Capt. Marryat, of the spot where Bonaparte

lies buried, at his funeral. He was put in his plain un- &c. &c.; then in two former coffins had a bony round screws raised. Napoleon is spot, situated called Hut's cause of his arrived Marshal Gate, until a near the Ex. visited the (Bonaparte,) down to a spr. sidered the and order a g might drink Bertrand wer several times God that I sh me buried on ed out, near willow trees.

Bonaparte Island of Co 1769, so tha years old. and nearly himself up to the Bellerop

The report a house in G be not true: because, th the barriers; on the more make whatso pleases, with tranquility. required of l be held from Pricy Council no right to might be re ons in so d this might b might be fu corded, with As the pros to see the out consider any great p apprehende such an ex But it is ob chief must under the p honor, sho South And riers. Sup decency at a thousand newspapers impossible, of such a e be) will be ward part even at the mission ha

lies buried, and also of the procession at his funeral."

He was put into a leaden coffin, with his plain uniform dress, star, orders, &c. &c.; the leaden one was inclosed in two formed of mahogany; the outer coffin had plain top and sides, black ebony round the edges, and silver head screws raised above the lid.

Napoleon is buried in a very romantic spot; situated in a valley near a place called Hut's Gate. I here relate the cause of his choice. When he first arrived Marshal Bertrand resided at Hut's Gate; until a house was built for him near the Ex-Emperor's, who frequently visited the General's family, and he (Bonaparte,) would very often stroll down to a spring of excellent water (considered the best water on the Island,) and order a glass to be brought that he might drink. Madame and Marshal Bertrand were always with him, and he several times said to them, "If it pleases God that I should die on this rock, have me buried on this spot," which he pointed out, near the spring, beneath some willow trees.

Bonaparte was born at Ajaccio, in the Island of Corsica, on the 15th August, 1769, so that he was nearly fifty-two years old. He was a captive five years and nearly two months, having given himself up to Capt. F. L. Maitland, of the Bellerophon, on the 15th July, 1815.

LONDON, July 17.

THE QUEEN.

The report that the Queen had taken a house in Great George-street seems to be not true. We were willing to credit, because, that street, being within all the barriers, she might proceed from it, on the morning of the Coronation, to make whatsoever claim of admission she pleases, without hazarding the public tranquillity. All that is alleged to be required of her feelings—all that might be held too humble in a voluntary absence from a ceremony, of which the Privy Council has declared that she has no right to form a part—whatsoever might be represented as disadvantageous in so decorous a submission.—All this might be prevented, all her claims might be fully made and formally recorded, with ease to herself and others. As the prospect now is, it is impossible to see the approach of Thursday, without considerable anxiety. It is not, that any great political movement is to be apprehended. We are far from making such an exaggeration of the danger. But it is obviously probable, that mischief must ensue, if an immense crowd, under the pretence of doing the Queen honor, should accompany her from South Audley street to either of the barriers. Supposing them to come with the decency and the good temper, which a thousand inflammatory pamphlets and newspapers have endeavoured to render impossible, still the mere stoppage of so much a column, (and stopped it must be) will be highly dangerous to the forward part of it. Lives have been lost even at the door of a Theatre, when admission has ceased, and those, near the

door have been unable to make their situation known to a few hundreds behind. What may be the consequences of the expected pressure, on Thursday, it is lamentable to contemplate.

No alteration of the Queen's intention has yet been announced. A former column contains some statements upon this subject. Yesterday, as if the ample Reports, given by the newspapers of Mr. Brougham's argument on her claim to be crowned, were not sufficient what is called "An Official publication," of it was made, to which the following precise notice was affixed.

"Her Majesty has been pleased to command that the grounds of her claim to be crowned, as stated by her Majesty's Attorney General before the Lords of the Privy Council, should be made public.

(Signed) "HOOD."

Queen's-house, July 10, 1821."

The Times of this morning, speaking of the Queen's astonishing application upon this subject, to the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal, says,

"To this we are now enabled to inform the public, that his Grace has replied with the respectful tender of his duty, that having delegated his authority to a deputy, he has no official answer to give, but that he has referred her Majesty's application to the acting Earl Marshal, who, he has no doubt, will pay immediate attention to it."

Three o'clock.—The following communication has reached us:—

"The barrier in Abingdon-street is complete.—That at the statue near the Mews is not so, nor are the workmen proceeding upon it. Till last night it had been intended that no person should be permitted to pass either barrier, on the day of the ceremony, except those, who have furnished themselves with tickets for some of the seats. This precaution however, was abandoned, in consequence of a communication having been made to the Home Office, that the idea of the Queen being attended by a procession of her friends, was altogether relinquished; and it is now reported that orders have been given for the free admission of her Majesty, and her immediate attendants."

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1821.

By the last Mail from Halifax the London dates by the Packet are to the 17th July.—The account given in our last, of the death of Bonaparte, is now officially confirmed, which will be seen by a reference to our preceding columns. The English Papers are severe in their comments upon the conduct of that once extraordinary man. The following liberal remark is from the Halifax Free Press.—"The character of Bonaparte can only be justly appreciated by remote posterity—popular opinion is at present in his favour, but that proceeds from an amiable trait in the human mind—from a conviction that he is no more,—that he has appeared before an unerring tribunal,—and that his crimes should descend with him to the silence of the tomb."

Extract of a Letter from a Correspondent at Cove-Head, (in this Island) dated Sept. 3d. 1821.
Mrs. MALCOLM DARRACH, of Cove-Head, was delivered yesterday of three children, two boys and one girl, you may depend upon it being a fact, I have seen them,—one of the boys and girl were still born, but remarkably large,—the mother and one boy is likely to do well.

MARRIED.] On the 29th August, by the Right Rev. Dr. M'Eachran, of Rosen, at Tracadie, Lt. ALEXANDER M'DONELL, of the late Glengary Light Infantry, to Miss ELIZA ANNA MARRIA M'DONALD, of Donaldston, daughter of the late Captain John M'Donald, of Glenaladale.

Mr. PRINTER,

The following Address signed by the Magistrates and other respectable Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town, together with the Answer thereto, are enclosed to you for insertion.

"To Lieutenant Robert Barker, commanding a Detachment of H. M. 74th Regt. of Foot, stationed at Charlotte-Town, P. Ed. Island.

WE Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town and its vicinity, beg leave to express our sincere regret that you and the Detachment are ordered forthwith to join your Regiment, and to state our unanimous and entire approbation of the very correct and exemplary conduct of yourself and those under your command during your stay in this Colony, and we hope you and the Detachment will accept our heartfelt thanks for the same.

You will also allow us, Sir, to bear this our public testimony of personal regard and esteem for your own public and private character.—Wishing you and your amiable Lady every happiness.

We beg to remain, Sir,

Your most obdt. humble Servts,
Charlotte-Town, August 20th, 1821.

To the Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town.
GENTLEMEN,

WITH the most sincere acknowledgements, I beg leave to return you both mine and the Detachments grateful thanks for the very handsome testimony of approbation with which you have honored us. Praise from so many highly respectable characters communicated in so obliging a manner is truly gratifying; and allow me to assure you that the marks of regard and esteem you are so good as to testify for me. I feel and appreciate as I ought. The polite attentions and treatment I have so universally experienced, and received from the hospitable Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town, can never be effaced from my recollection.

Mrs. BARKER begs permission to offer you her best thanks for the kind wishes you are pleased to express for her.

I have the honor to remain,
Gentlemen, Your most
obedient humble Servt.
(Signed) R. BARKER,
Lieut. 74th Regt.

Custom House,

ENTERED,

Aug 27, schr. Oak, Spratt, Pugwash.—10 M feet Boards.
29, schr. Two Friends, M'Kie, St. Johns, Newfd.
30, schr. Annabella, M'Donald, do.
31, schr. Vitula, Shaw, do.

Sept. 4, schr. Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax.

CLEARED,

Aug 25, brig Severn, Williams, St. Vincent, W. I.—assorted cargo.
Sept. 5, schr. Lucy, O'Brien, Pictou.—Ballast.
6, schr. Felicity, G'ra, St. Johns, Newfd.—36 head of horned cattle, 50 sheep, 10 tubs of butter, 1 M feet deals, 6 pigs.

7, schr. Cherub, —, Halifax.—45 M feet of Boards.
8, schr. Brothers, Sims, Miramichie—2 head of cattle.
Passenger in the Charlotte-Town Packet from Pictou, on Wednesday last, — STANAN, Esq. Inspector Gen. of Hospitals.

A CARD.

COLONEL GRAY earnestly requests all Persons who have any BOOKS which they borrowed of himself or any of his Family, to return them without delay. Sept. 1st, 1821.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

Taken before the Select Committee appointed to consider of the means of maintaining and improving the Foreign Trade of the Country, &c.

Mr. JOHN HILL, called in and examined, In what business are you engaged? A. A merchant residing in London, but having connexions at Prince Edward Island, being a Proprietor of Lands in P. E. Island, and carrying on business there.

Have you lately returned from that Island? A. Yes.

Can you state the present situation of that country with respect to its Agriculture and population? A. The Agriculture of the country is daily increasing; the population during the last seven years, I think, has nearly quadrupled, at least it is doubled.

Is the Timber trade carried on there to a considerable extent? A. According to the size of the Colony, to considerable extent; it is the principal trade, almost the only trade on which returns can be made; I think four-fifths of the returns are made in Timber.

Are the population of that Colony principally employed in felling and preparing that Timber for Market, and bringing it down to the shipping? A. The population during the Winter time are almost wholly employed in cutting and squaring Timber.

Are not all Agricultural operations suspended during that season? A. Most assuredly; the severity of the weather is such that very little can be done in Agriculture.

Are the operations of felling and preparing the Timber carried on by the inhabitants of the Island, or by subjects of the United States? A. There is no subject of the United States ever comes there to cut Timber.

How many vessels do you load in a season at P. E. Island? A. I believe in the season of 1819, there were about 19,000 tons of shipping.

Is that trade rapidly increasing? A. The trade has rapidly increased, and I believe it is increasing; I cannot state the amount within the last year.

What effect, in your opinion, would the imposition of a duty on the Timber from that Colony, have upon the continuance of the trade? A. I think it must knock up the importation. I have at this moment 4 cargoes of Timber imported into this port: upon the first cargo that I sold though I had it at a very low freight, I sunk fifty per cent; upon three other cargoes at the highest price I can get at present, I shall sink 75 per cent; reconing the cost of the Timber at from 15s. to 18s. per load; that is, the simple cost of the Timber, without the attendant expences of people and clerks to conduct it. I should suppose reckoning all expences it must stand me in 20s. delivered alongside.

What net proceeds will remain per load upon the sale of this Timber, at the present market price? A. Not 5s. not more.

Are the exports of Timber the principal means the inhabitants of P. Ed.

Island have of paying for their imports of British manufactures? A. Certainly, the import of British manufactures: these I take to be from 40 to 45,000l. annually; four-fifths of which have been paid for in Timber, and at present they have no other means of paying for it.

If the Timber trade should be discouraged what resource will the population of that Colony have? A. In the present infant state of the Colony they have no other; if it were not for the Timber I could not support the settlers I have upon my lands; I have placed forty families upon my lands, those families all require sustenance for at least two years, before they can produce sufficient to live upon from the cultivation of their lands. They have first to cut the Trees down, clear the woods, and afterwards to bring the land into cultivation, build a house, and they must be supported by a Proprietor or Merchant, and the Timber is the only thing they can depend upon.

Is not there a considerable cultivation of grain in Prince Ed. Island? A. Very little more than supports the inhabitants.

Used not that to be considerable? A. No, the accession of inhabitants took up the surplus which could be spared, and the new inhabitants have not yet had time to cultivate their lands.

Did they not use to supply Nova-Scotia with grain? It is said so in the French account, but that is not the case.

Have any establishments for ship-building been formed in P. E. Island? A. Yes, a good many, the establishments for ship-building have very much increased, particularly in small schooners for Newfoundland and Nova-Scotia and the coasting trade.

In your opinion, does the prosperity of this rising Colony depend upon the continuance of the Timber trade? A. I think entirely so; I must give up my concern if the Timber is no longer to be brought here and meet something like the prime cost.

What duty in your opinion, would the American timber bear without discouraging the importation of it into this country? When I state to the Committee that at present we are losing from 50 to 75 per cent, upon the article, I suppose a duty upon the present state of the trade cannot be borne.

Would not a moderate duty lead to a better selection of the Timber, and to its acquiring a better character in this country? A. That is a speculative question I cannot answer, it might in time. I have now five thousand load of Timber down, which I should conceive to be a total loss in case there is any further obstruction to the import of Timber: I have lost already 50 per cent upon one cargo, and at the present prices I must lose 75 per cent upon the others.

Should you be discouraged from importing the generality of Timber of which you speak if any duty were imposed upon it in this country? A. Most assuredly; I am now attempting to sell the Timber I have down at thirteen shillings a load, and I cannot get it.

Is the Timber of Prince Ed. Island

of particularly bad character? A. There has been bad Timber sent from Prince Ed. Island, but that perhaps is owing to the want of a good selection.

Is it not considered generally inferior to the rest of the American Timber? A. I am not aware of its being so.

Was not the Timber trade with P. E. Island created by the high duties on the Baltic Timber? A. It first originated there.

And if those duties had not been so high, all the bad Timber that has come from P. E. Island probably would not have come here? A. Perhaps not: mine is select Timber, cut on my own lands by my own tenants, sent home by my agents, and is perfectly select Timber.

Did you enter upon this line of business depending upon the protection of the British Government? A. I most assuredly did; I sent out emigrants at a considerable expence; I have 80,000 acres of land there; I have already established forty families: the only return for this I can receive at present is in Timber, and they can have supplies from me no longer if the Timber trade is destroyed.

When did you send out those families? A. I have been sending out and encouraging others that would come out of themselves, every year for these three years past.

That is for the year 1817? A. Yes.

Had you in the year 1817 any reason to believe that the duties on Baltic Timber were considered as other than temporary? A. I ever considered them otherwise seeing them to be so beneficial to the Colonies; I considered that the Government would always protect them on two principles, in the first place, for the encouragement of British shipping, and in the next place for the consumption of British manufactures, in which the whole is paid for; that induced me to think the Government would never suffer the Timber trade of America to be interfered with.

Had not those engaged in the Timber trade, received intimation from Government previous to that time, that they were not to calculate on the permanency of the present duties? A. I never received an intimation of the kind, nor heard of it, but if I had, I should have considered that a promise given by Government could only be conditional, and that if the Government found the trade beneficial to the country at large, they would still continue that trade, notwithstanding any previous understanding upon the subject.

Do you happen to know whether there was not a letter from the Board of Trade in the year 1817, which was intended for the information of the Trade generally that it was their opinion that an alteration ought to take place? A. I never heard of such a letter, and if I had, I should have conceived after the benefit the country derive from the trade that the Government would have withdrawn such notice on the principle of encouraging British shipping and the exportation of British manufactured goods.

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BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,
*Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over
 His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territo-
 ries 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 Fourteenth day of August inst.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same until Thursday the Twenty-seventh day of December 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 13th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second 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.*

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by an Act made and passed in the Forty seventh year of the Reign of his late Majesty, it was enacted that a Meridional Line should be established. I have thought fit to issue this Proclamation declaring that the same has been carried into effect, and do hereby call upon all Surveyors of Land in this Colony to adjust their Instruments thereby in the presence of his Majesty's Surveyor General agreeable to the provisions of the said Act.

Given under my hand and the Seal of this Island at Charlotte-Town, this Eleventh day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, Col. Sec'y.
 God save the King.

Public Notice.

THE Partnership lately carried on by JOHN HILL & WILLIAM MADDOX HILL, at Hills-town, Cascumpeque, in this Island under the Firm of JOHN HILL & SON, and at London, under the Firm of HILL & SON, was on the 25th March last, dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on in future by, and solely on account of *Wm. Maddox Hill, & Samuel Smith Hill*, under the Firm of HILL BROTHERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

INTENDING to be absent from this Island, during the ensuing Winter, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those to whom he may stand indebted will please to send in their accounts for adjustment.

JAS. D. HASZARD.
 Charlotte-Town, Sept. 4th, 1821.

Cheap Medicine Store.

THE Subscriber most respectfully acquaints the Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town and the Island in general, that he has commenced Business in that Store formerly occupied by Mr. T. Robinson, where he has for sale an excellent assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c. The Public may depend that the above mentioned articles are of the first quality and that they will be sold on reasonable terms for cash.

G. DALRYMPLE.

He expects shortly an assignment of Saddles, Bridles, &c. from Glasgow, and a quantity of coarse wrapping and sheathing Paper from Halifax.
 August 5th.

SELLING OFF

At the Store of DAVID M'GILL, the following articles cheap for cash, viz. CALICOES and Cambricks, Power Loom Shirting Cottons, ready made Check Shirts, black and blue superfine broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Waist-coating, Scotch Homespun, a large quantity of Lambs wool Stockings, do. Drawers, black silk and bandanna Handkerchiefs, hat crape, dress do. Rose Blankets, a quantity of Writing Paper, Mens strong Shoes, Souchong Tea, loaf and brown Sugar, Rice, &c.

JAMAICA SPIRITS,

Rum, Molasses, Madeira Wine, Hollands Geneva, Vinegar, Mould and dipt Candles in boxes, yellow Soap in do. a few boxes Raisins, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Mustard, Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Snuff, leaf and negro head Tobacco, 10d. and shingle Nails, Powder and Shot, a few barrels Tar, &c.

All Persons indebted to David M'Gill are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN M'GILL, to prevent further trouble, as he intends shortly going to Scotland.

Charlotte-Town, August 21st, 1821.

For Liverpool, G. B.



The Ship *THOMAS*,
 burthen 435 Tons, copper bottomed,
 now lying at Bedeque, and will be
 ready to sail in about five weeks. She
 is well calculated for carrying Passen-
 gers having been fitted out for the East
 India Trade and has excellent accom-
 modations. She has two Cabins, the after one would be let
 entirely to a family if required. For further particulars
 apply to Mr. S. Desbrisay, or the Captain on board.
 September 12.

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 HOBSON, Esq. Attorney, for adjustment.

Duncan M'Kay,
 J. N. Le Page, } Executors.
 Charlotte-Town, September 25th, 1820.

MR. LOCKERBY,

RETURNS his warmest thanks, to those Gentlemen, who have steadily abode by him, since he commenced TEACHING in Charlotte-Town: and, begs leave, respectfully to inform them, as well as, the other respectable Inhabitants in this place: that he intends remaining here, so long as, they give him that support, to which, he considers himself entitled.

Private classes, will be opened for both sexes, in Gram-
 mar, History, Geography and the elements of Astronom-
 y. He expects, speedily, to be able to accommodate
 Boarders.

Charlotte-Town, Sept. 21st, 1821.

The subscriber,

Having erected a Forge for

Blacksmithing,

and employed an excellent workman from Glasgow, he solicits the favours of his friends and the Public. They may rely upon the work being done with neatness and dis-
 patch.

He begs also to inform them, that he has renewed his
 License for the ensuing year.

Watchmaking, Grainery, Shop-keeping,
 &c. attended to as usual.

He requests all persons indebted to make immediate pay-
 ment to save trouble.

Sept. 18.

John Jury.

William M'Cannon,

BEING about leaving the Island re-
 quests those indebted to him will
 make immediate payment, and Persons
 who have demands against him to send
 in their accounts.

August 6th.

FOR SALE,

At Indian River,

A valuable FARM,

consisting of 150 acres of good rich
 Land, whereof fifty acres or thereabouts
 are cleared and under cultivation, the
 remainder is covered with good beech
 and maple. There is a convenient
 Farm-House, Barn and Stable, on the
 Premises, situate at Indian River, Town-
 ship No. 18.

For further particulars enquire of Mr.
 Solomon Desbrisay, at Bedeque-House
 and of Mr. Waller, Solicitor, Charlotte-
 Town.
 August 31

HER MAJESTY'S WILL.

Her Majesty has given all her pro-
 perty, in trust to Dr. Lushington and
 Thomas Wilson, Esq. for the benefit of
 Wm. Austin, to be paid to him, when
 he shall arrive at the age of 21 years.
 By three Codicils dated the 3d, 5th and
 7th August. Her Majesty gives her
 clothes to Mariette Brun... a sealed box
 to Mr. Orbichini, merchant, acknow-
 ledging a debt of £4,300; a coach to
 Dr. Lushington... the bed and table linen
 to Hieronymus and M. Brun... To Lewis
 Bischie £1000, with an annuity of 150...
 a half length portrait to Lady Ann
 Hamilton... to Viscount and Viscountess
 Hood £500 each. Her Majesty desires
 that her body may not be opened - that
 3 days after her death it may be carried
 to Brunswick for interment, and that the
 inscription on the coffin may be... "Here
 lies Caroline of Brunswick, the injured
 Queen of England."

FROM TURKEY—direct.

Capt. Chandler has arrived in Baltimore from Smyrna, and confirms the accounts previously received of the persecution of the Christian, Greeks and Armenians, and the Jews, in that city by the Turkish soldiery; and of the consequent distress and stagnation of business.—It adds however, that on the day previous to his sailing, a new Pacha had arrived, who had ordered the soldiery to retire to the Castle, and had restored a degree of tranquillity after disarming the Greeks:—That the British Sloop of war *Spey*, 20 guns Capt. Boswell, on passing the castle of Smyrna, was fired into with musquetry, which the commander prudently did not notice—fearing the effects it might produce in the city:—That on passing *Zino*, Capt C. saw the Grecian patriot flag flying, and learnt that all the islands in the neighbourhood where under similar colors:—That he saw several of the Grecian fleet; and on the 26th June was informed at Milo that it consisted of 150 sail: the capture of the Turkish vessels of war by them was confirmed; one of them a corvette, was taken in the harbour of Milo, and all the Turks on board (110) were beheaded, and thrown into the sea; another, a brig, was taken after a desperate action, and all the crew which escaped in the combat shared the same fate.—That the Greeks had captured 2000 Turks, bound to the Morea, every man of whom was unmercifully slaughtered:—The most of the Grecian fleet had rendezvoused in the Dardenelles, to watch the Turkish fleet; and that four Turkish ships of war were blockaded at Preveya, in the Morea—*Bost. pap.*

July 14.

HANOVER, JUNE 22.—One of the preparations making for the reception of the King is the demolition and reconstructions of the town-gate, which opens on the road to Herenhausen, over which a grand triumphal arch, embellished with trophies, is erecting. It will henceforth be called the Waterloo-gate. The King will be the first who will pass under it; until which, it is notified that the passage is prohibited. The expense is estimated at 8,000 crowns.

LONDON, July 19.

THE CORONATION.

At seven o'clock a minute gun was fired in the Park, intimating that the Hall and Abbey were to be then closed against the admission of any more visitors. After this no more carriages were suffered to pass except those of persons immediately engaged in the ceremonies of the day. A considerable interval then occurred, which was filled up with bands of military music playing popular airs, during which we had an opportunity of surveying the animated scene presented in the different pavilions and other accommodations for spectators. The Parish Church of St. Margaret was a striking object in the view. Its spacious roof afforded ample convenience for viewing the procession, and it was covered with well dressed spectators.—Its

tower was surmounted with the Union flag pendant from the staff, and the battlements were tastefully bedecked, with festoons of laurel leaves entwined. The sky being now bright and clear, presenting a beautiful canopy of azure, the workmen engaged on the platform were ordered to draw up the awning which had been judiciously provided in the event of unfavourable weather.

At eight o'clock the Foot Guards and the other troops who had been on duty from two o'clock were relieved, and their places supplied by fresh troops. Towards nine o'clock, the hour at which it was expected his Majesty would ascend the Throne in the Hall, and when the procession would be marshalled for moving, the expectation of the multitude was roused to the highest pitch. Breathless anxiety was visible on every countenance; and at length indications of the approaching ceremony were visible. At a quarter before nine precisely, the procession commenced from Westminster Abbey, in the order stated in another part of our paper.

The procession to the Abbey commenced at a quarter after ten precisely, in the order already given.

Nothing could exceed the sumptuous splendour of this magnificent pageant. The procession in its progress was repeatedly stopped in consequence of the necessary arrangements made, according to the order for its conduct on entering the Abbey. This gave the spectators a complete opportunity of viewing the splendid spectacle in detail. All eyes were directed to our Gracious Sovereign, who was hailed with bursts of enthusiasm, rending the skies from every quarter; not a murmuring voice was heard. His Majesty's fine person, and dignified deportment, would have marked him as the prominent personage in the procession, abstractly from the galaxy of pomp by which he was surrounded. With majestic ease, and right royal deportment, he acknowledged in the most gracious manner, the gratulations of those loyal subjects whose devotions welcomed him in his passage to that august consummation of his title to the throne of these realms. His Majesty looked extremely well; and it is devoutly to be hoped that he will go through the fatiguing ceremony of the day with ease and comfort. About twenty minutes before eleven His Majesty passed the end of Parliament-street, and a few minutes before eleven His Majesty passed the end of Parliament-street, and a few minutes after eleven he entered the Abbey. The ceremonies there, it is expected, will not be over before 5 o'clock.

Not the slightest accident has as yet happened that we know of, though the assembled multitude exceeded every thing we have seen of late years. The whole business of the morning has gone off in a manner highly gratifying to every loyal heart in the realm. Peace, order, and tranquility, were the prevailing features of the whole scene, and we trust the proceedings of the day will terminate in a manner reflecting credit

upon the character and conduct of this enlightened nation.

It was a quarter before 11, when the Foreign Ambassadors with their Ladies and other persons of distinction, took their seats. The ladies were magnificently dressed in plumes, with a profusion of diamonds. Princess Esterhazy wore a double tiara, that blazed like the sun; nor were the gentlemen much behind them in ornaments. We have heard it asserted that the costume of Prince Esterhazy was worth £100,000 sterling.

A gold medal in a red morocco case was given to each of the Peers. Silver medals were not very diffusely distributed. They were thrown among the boxes, and several contests took place for the prize. The Medals have on the obverse a head of his Majesty, in very high relief, crowned with Laurel. The edge is raised, and incloses the inscription, "*Georgius IV. Britanniarum Rex F. D.*" The reverse presents the King sitting in a Chair, holding a Baton in his hand; Victory crowns him in the presence of the Three Kingdoms, which are represented by three figures, the foremost holding the trident, for Britannia; the second Erin, distinguished by a shamrock in her helmet; and the third Scotland, known by the Thistle in her helmet. The three figures rest their right hands on the Altar, which, in a panel, has the snake with his tail in his mouth, signifying eternity—meaning that the union of three was to be eternal. Behind the figure of Victory are five emblems of Peace, Agriculture and Commerce. Over the figures are the following inscription:—*Proprio jure animo paterno*; and beneath them are the words, "*Inauguratus Die Julii xix Anno MDCCCXXI.*"

The Hall was nearly cleared by 9 o'clock in the evening; several Ladies fainted, oppressed by the overpowering heat of the day.

July 21.

THE KING:

We are extremely happy to say, that his Majesty was in the enjoyment of good health yesterday, after the fatigue, which he underwent at the Coronation.

The Queen, in a letter to Lord Sidmouth, has stated that it is her Majesty's intention to pay a visit to Edinburgh, while her spouse is in Ireland.

July 24.

Letters from Bucharest of June 21, contain the following particulars.—In a letter from the Greek camp, addressed to the Turkish Governor, the Insurgents beg for an Amnesty; and declare themselves ready, in case it should be granted to return to obedience; from which they have been led astray by *Xpsilanti's* delusive intrigues and seducing promises. Orders were immediately given that Amnesty should be granted to all Insurgents who shall lay down their arms. The letters paint the situation of the Province in most gloomy colours. Wallachia will not recover in 20 years from the sufferings brought on by an ill-judged enterprise.

Paris papers delivering their excesses had several places. Greeks still are respected in reinforced. A between the M on board the Patras was set f ships, filled with Ivalia, previous to that place.

His Majesty consist of two sloops.

THE Yesterday his Palace in bably, for spl equalled. The bility and other ly 2000. It b person should b ronation; so r Court yesterday; again to the Ki

Accounts fro that the Europ who had taken sels, have seen sacked by the in a few days. Levant, the *dp* zines, its riches disappeared.

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The Nautili Berwick on h left the Fury Island, July 15 and crews in provisions are supply for thre able winter is in the voyage. ring to proceed

DEPARTURE OF Yesterday n Palace in Pall land, attended Lord in waitin the 14th Ligh proceeded as t own horses, an mouth with p was to embark Royal Yacht stood that his plation to lan and to take u days at the sea

July 26.

Paris papers state that the Turks, after delivering themselves up to the greatest excesses had set fire to Smyrna, in several places. The massacre of the Greeks still continues; but the French are respected in Smyrna, and have been reinforced. A French Corvette cruising between the Morea, and Candia, took on board the French Consuls, when Patras was set fire to. About 40 Greek ships, filled with families, escaped from Ivalia, previous to the Turks setting fire to that place.

His Majesty's escort to Ireland will consist of two frigates and two or three sloops.

THE KING'S LEVEE.

Yesterday his Majesty held a Levee at his Palace in Pall-Mall; which, probably, for splendor has been rarely equalled. The numbers present of Nobility and others, were estimated at nearly 2000. It being necessary that every person should be presented after the Coronation; so that all who were not at Court yesterday, might be presented again to the King.

July 27.

Accounts from Smyrna June 19, state that the European Consuls and Agents, who had taken refuge on board of vessels, have seen their houses and stores sacked by the Turkish populace. Thus in a few days the first sea-port of the Levant, the opulent Smyrna, its magazines, its riches, and its prosperity, have disappeared.

"All that was Christian, Armenian, or French, is exterminated; and upwards of 12,000 Christians of all ages and of both sexes, have perished under the poignards of the Mahometans. The beautiful city of Sidonica, in which were about 30,000 Christians, has been set fire to, the inhabitants capable of bearing arms put to the sword, and the women and children carried into slavery."

His Imperial Majesty has ordered 100,000 roubles to be distributed among the poor Christian fugitives at Odessa.

NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

The Nautilus transport has arrived off Berwick on her return home; having left the Fury and Hecla off Resolution Island, July 1st, all well, and the officers and crews in the highest spirits. The provisions are excellent—full equal to a supply for three years; and a comfortable winter is anticipated by all engaged in the voyage. The ships were preparing to proceed through Hudson's Strait.

August 1.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING FOR IRELAND.

Yesterday noon his Majesty left his Palace in Pall Mall, on his way to Ireland, attended by Lord Graves as the Lord in waiting, escorted by a party of the 14th Light Dragoons. The King proceeded as far as Kingston with his own horses, and from thence to Portsmouth with post-horses. His Majesty was to embark and dine on board the Royal Yacht last night. It is understood that his Majesty has it in contemplation to land on the Isle of Anglesea, and to take up his residence for two days at the seat of the Marquis of An-

glesea, from whence notice will be sent to Dublin of the time at which he may be expected. His Majesty's stay in Dublin will be about three weeks; during which time he will give two public entertainments, and will be himself entertained by some of the principal public bodies.—Sir Benjamin Bloomfield set out for Dublin last Tuesday, and was followed by Mr. Marsh, of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, on Friday. Saturday the greater part of his Majesty's household set out from Carlton-house. His Majesty will take with him four Lords and Grooms of the Bed Chamber, four Equerries, four Aides-de-camp, and the other necessary attendants on his person.

August 8.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN.

We announce with extreme sorrow, that HER MAJESTY, QUEEN CAROLINE OF ENGLAND, departed this life last night, at 25 minutes past ten, after an illness of eight days.

Early in last week her Majesty felt herself greatly indisposed, in consequence as we understand, of having taken a very large dose of magnesia, which was supposed to have created an obstruction in the bowels, which was followed by inflammatory symptoms. On Thursday last she was attended by three physicians. In the course of the day her Majesty was copiously bled; she passed a quiet night, but the symptoms remained the same. The following day she was immersed for about a quarter of an hour in a warm bath, which moderated the pain, but in other respects was unavailing.—Connected with the inflammation of the bowels was a nausea at the stomach, which repelled both food and medicine. Another physician, Dr. Ainslie, was now called in, and her Majesty's legal advisers, most of whom were on the point of setting off for their different circuits, also attended to assist in the arrangement of her property and other legal matters, and it is understood that her will was then drawn up. She passed an indifferent night, but towards the morning of Saturday obtained some tranquil sleep. She slept great part of this day, which induced some of her observers to believe that an inward mortification had commenced.—She, however, continued tolerably easy and passed that night better than the preceding one; but Sunday produced no apparent change in her symptoms. In the course of this day Dr. Baillie was sent for by express. During the night of Sunday her Majesty had some relief, and hopes began to be entertained that she had passed the crisis of her disorder. In the morning of Monday her state was certainly more favourable than it had been. At half past two o'clock Dr. Baillie arrived, and held a consultation with the four other physicians. Her Majesty had been bled with leeches, and found herself able to retain on her stomach a little arrow-root, and some medicine. From these and other circumstances, the medical gentlemen viewed the case in a more favorable light than they had before done, but hesitated to pronounce the Queen out of

danger. Still her Majesty was extremely weak and feeble from her long and acute sufferings, and the small portion of sustenance that she had been able to take: and when she spoke (which she did relative to the disposal of her property and other matters,) she was extremely faint. The hopes that were entertained during the latter part of Monday, however, were rapidly weakened in the course of the night, and had entirely vanished on Tuesday morning, when it was evident her Majesty after a sleepless night, had suffered a relapse, or rather that the favourable appearances of the day had been merely delusive. At this time the Queen herself gave up all hope, and declared she could not survive the day. About noon she complained of violent pains in the abdomen, which were soon followed by convulsion, a strong opiate medicine was now administered, which allayed the pain for the moment, but produced for an hour or two a disposition to doze. About three o'clock the pains returned, attended with the most alarming symptoms.—Every means which skill and attention could devise were now employed by the Physicians, but it was all in vain. After four o'clock her Majesty became rapidly worse, her respiration was difficult; about eight she sunk into a state of entire stupor, and having lain for two hours and twenty minutes in that state, at length BREATHED HER LAST.

The statement that the Queen expired in the arms of Lady Anne Hamilton, and immediately after uttering a benediction on that Lady, is (as will be seen from the above narrative) quite incompatible with the actual facts. She lay extended on her back, almost without motion, and apparently without sensation, for the last two hours of her life. The long stories, too, which are told of what she said in the course of Tuesday afternoon, and of the "highly important and interesting facts"—which she is mentioned to have averted to within six hours of her dissolution, must it is evident, be the mere fabrications of ill-disposed minds. In the last conflicts of an enfeebled body, with the pangs of a violent disease, such self possession and command of mind, which these stories imply, are utterly beyond the power of human nature.

August 14.

In a proclamation issued by the Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin, dated the 6th inst. the inhabitants are requested to illuminate their houses, on the evening of his Majesty's arrival, and the two following nights, unless Sunday should interpose, from 9 till 12 o'clock.

Brussels papers to the 11th inst. inform us, that great advantages have been gained by the Greeks over the Turks; who are said to have defeated and taken prisoner the Pacha of Arta; and that the whole army of the Pacha of Delvino consisting of 5,000 men was destroyed, with the exception of 250.

It is stated that, on the 28th June the Grand Seignior had formally rejected the Ultimatum of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg; and hostilities were therefore

expected to commence immediately. A Russian ship, attempting to cross the Dardanelles, had been sunk by the forts, and the crew and passengers perished. The Royal Standard at the Tower will be hoisted half mast high, until her Majesty's remains are removed out of the country.

The Glasgow, Tyne, Gannet, Rosario, and Pioneer, will proceed with the remains of her Majesty from Harwich to Cux-haven.

EDINBURGH, August 18.

THE MOURNING.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Aug. 14.

Orders for the Court's going into mourning, on Wednesday next the 15th instant, for her late Majesty Queen Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, viz.

The Ladies to wear black bombazines, plain muslin or long lawn linen, crape hoods, shamoy shoes and gloves, and crape fans.

Undress—Dark Norwich crape.

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

Undress—Dark grey frocks.

ST. JOHNS, N. F. Sept. 11.

The King landed at Howth, in Ireland, about half-past four o'clock on the 12th of August, and proceeded immediately to Phoenix Park, where, in consequence of the Queen's death, he intended remaining for a short time in private. His Majesty was received by an immense multitude of respectable people, collected to welcome his arrival among them, with the most enthusiastic expressions of loyalty and affection which he returned in the most gracious manner. The city of Dublin is said to be crowded to excess on the occasion—party spirit is laid aside—and the utmost harmony every where prevailed. It was understood His Majesty would hold a private levee on the 15th of August, to receive the public authorities, who would be expected to appear in mourning.

The accounts from the Continent become daily more interesting, and though a declaration of hostilities between Russia and the Porte had not taken place, it could not be far distant. In Constantinople the most barbarous massacre of the Greeks still continued, many of them had been crucified, after witnessing their Wives and Children burnt by a slow consuming Fire. The following is an article, dated

“VENICE, July 27.

“We have received the following intelligence from Vienna.—“The Austrians are proceeding from all quarters to the frontiers of Turkey.—Our military force there will soon be 100,000 men; that of Russia exceeds 200,000. The news of the entrance of the latter into Moldavia is daily expected.

A CARD.

COLONEL GRAY earnestly requests all Persons who have any BOOKS which they borrowed of himself or any of his Family, to return them without delay. Sept. 1st, 1891.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1891.

The London dates by the last Packet from Picton, are to the 19th of July, the day upon which his Majesty's Coronation commenced: a Paper containing London dates to the 16th August was also brought by a gentleman of the Town (who had been upon a visit to Picton) and furnishes a conclusion of the particulars of the Coronation and the subsequent demise of her Majesty from which we have made such extracts as our limits will allow. A Newfoundland Gazette was politely handed to us yesterday which contains a further account of her Majesty's decease, and the route of the funeral procession it states—

Mr. Bailey, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, whom his Majesty's Government had appointed conductor of her Majesty's funeral procession, left his house at half past four o'clock preceded by thirteen mourning coaches and six, a hearse and eight horses, with the various funeral habiliments and paraphernalia, and arrived between five and six o'clock at Brandenburg-house. Sir George Nayler, as Clarenceux King of Arms, arrived by six o'clock, attended by Mr. Hood, the herald; they were ushered into the state apartment, and a scene of a very extraordinary nature immediately took place.

Dr. Lushington spoke to the following effect:—“Sir George Nayler and Mr. Bailey—You know what has already taken place upon the subject of her late Majesty's interment; you know what has been the expressed wish of her late Majesty's executors upon the necessity of delay for the purpose of making preparations for so long a journey; and also upon the disgraceful conduct that has been persisted in by his Majesty's Government (in such direct opposition to the known will of her late Majesty,) in forcing into the funeral procession a great body of soldiers. I enter my solemn protest against the removal of her Majesty's body, in right of the legal power which is vested in me by her late Majesty, as executor. Proper arrangements for the funeral, and the long journey; and voyage by sea, have not been made; there has not been time for it; and I command that the body be not removed till the arrangements suitable to the rank and dignity of the deceased are made.

Mr. Bailey— I have orders from Government to remove the body, which is now in the custody of the Lord Chamberlain. I must do my duty.—The body must be removed.

Dr. Lushington— Touch the body at your peril, You have no power to act contrary to the will of her Majesty's executors; and they do their duty by protesting against such an usurpation.

Mr. Bailey— You do not mean to use violence, and prevent by force the removal of the body, I trust, Dr. Lushington?

Dr. Lushington— I shall use no violence myself.

Mr. Bailey— Nor recognise it in others?

Dr. Lushington— I shall neither assist in, nor recommend violence; nor shall I join in the procession in my official character of executor, but merely go as a private individual, to show my respect for her Majesty.

Mr. Bailey— Very well, Sir: I shall

discharge my duty firmly, and I trust properly.

After the above conversation had passed, the Procession was arranged.

Mr. Bailey complained that every impediment was thrown in the way of the persons whose duty it was to attend the removal of the body. He then took out of his pocket a paper, and read from it the route of the procession. “The funeral cavalcade to pass from the gate at Brandenburg-house through Hammer-smith, to turn round by Kensington Gravel Pits, near the Church, into the Uxbridge-road, to Bayswater, from thence to Tyburn Turnpike, down the Edgware-road, along the New-road to Islington, down the City-road, along Old-street, Mile end, to Romford, &c. A squadron of Oxford Blues, from Brandenburg-house to Romford, to attend the procession; a squadron of the 4th Light Dragoons from Romford to Chelmsford; another squadron of the same regiment from Chelmsford to Gloucester; another escort from Colchester to Harwich, where a Guard of Honor is in waiting.”

The account further states that the procession moved amidst crowds of people in a solemn manner as far as Kensington, when turning to the Oxford Road, thro' the Gravel Pits, it was first obstructed by two waggons, drawn across the street, one filled with gravel. One being a Military waggon it was removed, but its place was speedily filled by another waggon. The crowd seemed determined to resist any attempt to remove these waggons and continually cried “Through the city!—through the city!” During the absence of a messenger from Kensington to Lord Liverpool, the barrier was increased by the continual accumulation of carts from behind. It appears that the conductor of the Procession would not move in any direction but that laid down in his instructions, and reached Kensington at 9 o'clock. It remained there until 11,—about 12 it reached Hyde Park, where as far as the eye could extend, was covered by umbrellas. On its way to the Park some of the Life Guards rode to and fro, which gave great displeasure to the crowd, testified by hissing and hootings. In the Park the multitude increased and evinced the greatest dissatisfaction at its not passing through the City. At half past twelve the Procession reached Cumberland Gate, when it was again stopped, and the crowd at the end of Oxford-street, within the gates were unwilling to give way, when a troop of Horse Guards galloped towards the gate, when a serious contest took place. The Guards were hissed and pelted and at length charged upon the people, and the crowd partly gave way and the gate was forced open, but it was again closed for a few moments. The soldiers having at length got through, were again pelted with mud and stones, and upon the crowd again attempting to block up the Edgware Road, were charged upon a second time, and many severe wounds were inflicted. The Riot Act was read, and the Guards fired upon the assailants and did serious injury. The procession was again obstructed, in the New Road, with such determination by the crowd, that the Directors were forced to alter their route, and went down Tottenham-court-road, amidst loud and repeated cheering. After repeated delays and obstructions, the Procession was forced down Drury-lane to the Strand, where, it is stated, it was met by the Lord Mayor, who forbid the entrance of the Foot guards, drawn out in the Strand, in large numbers. The funeral procession therefore entered the City attended only by the Guards of Honor, consisting of a considerable body of the Oxford Blues and a very small detachment of the Life Guards. The cavalcade followed as before, amidst reiterated cheering. It proceeded down Fleet-street, and reached St. Pauls about half past three o'clock, and continued its route by Cornhill on its way to Chelmsford.

The lives lost are variously stated, but the general opinion seems to be, 5 or 6 killed, and 12 or 14 wounded.

At the Coronation, it appears, no particular place had been fitted up for her Majesty—notwithstanding her Majesty proceeded on the morning of the Coronation to the Abbey, accompanied by Lady Hamilton, and Lord and Lady Hood, and demanded admittance as Queen, without producing a ticket. Admittance being refused, Lord Hood produced one Ticket which he presented to her Majesty, but H. M. not choosing to proceed alone, the Ladies and Lord Hood returned to their carriage, and was driven off amidst shouts of applause and disapprobation.

Custom House,

ENTERED,

Sept. 12, ship Thomas, Garniss, London, brig Alert, Williams, Liverpool. brig Carron, Short, Pembroke. 15, schr. Angeliue, Graham, Picton. 18, brig Pallas, Moir, Tobermory—27 passengers. 20, schr. Union, Sutherland, St. Johns, Newfd. 21, barque Nautilus, Mitchell, Plymouth.

CLEARED,

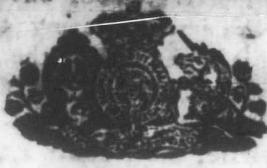
Sept. 15, schr. Angeliue, Graham, Sydney—10 M. fact Boards. 18, brig Pallas, Moir, Scheldt, N. S. schr. Margaret, Hele, St. Johns, Newfd.—1200 bushels Potatoes, 500 bushels Oats, 16 head of horned cattle, 400 bushels Turnips, 20 sheep, 20 pigs. 20, schr. Susanna, McDonald, St. Johns, Newfd. 40 head of horned cattle, 40 head sheep, 40 pieces birch. 21, barque Nautilus, Mitchell, Mirimichee.

DIED. On Sunday morning the 9th inst. Mr. WILLIAM BREMNER, in the 50th year of his age.

Blanks for sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrates Summons, Executions, Capias's, Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpoenas; Leases, Bills Lading, Widows Pension Certificates Officers half-pay Certificates, &c.

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Sept. 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 the General Assembly of this Island
stands prorogued to Tuesday the Fourteenth
day of August inst.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General
Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same
until Thursday the Twenty-seventh day of December 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 13th
day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the
second year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. Carmichael, 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 made and
passed in the Forty-seventh
year of the Reign of his late Majesty, it
was enacted that a Meridional Line
should be established. I have thought
fit to issue this Proclamation declaring
that the same has been carried into
effect, and do hereby call upon all Sur-
veyors of Land in this Colony to adjust
their Instruments thereby in the pre-
sence of his Majesty's Surveyor General
agreeable to the provisions of the said
Act.

Given under my hand and the Seal of this Island
at Charlotte-Town, this Eleventh day of
August in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second
year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, Col. Sec'y.
God save the King.

Public Notice.

THE Partnership lately carried on by
JOHN HILL & WILLIAM MADDOX
HILL, at Hills-town, Cascumpeque, in
this Island under the Firm of JOHN
HILL & SON, and at London, under
the Firm of HILL & SON, was on the
25th March last, dissolved by mutual
consent, and the business will be carried
on in future by, and solely on account
of Wm. Maddox Hill, & Samuel Smith
Hill, under the Firm of HILL BROTHERS.

The subscriber,

Having erected a Forge for
Blacksmithing,

and employed an excellent workman from Glasgow, he
solicits the favours of his friends and the Public. They
may rely upon the work being done with neatness and dis-
patch.

He has also to inform them, that he has renewed his
Licence for the ensuing year.

Watchmaking, Grainery, Shop-keeping,
attended to as usual.

He requests all persons indebted to make immediate pay-
ment to give trouble.

John Jury.

Sept. 18.

Cheap Medicine Store.

THE Subscriber most respectfully ac-
quaints the Inhabitants of Char-
lotte-Town and the Island in general,
that he has commenced Business in
that Store formerly occupied by Mr. T.
Robinson, where he has for sale an ex-
cellent assortment of DRUGS, MEDI-
CINES, SPICERIES, DYE STUFFS,
&c. The Public may depend that the
above mentioned articles are of the
first quality and that they will be sold
on reasonable terms for cash.

G. DALRYMPLE.

He expects shortly an assignment of
Saddles, Bridles, &c. from Glasgow, and
a quantity of coarse wrapping and
sheathing Paper from Halifax.
August 5th.

SELLING OFF

At the Store of DAVID M'GILL, the
following articles cheap for cash, viz.

CALICOES and Canvas, Power
loom Shirting Cottons, ready made
Check Shirts, black and blue superfine
broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Waist-
coating, Scotch Homespuns, a large
quantity of Lambs wool Stockings, do.
Drawers, black silk and bandanna
Handkerchiefs, hat crape, dress do.
Rose Blankets, a quantity of Writing
Paper, Mens strong Shoes, Souchong
Tea, loaf and brown Sugar, Rice, &c.

JAMAICA SPIRITS,

Rum, Molasses, Madeira Wine, Hol-
lands Geneva, Vinegar, Mould and
dipt Candles in boxes, yellow Soap in do.
a few boxes Raisins, Indigo, Starch,
Pepper, Mustard, Allum, Copperas,
Sulphur, Snuff, leaf and negro head
Tobacco, 10d. and shingle Nails, Pow-
der and Shot, a few barrels Tar, &c.

All Persons indebted to David M'Gill
are requested to make immediate pay-
ment to JOHN M'GILL, to prevent fur-
ther trouble, as he intends shortly going
to Scotland.
Charlotte-Town, August 21st, 1821.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Co-Partner-
ship hitherto subsisting between the
Subscribers has this day been dissolved
by mutual consent. All Persons having
just demands against the said Firm are
requested to furnish the same for adjust-
ment, and all Persons indebted thereto
are requested to make immediate pay-
ment to William Pope, who is duly au-
thorised to receive the same.

JOHN POPE,
WILLIAM POPE.

Bedeque, June 27th, 1821.

Blanks for sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices
Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrates Summons,
Executions, Captives, Warrants, Commitments, Recogni-
sances, Subpoenas, Leases, Bills Lading, Widows
Pension Certificates Officers half-pay Certificates, &c.

Private Secretary's Office,
October 6th, 1821.

List of Surveyors of Lumber,
appointed under the Act of General
Assembly, passed on the 10th day of
August 1820.

NAMES.	DISTRICT.
Theophilus Chappell,	Charlotte-Town,
William Hawkins,	do.
William Crosby,	Elliot River,
Benjamin Farrow,	Tryon River,
Robert James,	Town. 49 & 50.
James Sinclair,	Prince-Town,
Urbin Gallant,	Casumpeque,
Henry Gordon,	do.

By Command,
G. SIDNEY SMITH,
Private Sec'y.

Private Secretary's Office,
October 1st, 1821.

THE Retail Licence of ALEXANDER
RANKIN, of the New Mill Inn,
Charlotte-Town having been suspended
during the pleasure of His Excellency
the Lieut. Governor, by J. F. Holland,
and Benj. De St. Croix, Esquires, two
of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace,
for having supplied Soldiers of this Gar-
rison with Spirits on the 23d day of
September last, His Excellency has
been pleased to approve of the same
and direct that the Licence be suspend-
ed until the 28th day of November
next.

By Command,
G. SIDNEY SMITH, Private Sec'y.

MR. LOCKERBY,

RETURNS his warmest thanks, to those Gentlemen,
who have steadily abode by him, since he commenced
TEACHING in Charlotte-Town; and, begs leave, res-
pectfully to inform them, as well as, the other respectable
Inhabitants in this place: that he intends remaining
here, so long as, they give him that support, to which, he
considers himself entitled.

Private classes, will be opened for both sexes, in Gram-
mar, History, Geography and the elements of Astronomy.
He expects, speedily, to be able to accommodate
Boarders.
Charlotte-Town, Sept. 21st, 1821.

William M'Cannon,

BEING about leaving the Island re-
quests those indebted to him will
make immediate payment, and Persons
who have demands against him to send
in their accounts.
August 6th.

FOR SALE,

At Indian River,

A valuable FARM,

consisting of 150 acres of good rich
Land, whereof fifty acres or thereabouts
are cleared and under cultivation, the
remainder is covered with good beech
and maple. There is a convenient
Farm-House, Barn and Stable, on the
Premises, situate at Indian River, Town-
ship No. 18.

For further particulars enquire of Mr.
Solomon Desbrisay, at Bedeque House
and of Mr. Waller, Solicitor, Charlotte-
Town.
August 31

LONDON.

CORONATION OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS
MAJESTY GEORGE IV.

[About four in the morning the gates of the Abbey were thrown open. From five until eight, the numbers in the lower parts of the Abbey gradually increased, and the Pages and Ushers of the Rod, dashing about in their gay uniforms, gave motion and sprightliness to the scene. At half past 8 o'clock, a flourish of trumpets was heard, and the procession with the regalia marched out of the Abbey.

Something like *ennui* began to show itself in the demeanour of the expectant fair ones; soon after ten, however, loud and continued music in the distance gave a fillip to half slumbering curiosity, and at ten minutes before eleven (looking down the Abbey as from the east behind the organ) Miss Fellows, with six tributary herb-women, heading the grand procession, appeared at the western gate. The Abbey at this moment began rapidly to fill. The Peereffes thronged into the seats appointed for them (immediately below the choir) and ranged in rows to the number of one hundred and fifty five, without a single creature of the grosser sex to disturb the uniformity or break the delicacy of the scene; with robes of every colour, various as the rainbow, and plumes of hues almost as many, their box shewed like a box of summer flowers, in which the rose, the tulip, and the bright blue bell, displayed, contending, each its pride of beauty, and each insisted on pre-eminence. The procession continuing its course, some little confusion occurred; in the filing off of the different bands, but the difficulty was luckily at an end; and, upon the entrance of the King into the aisle, a hundred instruments, and twice a hundred voices rang out their notes as once;—and the loud anthem, blended with the applauding shouts of the spectators, echoed to the very roof of the Abbey. The box of the Foreign Minister presented, at his Majesty's entrance, a peculiarly glittering appearance. It afforded specimens of the costume of every country in amity with Great Britain, from the splendid uniform of Prussia or France, to the plain chintz gown and dark beard of a gentleman whose name we could not learn, but who stated himself to be the nephew to the Persian Ambassador, and claimed, in right to such relationship, to be seated with the Ministers of Foreign Courts. The cavalcade continued its course, and fell into the places assigned. The Princes of the Blood Royal were conducted to their seats as Peers; the Prince Leopold to his royal box.]

His Majesty appeared distressed almost to fainting. It was with uneven steps and evident difficulty, that he made his way up the aisle. The heat indeed was so great, that a lady in one of the galleries fainted. The weight of the State cloak alone (which had seven supporters,) might have overpowered a man in the most vigorous bodily health. His Majesty being seated, the two Bish-

ops, his supporters stood, one on each side, the Noblemen bearing the four swords on his right hand, the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain and the Lord High Constable on his left; the great Officers of state, the Deputy Earl Marshal, the Dean of Westminster, the Noblemen bearing the Regalia, Trainbarers, with Deputy Garter, the Lord Lyon, the Lord Mayor of London, and Black Rod, standing about his chair.

Anthem:—"I was glad when they said unto me, let us go to the house of the Lord."

The several parts of the prescribed ceremony, viz. *The Recognition, The Offering, The Service and Sermon, The Oath, The Anointing, The Crowning, The Homage, &c.* then successively took place. The Right Reverend the Archbishop of York ascended the pulpit, and delivered an appropriate sermon from the 23d chapter of the 2d Book of Samuel, and the 3d and 4th verses—

"He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God. And he shall be to us the light of the morning, when the sun riseth, even as a morning without clouds; as the tender grass springing out of the earth by clear shining after rain."

His Majesty, probably owing to the extreme heat of the weather, did not where his cap of ceremony during the sermon. On performing the act of *Homage*, when the Duke of York, ascending the steps of the throne, and taking off his coronet, prepared to kneel and pronounce the usual words, the King, (without premitting the ceremony) raised him, and cordially shook him by the hand; and his Majesty observed the same course to all the Royal Dukes—(great applause from the spectators.)—The Dukes and other Peers then did homage in the usual form.

In the mean time the Treasurer of the Household threw Coronation medals among the Peers and spectators. The latter caught at them with avidity, and frequently called for a repetition of the ceremony. Their requests were complied with.

When the King had proceeded through the door by the side of the communion table into St. Edward's chapel during his absence, which lasted about ten minutes the Abbey became literally deserted. The peeresses departed forthwith; the box of the Foreign Ministers was emptied in a moment; the musicians and principal singers abruptly left the choir; and when the King returned, he had empty benches covered with dirt and litter, on the one hand;—and the backs of his courtiers, expediting their exits with a *saute qui peut*-like rapidity presenting themselves to his view upon the other. This mode of clearing the Abbey, may probably have been found necessary as a measure of convenience, but it certainly was a most unpicturesque arrangement. His Majesty, however, though much incumbered with his splendid attire, moved forward with great seeming good humor, and shook hands with the Princess Mary as he left the Abbey.

The appearance of the Abbey during the ceremony of the Coronation was a scene of grandeur of which description can convey but a faint idea. The *coup de ail* was one of the grandest and most magnificent which we ever expect to see.

RETURN OF THE PROCESSION TO THE HALL.

At about 20 minutes to 4, the gates of the Hall were thrown open to admit the procession on its return. Viewed from the Upper end of the Hall through the arched way, the appearance of the white plumes of the Knights of the Bath was most magnificent. On their entrance to the Hall the Knights took off their hats, but the Peers continued to wear their coronets.

On the entrance of his Majesty he was received with loud and continued acclamations—the gentlemen waving their hats, and the ladies their handkerchiefs: his Majesty seemed to feel sensibly the enthusiasm with which he was greeted—and returned the salutations with repeated bows to the assemblage on both sides, as he passed up to the platform. His Majesty was evidently fatigued, but we never saw him appear in better spirits. His Majesty did not ascend the throne on his return, but proceeded immediately to his chamber. The Peers took their seats at the tables appointed for them, and began to partake of the banquet. During the interval between this and the return of his Majesty, the greater part of the ladies and gentlemen who had previously occupied the galleries retired for refreshments, or descended into the Hall, which they promenaded for a considerable time. There was also a great number of persons admitted into the Hall, who it was evident, had not been in before.

THE BANQUET.

Precisely at 20 minutes past five, the Lord Great Chamberlain issued his orders that the centre of the Hall should be cleared. A pause of silence was generally preserved in expectation of the return of his Majesty from his chamber.

The entrance of the King was announced by one of the principal Heralds, who was followed into the Hall by the Lord Great Chamberlain and the Dukes of York, Clarence, Cambridge, Suffolk and Gloucester. Prince Leopold had for some time previously been engaged in conversation with some of the Foreign Ambassadors.

His Majesty returned in the robes with which he had been invested in the Abbey, wearing also the same crown. In his right hand he carried the sceptre, and in his left the orb, which, on taking his seat on the throne, he delivered to two peers stationed at his side for the purpose of receiving them.

The first course was then served up. It consisted of twenty-four gold covers and dishes, carried by as many Gentlemen Pensioners.

Before the dishes were placed upon the table by the two Clerks of the Kitchen, the great doors at the bottom of the Hall were thrown open to the sound of trumpets and clarions, and the Duke of Wellington, as Lord High Constable—the Marquis of Anglesea, as Lord High Stewart—and Lord Howard of Effingham, as Deputy Earl Marshal, entered up the floor, on horseback, remaining for some minutes under the arch way. The Duke of Wellington

on the left of the King, the Earl of Warwick, on the right, and the Marquis of Anglesea in the centre. The two former were mounted on beautiful white horses gorgeously trapped, and the latter on his favorite dun coloured Arabian, the caparisons of which are beautifully rich.

While the twenty-four covers were placed upon the royal table, these noblemen remained on horseback at the lowest step leading to the throne, and as the gentlemen pensioners delivered their dishes they retired backwards between the three horses, and left the Hall. They were followed by the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Anglesea, and Lord Howard of Effingham, who backed their steeds with great skill down the centre of the hall.

The Dishes yet remaining uncovered, the basin and ewer were presented by the Lord Great Chamberlain that His Majesty might wash. He was assisted by the Earls Abbingdon and Verulam, and the Lord of the Manor of Heydon was in attendance with a towel.

Grace ought to have been said by the Dean of the Chapel Royal; but some delay took place, we believe, in consequence of his non-appearance. Grace was finally said before the dishes were uncovered.

The Dukes of York, Clarence, and Sussex, sitting on the right of the King: and the Dukes of Cambridge and Gloucester, with Prince Leopold, on the left: the Carver and Assistant Carver, the Earl of Denbigh and Earl of Chichester, took their stations at the bottom of the tables attended by the Earls of Mount Edgcombe and Whitworth, who acted as Sewer and Assistant Sewer. The Duke of Devonshire sustained the orb on the left of the throne, and the Duke of Rutland the sceptre with the Dove on the right, supported by the Lord of the Manor of Worktop, with the ordinary sceptre, and the Peers bearing the four swords. The tureens and dishes were then uncovered, and the carvers proceeded to help his Majesty to some soup, of which he tasted.

THE CHAMPION.

The first course having been removed, the immediate attention of all present was called to the bottom of the hall by a long and cheerful flourish of trumpets. The great gates were immediately thrown wide open, and the champion made his appearance under the Gothic Arch way mounted on his piebald charger: his colour, though perhaps on some occasions objectionable, has a great authority in chivalrous romance in its favour.

Mr. Dymoke was accompanied on the right by the Duke of Wellington, and on the left by Lord Howard of Effingham; but his polished steel armour, his plumes and the trappings of his steed, instantly showed the capacity in which he appeared. He was ushered within the limits of the hall by two trumpeters with the arms of the Champion on the banners, by the Sergeant Trumpeter, and by two Sergeants at Arms with maces. An Esquire in full armour was on each side, the one bearing his lance, and the other

his shield or target: the three horsemen were followed by grooms and pages.

The first challenge was given at the entrance of the hall, the trumpets having sounded thrice: it was read by the Herald attending the Champion, in the following terms:

If any person, of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny or gainsay our Sovereign Lord King George the Fourth of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, son and next heir to our Sovereign Lord King George the Third, the last King deceased, to be right heir to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom, or that he ought not to enjoy the same, here is his Champion, who saith that he lieth, and is a false traitor; being ready in person to combat with him, and in this quarrel will adventure his life against him on what day soever he shall be appointed."

After pausing for a few seconds, the champion drew off his gauntlet, and threw it upon the floor, with a very manly and chivalrous air. As no one appeared to accept the Challenge, the Herald took up the gauntlet, and returned it to the Champion. The cavalcade then advanced half way up the Hall, when it again halted, and the trumpets having again sounded, the challenge was read as before, the gauntlet thrown down and restored to the challenger. At the foot of the throne the same ceremony was a third time repeated, the Herald reading the challenge at the top of the first flight of steps. We should here remark that shouts of applause, and vociferations of "Long live the king" followed each restoration of the gauntlet to the Champion. His charger alarmed by the noise, but he seemed to have a full command over him.

The Knightly appearance and gallant deportment of the Champion obviously gave considerable pleasure to his Majesty, who taking the goblet that was presented to him by the Cup Bearer, drank to the Challenger with a corresponding air of gaiety. The Champion on his part having received the cup, drank to the King, but pronounced the words "Long live his Majesty King George the Fourth," in somewhat of a school-boy tone. However, upon the whole, this part of the ceremony passed off with great eclat.

The champion having retired, the second course was brought in.

PROCLAMATION OF THE STYLES.

Immediately afterwards, Garter, attended by Clarencieux, Norroy, Lyon, Ulster, and the rest of the Kings Officers of Arms, proclaimed his Majesty's styles in Latin, French, and English, three several times.—The Lord Mayor of London, the Mayor of Oxford, and others now went through the services claimed by them. The Peers then rose in their seats, and drank good health a long and happy reign to the King, which was received by the whole company. The Lord Chancellor, who sat at the corner of one of the tables, took occasion to observe that the toast ought not only to be received with nine,

but nine times nine. This remark did not produce any renewal of the exclamations."

"God save the King" followed, sung in fine style by the whole choir, chorus, by the company, all standing.

The Duke of Norfolk then said, "The King thanks his Peers, for drinking to his health: he does them the honor to drink their health and that of his good people. His Majesty rose, and bowing three times to various parts of the immense concourse—

— "The abstract of the kingdom,

In all the beauty, state, and worth it holds he drank the health of all present. It was succeeded by long continued shouts from all sides, during which the King resumed his seat on his throne.

Non Nobis Domine having been sung by the choir, various Peers paid their homage and respects to his Majesty, after which, the King receiving from the Duke of Devonshire and Beaufort his orb and sceptre, retired amid repeated acclamations.

The King quitted the Hall at a quarter before eight o'clock: afterwards the company was indiscriminately admitted to partake of such refreshment as remained on the tables of the Peers.

A general rush was here made towards the table, from whence the King had just departed, every one was anxious to obtain some remembrance of this ever memorable ceremony, and for that purpose seized every decorative or useful article which had served the Peer's tables at the dinner. The Lord Great Chamberlain, and some other Officers of State, threw themselves on the King's table, and by grasping every thing within their compass, they succeeded with the utmost difficulty in preserving the gold and silver: it was a complete scramble, many persons bore away in triumph spoons, wine glasses, saltcellars, &c. &c. The Hall was nearly cleared by nine o'clock. Several ladies painted during the day, among whom we particularly noticed the Princess Esterhazy, whom it appears suffered considerably from the overpowering heat of the day.

His Majesty afterwards supped with the Speaker and a select party, and returned to Carlton Palace, we are happy to say, in excellent health and spirits.

August 18.

Last night were received the Paris Papers of Tuesday, which, under the head of Vienna, gave the Proclamation by which Ypsilanti has declined, forever, all communication with his armed followers, whom he stigmatizes as worthy only of the ferocious Turks, conjures them to kiss those hands yet seeking with the blood of their religious chiefs. Nothing can be imagined more impassioned than this address. It is dated the 20th June.

FUNERAL OF HER MAJESTY.

Harwich, Friday morning, 10 o'clock. "The conductors of the funeral have been on shore this morning, and obtained from the tradesmen a variety of necessaries for the voyage. Dispatches are expected from the Home Office."

Several persons have been admitted to take a view of the state cabin where the corpse lies in state. A communication has taken place between Mr. Bayley and His Majesty's Government respecting the route which the funeral procession is to pass between Stadz and Brunswick. The ships will not sail till the answer is received. Sheeting for 20 beds has been conveyed this morning on board the vessels. The wind continues fair for sailing up the German Ocean, but it is expected that the signal for sailing will not be made before a late hour this night.

Friday morning, 12 o'clock.

The Squadron remains in the harbour. Mr. Bayley and his assistants have been on shore and have transmitted dispatches to London. Several of the ships have moved to windward. The river has been covered with boats during the day. The Squadron will not sail till to-morrow (this morning).

HALIFAX, September 18.

FIRE.

Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock the inhabitants of this town were alarmed by the cry of fire, when it was ascertained that a Building opposite the Chocolate Manufactory was in flames; which extended with such rapidity, that at the dawn of day twenty-three houses were destroyed.—They were owned as follows:—Estate of the late A. Bremner 3, Mrs. Liswell, C. R. Fairbanks, Esq. Mr. C. Carver, Mr. M. Bennett, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Whitecross, Mrs. Clucus, Mr. Cullimore, Mr. G. Hurst, Mr. Craigen, Mrs. Willis, each; Mr. Townshend 2, Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Pollard, Mrs. Izat, Mrs. Neilson, pulled down, and 1 materially injured; Jack Eter a blackman 1. Fortunately the weather was moderate, and the devastating element was confined to the block in which it originally appeared.

The fire originated in a Bake-House and we understand was caused by a quantity of wood, which had been placed in an oven for the purpose of drying, and having been taken from thence and laid on the floor caught fire and communicated to the building. Happily no lives were lost although several persons were materially hurt.

To the Army and Navy, the inhabitants of Halifax are greatly indebted for their exertions in stopping the ravages of the flames. His Excellency the Lt. Governor was present, encouraging and directing those about him; the Field Officers and the Officers of the Garrison and the Captains of His Majesty's Ships in the harbour, with the troops and seamen under their command were uncommonly active. Where all seemed to feel and act so well, it may appear improper to mention individuals, but we cannot refrain from expressing our admiration of the conduct of Col. Sir Robert Le Poer Trench of the 74th. Regt. whose endeavours to save furniture and other articles in the houses which were subsequently consumed, were

conspicuous and successful. Captain Napier with four seamen, contributed in a great measure in preventing the extension of the calamity; they placed themselves on the ridge of a house next to the last which was consumed, and by means of poles compelled the end to fall inwards; this service was performed at the risk of their lives, as had the blazing timbers fallen in a contrary direction, they must have been crushed by the descending ruins.

We would willingly stop here;—but we feel it our duty, to state, and we do it with shame and sorrow, that numbers of the inhabitants stood by indifferent spectators of the havoc which was around them; and every attempt was unavailing to induce them to act like men. This evil demands an increase of Fire Wardens and were twenty persons selected from each of the different Fire Companies to act as Special Constables and assist the Fire Wardens such disgraceful conduct would be prevented, the idle and refractory would be compelled to do their duty, and the property of the sufferers would be more effectually secured.

The New-Brunswick papers contain a report of His Majesty having been fired at in Ireland, and a statement of a similitar nature had reached the United States; but in neither case does the account appear to be entitled to the least credit. Indeed it is stated in the Boston papers to be a fabrication.

Charlotte-Town,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1821.

The last Mail from Halifax, furnish London dates by the British Packet to the 15th August, but by more recent arrivals intelligence was received to the 18th of that month. We find little alteration in public affairs since our former advices. We lay before our readers such articles as appear most interesting.

His Majesty had not returned from Ireland at the period of our latest dates, and those reports in circulation respecting the attempts of violence offered to His Majesty, are totally vague and unfounded.

From the Boston Recorder, Sept. 22.

A most destructive hurricane took place in the Towns of Croydon, Wendell, New-London, Sutton and Warner, in New-Hampshire, scarce one object could be found in its path that had withstood the violence of the wind; persons, houses, trees, logs and rock, were forced from their resting place into the air. 7 persons were killed and a number severely wounded. A Mr. Savary aged 72, was carried six rods, and his brains dashed out against a stone. An infant carried 100 feet, and found alive under the bottom of a sleigh.

The yellow or malignant fever, appears not to have abated in Norfolk or Baltimore. In the former place, the last daily report states 5, and in the latter, 2 deaths, by malignant fever.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
October 8th, 1821.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has received a Dispatch dated the 8th of August from Earl Bathurst His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, announcing the Death of the QUEEN, on the preceding day at Brandenburgh House, Hammersmith, after a short and painful illness.

By His Excellency's 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 thereto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation,

WHEREAS by a Dispatch dated Downing Street, June 6th, 1821, announcing the Royal Allowance to an Act made and passed in the first Session of the Eleventh General Assembly of this Island, intituled "an Act to continue an Act to enable Creditors more easily to recover their Debts from Co-Partners and joint Debtors. I have thought fit to issue this Proclamation calling upon all Persons concerned to take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Island, at Charlotte-Town, this second day of October one thousand eight Hundred and Twenty-one, and in the second year of His Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, Colonial Sec'y.

God save the King.

MR. HODGE,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town, that he will open School on Tuesday the 9th current, in that House owned by Mr. Paul Mabey, upper end of Queen's Square, and will teach the following Branches.

English and French Languages,
Writing,

Commercial Arithmetic & Bookkeeping as the strictest attention will be paid to the Instruction and Morals of Pupils, he flatters himself he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favour him with their support.

Charlotte-Town, 5th October, 1821.

The subscriber,

INTENDING to quit this Island in July next, requests all Persons having any demands on him to lodge the same with WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq. His Majesty's Attorney General, to whom all debts due to the Subscriber must be forthwith paid.

The House and Premises possessed by the Subscriber will be Sold by private Contract, also 200 acres of Land, at Point De Rouge, fronting the Gulf of St. Lawrence (an excellent situation for a Fishery)—to both the Town premises and the Lands, an unexceptionable title will be given.

JOHN LOBBAN.

Charlotte-Town, October 2d, 1821.



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

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by a Dispatch from Earl BATHURST, bearing date Downing Street, 8th August, 1821, it has been signified to me, that His Majesty has been pleased to disallow an Act made and passed in the first Session of the Eleventh General Assembly of this Island, intituled an "An Act for more effectually securing the Title of Purchasers and Incumbrancers of real Estates against Claims of Dower:" I have therefore thought fit to issue this Proclamation, calling upon all persons concerned to take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Island, at Charlotte-Town, in the said Island, this 13th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. Carmichael, 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 made and passed in the Forty-seventh year of the Reign of his late Majesty, it was enacted that a Meridional Line should be established. I have thought fit to issue this Proclamation declaring that the same has been carried into effect, and do hereby call upon all Surveyors of Land in this Colony to adjust their Instruments thereby in the presence of his Majesty's Surveyor or General agreeable to the provisions of the said Act.

Given under my hand and the Seal of this Island at Charlotte-Town, this Eleventh day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, Col. Sec'y.
 God save the King.

Public Notice.

THE Partnership lately carried on by JOHN HILL & WILLIAM MADDOX HILL, at Hills-town, Cascumpeque, in this Island under the Firm of JOHN HILL & SON, and at London, under the Firm of HILL & SON, was on the 25th March last, dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on in future by, and solely on account of Wm. Maddox Hill, & Samuel Smith Hill, under the Firm of HILL BROTHERS.

Cheap Medicine Store.
THE Subscriber most respectfully acquaints the Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town and the Island in general, that he has commenced Business in that Store formerly occupied by Mr. T. Robinson, where he has for sale an excellent assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c. The Public may depend that the above mentioned articles are of the first quality and that they will be sold on reasonable terms for cash.

G. DALRYMPLE.

He expects shortly an assignment of Saddles, Bridles, &c. from Glasgow, and a quantity of coarse wrapping and sheathing Paper from Halifax.

August 5th.

SELLING OFF

At the Store of DAVID M'GILL, the following articles cheap for cash, viz.

CALICOES and Cambricks, Power loom Shirting Cottons, ready made Check Shirts, black and blue superfine broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Waist-coating, Scotch Homespun, a large quantity of Lambs wool Stockings, do. Drawers, black silk and bandanna Handkerchiefs, hat crape, dress do. Rose Blankets, a quantity of Writing Paper, Mens strong Shoes, Souchong Tea, loaf and brown Sugar, Rice, &c.

JAMAICA SPIRITS,

Rum, Molasses, Madeira Wine, Hollands Geneva, Vinegar, Mould and dipt Candles in boxes, yellow Soap in do. a few boxes Raisins, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Mustard, Allum, Copperas, Sulphur, Snuff, leaf and negro head Tobacco, 10d. and shingle Nails, Powder and Shot, a few barrels Tar, &c.

All Persons indebted to David M'Gill are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN M'GILL, to prevent further trouble, as he intends shortly going to Scotland.

Charlotte-Town, August 21st, 1821.

The subscriber,

Having erected a Forge for

Blacksmithing,

and employed an excellent workman from Glasgow, he solicits the favours of his friends and the Public. They may rely upon the work being done with neatness and dispatch.

He begs also to inform them, that he has renewed his Licence for the ensuing year.

Watchmaking, Grainery, Shop-keeping, &c. attended to as usual.

He requests all persons indebted to make immediate payment to save trouble.

John Jury.

Sept. 18.

Blanks for sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrates Summons, Executions, Capias's, Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpoenas; Leases, Bills Lading, Widows Pension Certificates Officers half-pay Certificates, &c.

Private Secretary's Office,
 October 6th, 1821.

List of Surveyors of Lumber,
 appointed under the Act of General Assembly, passed on the 10th day of August 1820.

NAMES.	DISTRICT.
Theophilus Chappell,	Charlotte-Town,
William Hawkins,	do.
William Crosby,	Elliot River,
Benjamin Farrow,	Tryon River,
Robert James,	Town. 49 & 50.
James Sinclair,	Prince-Town,
Urbin Gallant,	Casumpeque,
Henry Gordon,	do.

By Command,
G. SIDNEY SMITH,
 Private Sec'y.

Private Secretary's Office,
 October 1st, 1821.

THE Retail Licence of ALEXANDER RANKIN, of the New Mill Inn, Charlotte-Town having been suspended during the pleasure of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, by J. F. Holland, and Benj. De St. Croix, Esquires, two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for having supplied Soldiers of this Garrison with Spirits on the 23d day of September last, His Excellency has been pleased to approve of the same and direct that the Licence be suspended until the 28th day of November next.

By Command,
G. SIDNEY SMITH, Private Sec'y.

MR. LOCKERBY,

RETURNS his warmest thanks, to those Gentlemen, who have steadily abode by him, since he commenced TEACHING in Charlotte-Town; and, begs leave, respectfully to inform them, as well as, the other respectable Inhabitants in this place: that he intends remaining here, so long as, they give him that support, to which, he considers himself entitled.

Private classes, will be opened for both sexes, in Grammar, History, Geography and the elements of Astronomy. He expects, speedily, to be able to accommodate Boarders.

Charlotte-Town, Sept. 21st, 1821.

William M'Cannon,

BEING about leaving the Island requests those indebted to him will make immediate payment, and Persons who have demands against him to send in their accounts.

August 6th.

FOR SALE,

At Indian River.

A valuable FARM,

consisting of 150 acres of good rich Land, whereof fifty acres or thereabouts are cleared and under cultivation, the remainder is covered with good beech and maple. There is a convenient Farm-House, Barn and Stable, on the Premises, situate at Indian River, Township No. 18.

For further particulars enquire of Mr. Solomon Desbrisay, at Bedeque House and of Mr. Waller, Solicitor, Charlotte-Town.
 August 31.

**THE KING'S PUBLIC ENTRY
INTO DUBLIN.**

His Majesty this day entered the City by the route described in a former number. He was accompanied by the personages, and received with the ceremonials, which had been previously arranged.

At so early an hour as six o'clock, the streets exhibited a bustle, and carriages, horsemen and pedestrians, were seen thronging to the situations prescribed to them. At eight o'clock, several of the Deputies, the Members of the different Parishes, and some of the Trades, had assembled, and at nine the streets presented a scene never perhaps equalled in any City of Europe. The carriages of the Nobility, Great Officers of State, and the Gentry, who were to take part in the procession, to meet his Majesty, were seen driving to their respective stations, filled with the high personages of the country in full dress, the servants in new and splendid liveries, and the horses decked out in gay and gaudy trappings, intermixed with a profusion of blue ribbons, the color agreed to be worn in honour of his Majesty. From eight to nine o'clock the scene was enlivened by the appearance of elegantly dressed females proceeding along the line of procession to take possession of the seats so much in request for the last week, and secured at such labour and expense. By nine o'clock

" ———— Stalls, bulks, windows
Were smothered up, leads filled, and,
ridges horsed

With various complexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him." ———

A procession passed through Dame-St at this hour, towards Mountjoy-Square, from Back-lane, which excited universal admiration. It was composed of the Silk Ribbon, Stuff, and Tabinet Weavers, preceded by a Band of Music, and each man dressed or ornamented with the fabric of his trade, and carrying a small flag.

At 11 o'clock the Lord Mayor's procession in all its splendour, proceeded towards the barrier in Sackville-Street; and at the same time the Lord Lieutenant's procession, consisting of all the Nobility, Dignitaries of the Church, Judges of the Land, Heads of the University, &c. &c. having marshalled in the Castle yard, according to the prescribed ceremonial, proceeded to the Park, where it awaited the arrival of his Majesty.

At five minutes after 12, the King entered an open carriage, and drawn by eight beautiful horses, led by His Majesty's grooms, and attended by a numerous train of grooms and footmen in magnificent liveries.—His Majesty was dressed in a full military uniform, decorated with the order and ribbon of St. Patrick. His hat was ornamented with a rosette, composed of Shamrocks, of more than twice the size of a military cockade. He appeared in excellent health, and was manifestly in excellent spirits. His Majesty wore a crape on his left arm, and was accompanied in his carriage by the Marquises of Hereford and Winchester.

As soon as his Majesty was seated in his carriage a Royal Salute was immediately fired from Cannon placed adjoining the Wellington Testimonial.

His Majesty reached the northern gate at half past twelve, where he was received by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and the procession then moved along the route prescribed.

The order of the Procession was precisely similar to that in the Programme published. After his Majesty's carriage followed the committee of Household, and the rear was brought up by several thousand Gentlemen of the City and County, uniformly dressed in the costume we before described, and mounted on horses. After them followed the trades which were assembled.

The state displayed by the Lord Mayor and Corporation was highly creditable to the City: his Lordship was seated in a magnificent State Coach, and the High Sheriffs, mounted with white Horses, rode, with their hats off at either side.

At ten minutes before two o'clock, loud shouts rent the air in Cavendish Row, and announced the immediate approach of His Majesty. A halt then took place of the procession of nearly ten minutes, the whole of the Carriages, except the Lord Lieutenants, had passed the Barrier, and a vacant space remained unoccupied up to the middle of Cavendish Row. At length the Heralds advanced with all the pomp and ceremony of their office, and all eyes were directed towards his Majesty's barouche, which was seen after an interval, following that of the Lord Lieutenant, but so surrounded by military officers of rank, that the person of His Majesty was not discernible at the Barrier. The Heralds advanced to demand admission, and were received by the civic officers in full state; the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and the other Members of the Corporation, in attendance, together with the other city Members, within the Barrier, then alighted, and formed on each side on foot and uncovered. The King's Barouche then drove at rather a quick pace through the Barrier, but was immediately pulled up on entering the gates. The acclamations as His Majesty first touched the City ground and appeared within the Barrier, were universal, and the loudest we ever heard. We have spoken to persons who have seen the greatest congregations assembled in the British metropolis, and who declare that they never saw any manifestation of popular enthusiasm so heartfelt as that which hailed his Majesty from at least 100,000 persons of all rank and estates as he entered the city. The King rose from his seat, and most graciously and affably acknowledged this enthusiastic reception of his loyal Subjects. The ladies on all sides waved their handkerchiefs, and joined in the exulting acclamations. Banners were waved, and the whole scene was magnificent and affecting. The Bands all struck up *God save the King*; and the immense multitude, as if with one accord, stood uncovered in the presence of their King. His Majesty's feelings on this memorable occa-

sion were expressed with the utmost emotion. He turned round to make his obeisance, and stood uncovered for several minutes, while he waved his hand in return for the hands (we may say hearts) which moved in token of enthusiastic and loyal duty. His Majesty repeatedly pointed to the shamrock which decorated the front of his hat, doubtless denoting it as the symbol of the sentiment which then beat in his bosom. These most gracious and condescending manifestations of national feeling on the part of the Monarch, were eagerly caught by the countless thousands who witnessed them, and acknowledged by the most deafening plaudits.

"Such a noise arose

As the shrouds make at sea, in a stiff tempest.

As loud, and to as many tunes: hats cloaks,

(Doublets, I think) flew up; and, had their faces

Been loose, this day they had been lost such joy

I never saw before."

This gracious acknowledgement of the Royal feelings, and equally sincere, through tumultuous expression of public love, lasted for several minutes. It was in vain that the civic ceremonies were performed in the midst of the assembled Citizens. The Lord Mayor, on his knees, delivered up his sword of state, it was instantly and most graciously returned by the King, who raised his Lordship from his position, and declared the regard he should ever feel for the Citizens of Dublin. It was in vain, we say, that the Corporate ceremonies were performed, imposing as they undoubtedly were—the delivery of the sword, and of the keys, attracted but little comparative attention, all eyes were fixed upon the King—His Majesty was the sole object of attention, enthusiasm, affection, and love.

The Recorder in the midst of this joyous tumult, welcomed his Majesty upon his entrance into the city, in the following speech, which was delivered with just emphasis, and much feeling; but the acclamations which prevailed afterwards were so overwhelming, as to render his Majesty's reply inaudible, even to those who had the good fortune of being near his Royal Person. We have been favoured with the following copy of the Recorder's speech, and lament that we could only hear his Majesty express the delight he felt at the reception of the citizens of Dublin—

"May it please your Majesty,

"We, your Majesty's ever faithful and devoted subjects, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens, of the City of Dublin, impressed with sentiments of unbounded veneration for your Majesty's sacred Person and Government, beg leave to embrace the earliest moment of tendering to your Majesty our dutiful and most heartfelt congratulations, on your arrival in this part of your Majesty's dominions.

"That the Monarch of the greatest Empire upon earth, under whose paternal

with the utmost emotion to make his recovery for several days. He waved his hands (we may say) in token of intemperance. His Majesty to the Shamrock front of his hat, as the symbol of then beat in his gracious and condescensions of national the Monarch, were countless thousands, and acknowledging plaudits. At sea, in a stiff many tunes: hats flew up; and, had they had been lost acknowledgement of equally sincere, procession of public minutes. It was ceremonies were of the assembled Mayor, on his sword of state, it graciously returned his Lordship declared the reason for the Citizens' gain, we say, that these were performed undoubtedly were word, and of the comparative affected upon the sole object, effectation, and amidst of this joy His Majesty upon y, in the following delivered with feeling; but the hailed afterwards as to render his le, even to those one of being near have been favouring copy of the lament that we Majesty express the reception of the Majesty, His ever faithful the Lord Mayor, Citizens, of the with sentiments in for your Majesty Government, the earliest honour our Majesty our It congratulatory part of your the greatest Em-whose paternal

sway of rights, laws and liberties, have been most anxiously protected and secured, should, almost the instant after the crown had been placed upon his head, in performance of the august ceremony of his coronation, have ordered arrangements for his most gracious visit to Ireland, must to us, in common with the rest of our countrymen, be matter of just exultation and pride. But there is another consideration, Sire, which gives additional interest to the present scene, and cannot but contribute to render this day ever dear to the recollection of Irishmen.

"History informs us that some of your Royal Predecessors have visited this country: but the same authority obliges us to add, under untoward circumstances, and in periods of national agitation and disunion. How delightfully contrasted the occasion upon which your Majesty appears amongst us: in the person of you, Royal Sire, we behold the first Monarch who has landed upon our shores, to receive the enthusiastic homage of the ENTIRE Island, and in the rapture of a NATION'S welcome, to partake of the happiness he communicates.

"You are now, Sire, about to enter your ancient and loyal City of Dublin. The acclamations of assembled thousands accompany your Majesty's advance—they are the richest offerings which love and gratitude can make, for they are the spontaneous bursts of the heart, and are sure to be received with a corresponding emotion by a Sovereign, whose first ambition has uniformly been to reign in the affections of all his people."

As soon as the Civic ceremonies were performed, the Lord Mayor and Corporation resumed their places in their respective carriages, and preceded his Majesty in his progress through the City. The same loud and incessant acclamations accompanied his Majesty throughout Sackville Street, and the King appeared deeply affected by their prolongation.

To follow the King through the detail of particular incidents which heightened the solemnity of this splendid scene, would be to attempt to delineate the expression of the individual sentiments of countless thousands engaged in universal exultations—it was an embodied and spontaneous ebullition of popular feeling delightful to behold here, from the manifest justice of the motive which dictated it—it was a grateful display of unanimity of sentiment hailing the approach of a Monarch to their metropolis, who had never ceased to inspire them with confidence from the earliest period of his public life.

At twenty-five minutes after two, His Majesty passed through the Castle gate. This event was notified by a rocket to the Battery at the park, from whence a royal Salute was immediately fired. His Majesty then entered the presence chamber, and the ceremonial of the Lord Lieutenant presenting to him the Sword of State took place. His Majesty afterwards received, on the throne, the following Addresses:—That from the City of Dublin, brought up by the

Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriff's and Common Council. That of the Provost, Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College, attended by the most numerous assemblage of the University ever witnessed, and the Address of the Clergy presented by their Graces the Archbishops attended by all the Bishops. To each of these Addresses His Majesty was pleased to return the most gracious answer. He was afterwards to receive in his closet the Addresses from the Roman Catholics, Dissenters, and the Society of Friends or Quakers. His Majesty returned to the Park at five o'clock, escorted by a party of the 7th Hussars.

The streets were lined with military, and the centre, upon which the procession moved, had been new gravelled early in the morning for the occasion. The weather was as auspicious as could be wished; and the exemplary conduct of the persons assembled enables us to state that it, closed without a single accident having occurred.

It is impossible to particularise the individuals who took a part in the proceedings of this truly happy day.

The preparations for the illumination of this and to-morrow evening are on the most extensive and splendid scale.

By the last Mail.

LONDON,

August 22.

RIOT AT THE QUEEN'S FUNERAL.

It has been asserted the military were the first aggressors; and even continued a most murderous fire, when there was a dead panic among the crowd. This is entirely false; as the soldiers had been exposed to the unprovoked attack of the rabble all the morning; and although no less than 20 or 30 of the men were desperately wounded, they acted with the greatest forbearance, till further forbearance would have been highly criminal.

The following are the names of several soldiers, who were wounded by the rabble:—

Sowereby, collar bone fractured; Watts, fractured temple; corporal Barthurist, shin bone fractured; Blakeway, shoulder dislocated, and his coat cut in 3 places, besides being unhorsed by the mob; Youngs, struck with a stone, with which laid open his left cheek; Seaton, his scull fractured; Driver, his ear cut nearly in two with a flint stone; Hitchman, his jaw fractured and still remains locked; a horse stabbed in the jaw, by a knife aimed at his throat; Brookes dangerously wounded with a large stone, across his nose and lips; corporals Atkinson and Pickersgill, suffered severe contusions. We understand that between thirty and forty were wounded on the whole; and no less than twenty helmets battered, as though they had been hammered by a blacksmith.

It is now ascertained, and can be proved, that HONEY, the man who was shot at Cumberland gate, took a very active part in the attack made on Lieut. Glanville, (foot,) and his picquet, whilst endeavouring to prevent the demolition of the wall at Tyburn turnpike.—*Courier*

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Monday, Aug. 20.

This day, at one o'clock, the King held a levee at the Castle. His Majesty, a few minutes before that hour, drove through Parliament Street, attended by a guard of honour of the lancers.

His Majesty met with a few moments delay in the street, from its being blocked up by a treble row of carriages, and the opportunity was instantly seized by the assembled multitude, who rent the air with their shouts.

The levee was attended by all the nobility and gentry which the happy event of his Majesty's visit to this country has congregated in Dublin; and their was not an individual who did not quit the presence with the most lively impression of his Majesty's urbanity, grace, and condescension. The number of persons present amounted to near three thousands.

His Majesty was dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, and appeared in excellent health.

ADDRESSES.

The King previous to the Levee, received in his closet the Addresses from the Roman Catholic Bishops, the Dissenters and Quakers. The former were dressed in their episcopal robes, and the latter suffered their hats to be removed before they entered the presence. His Majesty, in his answers to the Addresses assured their presenters of his gracious protection, and inculcated a continuation of those feelings of harmony, which now happily exist among all classes of His Majesty's Subjects.

Immediately after the Addresses had been received, His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant introduced the officers of the order of St. Patrick, and His Excellency's household, to His Majesty, who had severally the honor of kissing his hands.

August, 21.—At one o'clock this day, one of the most numerous and respectable meetings we remember to have witnessed, was held at the Royal Exchange, when it was unanimously resolved. That, in order to perpetuate the circumstance of his Majesty's visit to Ireland, a lasting testimonial be erected by subscription. That the plan and situation be determined by committee of the subscribers, and that the first stone of the building be laid in grand state during his Majesty's visit to Dublin. A large subscription was entered into, and the meeting adjourned.

After the grand procession on Friday last, His Majesty left the Castle of Dublin, for the Lodge in the Park, in his private carriage, which went at a slow rate, allowing every one to come quite close who pleased. In Parliament-Street, the King's attention was attracted by a coal-heaver, who "God blessed His Majesty," and asked leave to touch him with his fingers, when the King, with the greatest good humour, said, "My honest fellow, here's my hand," and gave black paw that was presented a right hearty shake. The man was all amazement at the royal condescension, and, again blessing His Majesty, held up his hand, and looking at it with extacy.

exclaimed, "Well by all the powers you never shall be washed so long as I live."

ST. JOHN, N. B. SEPT. 25.

The Robert Baxter which has arrived at this port from Jamaica, was struck with lightning on the 17th August, which shivered the foremast from the royal mast head to the deck, burnt the fore top gallant sail, tore the fore top sail, foretop sail and main topmast stay sail, split the Belfrey and Windlas, went into the hold and started the clamps of the lower deck beams, together with several planks of the ceiling and fore-castle deck, broke the bends, drove out several treenails between wind and water, and came out above the beams on the larboard and starboard sides. The shock knocked several of the people down, but otherwise did not injure them. The foremast being so much crippled was obliged to bear up for the Gulph passage. On the 24th Cape Antonio bearing south south east, distant three miles, was boarded by two pyratial schooners who drove all hands below, and commenced searching & plundering. The money amounting to £1000 was soon discovered which they took, and after robbing Mrs. Cockburn, a lady passenger of £75 in cash, her gold Watch and wearing apparel, amounting to about £200. They drove the Captain forward and attempted to hang him, and while defending himself received several stabs in different parts of his body. The Captain in addition to his loss of £1000, was plundered of his watch, clothes and fowling piece—Mrs. C. of her gold rings—the crew of the greater part of their wearing apparel and the vessel of a small box of tea. The Robert when boarded was run into shallow water, where the villains very leisurely carried on their plundering and maltreatment of the crew—and before the piratical vessels wholly quitted company, Capt. Baxter had the mortification of seeing his money and other plundered articles divided among their crews.

FREDERICKTON, Oct. 2.

FATAL DUEL!—We are sorry to relate that early this morning a Duel was fought by G. F. Street, Esqr. and G. L. Whetmore, Esqr. (the cause of which we are unacquainted with) but, to the irreparable loss of all with whom he was acquainted, Geo. L. Whetmore, Esqr received a wound in his head, by which he expired at 15 minutes after 10 o'clock.

HALIFAX, October 8.

Extract of a Letter from the County of Tipperary, (Ireland.)

You have probably heard ere this of the arrival of George the Fourth, on the shores of Ireland; this circumstance has created universal joy among us, because the most favourable auspices to the interests of this oppressed People, are languinely anticipated.

Provisions being tolerably cheap, is the only thing which enables the lower classes to exist in the present scarcity of money. Beef being 3d, mutton 4d, and pork 2d halfpenny per lb. eggs 5 for a penny, and potatoes 1d per stone of 14

lb. oats 6d. per stone, hay 20s per ton; groceries nearly half the price they were some time ago, and to assist us in our misfortunes, we have potteen whiskey in great plenty at 6s. per gallon. The Farmers are all nearly ruined, a great number of country gentlemen, not able to pay the interest of the money they owe and the shopkeepers without business; the only thing to save or serve us in this country, is a reduction of rents, tithes and taxes, all of which are as high as ever, and none of those concerned inclined to come down in their demands, one penny. The landlords, with few, very few, exceptions, are extorting the last penny, and selling every beast the tenant (who has been under them for several years) has.—The clergyman has not abated one penny of his tithes and I fear Government cannot afford to reduce the taxes. The endeavour to keep up the price of land, by corn bills, is of no use in the world to the occupying farmer; it is a bill, merely to encrease the rent roll of great men, at the expense, misery and almost starvation of the lower orders. Was work scarce, and provisions dear, you can yourself form a good idea of what a miserable way we would be in."

Charlotte-Town,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1821.

The London dates by the last Mail are only to the 22d Aug. At that period His Majesty was still in Ireland, and daily receiving the most unbounded testimonials of the affection of his Irish subjects.

The latest Paris Intelligence states with confidence, that a war between Russia and Turkey is momentarily expected to ensue. Several couriers have been dispatched to St. Petersburg from Vienna, and it is said that the greatest activity prevailed in all the war departments of the latter city. The Emperor Alexander, it would appear, is inclined to abstain from taking any decisive step without consulting his allies.

Among the late great improvements of the public roads in this colony, by the appropriation of the public monies, we notice it as a measure, though of a more local nature, yet as one of the greatest importance to the inhabitants of this rapidly encreasing town, the order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor for opening the roads of this Royalty, which are nearly completed. The great utility of this object must be duly appreciated by all who own, or wish to acquire property, in the neighbourhood of the Town, or the adjoining Lots or Townships, as the royalty Roads lead to several of them. Owners of pasture Lots can now, with certainty, identify their grounds and improve them with confidence, and those who have made some improvement on the Lots of others can now check their error, as otherwise, they might continue their labour to the benefit of their neighbour, (as has been the case in some instances) and to their own serious prejudice. We trust, that

where any poor industrious individual, may have been led astray by wrong surveys, that the liberality, of the person benefited, will make an adequate return for his mistaken improvement.

MORE PIRACY.

Extract of a letter from N. York, Oct. 3.

Capt. Coulston late of the Alligator goes in the Hunter, Sears, this day for Halifax;—when 5 days out from Jamaica, he was boarded by a Private Vessel with 18 Spaniards from Havana, plundered of about 7000 dollars, severely beaten, and twice hung with a rope, and was afterwards cut down apparently dead—his sails were almost all taken way, and in a few days afterwards lost his vessel and was picked up by a French man of war, having been four days out in an open boat, and was landed at Havanna; from whence he arrived here last evening, his crew were all saved. [Free Press.]

Colonial Secretary's Office,

October 2d, 1821.

THE Names of John Ramsey and Thomas Owen, are no longer in the Commission of the Peace.

By Command of His Excellency,

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, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation,

WHEREAS by a Dispatch dated Downing Street, June 6th, 1821, announcing the Royal Allowance to an Act made and passed in the first Session of the Eleventh General Assembly of this Island, intituled "an Act to continue an Act to enable Creditors more easily to recover their Debts from Co-Partners and joint Debtors." I have thought fit to issue this Proclamation calling upon all Persons concerned to take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Island, at Charlotte-Town, this second day of October one thousand eight Hundred and Twenty-one, and in the second year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, Colonial Sec'y.

God save the King.

MR. HODGE,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town, that he will open School on Tuesday the 9th current, in that House owned by Mr. Paul Mabey, upper end of Queen's Square, and will teach the following Branches.

English and French Languages,
Writing,

Commercial Arithmetic & Bookkeeping.

As the strictest attention will be paid to the Instruction and Morals of Pupils, he flatters himself he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favour him with their support.

Charlotte-Town, 5th October, 1821.

A CARD.

COLONEL GRAY earnestly requests all Persons who have any BOOKS which they borrowed of himself or any of his Family, to return them without delay. Sept. 1st, 1821.



Advertisement.

A WIFE WANTED.

A Gentleman lately arrived and finding the climate of this Island agree with his constitution intends residing here, and without further ceremony offers himself to the attention of the ladies: it has yet been his misfortune to be introduced to but few of them, he is therefore, reduced to the necessity of taking this public method of Courtship, and at the same time thinks it necessary to give some general description of himself; his age is between 20 & 35, he is neither particularly celebrated for greatness of mind or manliness of person, but is what the ladies would perhaps call a sensible good looking fellow enough—but if it be any thing in his favor, he can produce testimony of several of the ladies of the "old Country" having fallen desperately in love with him, and had their been but one unfortunate Lady he might have taken pity on her, but finding he could not marry one without endangering the life of half the ladies in the village he has thought proper to retire from the scene and never intends to return to witness the dreadful effects of his absence. He is reserved in his humour, but whether it arises from habit, pride, or ignorance, he does not consider himself competent to judge—but as he was some time since a little crossed in love, has frequently been too much among his inferiors, and knows his understanding has its weak parts, he thinks it may arise as much from the one as the other; but lest he should grow unfaithful in saying so much he will sum up this panegyric on himself, by assuring the ladies of his ardent attachment to the sex and his admiration of their superior virtues.

In order to save trouble, he considers it expedient to point out a few of the indispensable qualities the lady must possess, and above all other accomplishments she must have that of loquacity, that she may be enabled to entertain the company occasionally to the great relief of her husband, but her general conversation must be totally free from politicks, mathematics and commerce—she must engage not to dress in white unless trim'd with pink. The advertiser says nothing of beauty because his taste is peculiar, but nevertheless a description of the complexion, color of the hair and eyes, shape of the nose and width of the mouth would tend to shorten the time of Courtship, but above all she must be prepared to adore her husband, and her age must not exceed 40.

N. B. Should any celebrated beauty wish a more particular description of the advertiser, he is ready to answer provided the Queries are put through this channel, but he will at present give no

interviews—he has only to remind the ladies that "delay is dangerous."

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.

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J. E. CARMICHAEL, Colonial Sec'y.

God save the King.

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Writing,

Commercial Arithmetic & Bookkeeping. As the strictest attention will be paid to the Instruction and Morals of Pupils, he flatters himself he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favour him with their support.
Charlotte-Town, 5th October, 1821

The subscriber,

Having erected a Forge for

Blacksmithing,

and employed an excellent workman from Glasgow, he solicits the favours of his friends and the Public. They may rely upon the work being done with neatness and dispatch.

He begs also to inform them, that he has renewed his Licence for the ensuing year.

Watchmaking, Grainery, Shop-keeping, &c. attended to as usual.

He requests all persons indebted to make immediate payment to save trouble.

John Jury.

Sept. 18.

A CARD.

COLONEL GRAY earnestly requests all Persons who have any BOOKS which they borrowed of himself or any of his Family, to return them without delay.
Sept. 1st, 1821.

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, Subpoenas; Leases, Bills Lading, Widows Pension Certificates Officers half-pay Certificates, &c.

Private Secretary's Office,
October 1st, 1821.

THE Retail Licence of ALEXANDER RANKIN, of the New Mill Inn, Charlotte-Town having been suspended during the pleasure of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, by J. F. Holland, and Benj. De St. Croix, Esquires, two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for having supplied Soldiers of this Garrison with Spirits on the 23d day of September last, His Excellency has been pleased to approve of the same and direct that the Licence be suspended until the 28th day of November next.

By Command,
G. SIDNEY SMITH, Private Sec'y.

Cheap Medicine Store.

THE Subscriber most respectfully acquaints the Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town and the Island in general, that he has commenced Business in that Store formerly occupied by Mr. T. Robinson, where he has for sale an excellent assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c. The Public may depend that the above mentioned articles are of the first quality and that they will be sold on reasonable terms for cash.

G. DALRYMPLE.

He expects shortly an assignment of Saddles, Bridles, &c. from Glasgow, and a quantity of coarse wrapping and sheathing Paper from Halifax.
August 5th.

SELLING OFF

At the Store of DAVID M'GILL, the following articles cheap for cash, viz.

CALICOES and Cambricks, Power Loom Shirting Cottons, ready made Check Shirts, black and blue superfine broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Waist-coating, Scotch Homesperus, a large quantity of Lambs wool Stockings, do. Drawers, black silk and bandanna Handkerchiefs, hat crape, dress do. Rose Blankets, a quantity of Writing Paper, Mens strong Shoes, Souchong Tea, loaf and brown Sugar, Rice, &c.

JAMAICA SPIRITS,

Rum, Molasses, Madeira Wine, Hollands Geneva, Vinegar, Mould and dipt Candles in boxes, yellow Soap in do. a few boxes Raisins, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Mustard, Allum, Copperas, Sulphur, Snuff, leaf and negro head Tobacco, 10d. and shingle Nails, Powder and Shot, a few barrels Tar, &c.

All Persons indebted to David M'Gill are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN M'GILL, to prevent further trouble, as he intends shortly going to Scotland.

Charlotte-Town, August 21st, 1821.

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The Character of NAPOLEON.

BY COUNSELLOR PHILIPS.

He is Fallen!—We may now pause before that splendid prodigy, which towered among us like some ancient ruin, whose frown terrified the glance its magnificence attracted. Grand, gloomy and popular, he sat upon the throne, a sceptered hermit, wrapt in the solitude of his awful originality. A mind bold, independent and decisive; a will despotic in its dictates; an energy that distanced expedition, and a conscience pliable to every touch of interest, marked the outline of this extraordinary character; the most extraordinary, perhaps, that, in the annals of this world, ever rose, or reigned, or fell. Flung into life in the midst of a revolution, that quickened every energy of a people that acknowledged no superior, he commenced his course, a stranger by birth, and a scholar by charity! With no friend but his sword, no fortune but his talents, he rushed into the list were rank, and wealth, and genius had arrayed themselves, and competition fled from him as from the chace of destiny. He knew no motive but interest—he acknowledged no criterion but success—he worshipped no God but ambition; and stern devotion knelt at the shrine of his idolatry. Subsidiary to this there was no creed that he did not profess—there was no opinion he did not promulgate: in the hope of dynasty, he upheld the crescent—for the sake of divorce, he bowed before the cross; the orphan of St. Louis, he became the adopted child of the Republic; and, with a paricidal ingratitude, on the ruins of the throne and the tribune, he reared the tower of despotism! A professed Catholic, he imprisoned the Pope: a pretended patriot, he impoverished the country; and in the name of Brutus, he grasped without remorse, and wore without shame, the diadem of the Cæsars!

Through this pantomime of his policy, fortune played the clown on his caprices. At his touch crowns tumbled, beggars reigned, systems vanished, the wildest theories took the color of his whim; and all that was venerable, and all that was novel, changed places with the rapidity of a drama. Even apparent defeat assumed the operations of victory—his flight confirmed his destiny—ruin itself only elevated him to empire.

But if his fortune was great, his genius was transcendent; decision flashed upon his councils, and it was the same to decide and perform. To inferior intellects his combinations appeared perfectly impossible, his plans perfectly impracticable—but, in his hand, simplicity marked the development, and success vindicated their adoption. His person partook the character of his mind; if the one never yielded in the cabinet the other never bent in the field. Nature had no obstacle that he did not surmount; space no opposition that he did not spurn; and, whether amid Alpine rocks, Arabian sands, or polar snows, he seemed proof against peril, and empowered with ubiquity! The whole continent of Europe

trembled at the audacity of his designs, and the miracle of his execution. Scepticism bowed to the prodigies of his performance; romance assumed the air of History; nor was their aught too incredible for belief, or too fanciful for expectation, when the world saw a subaltern of Corsica waving his imperial flag over her most ancient capitals. All the visions of antiquity became common place in his people; nations where his outpost; and he disposed of courts and camps, and church, and cabinets as if they were the titular dignitaries of the chessboard.

Amidst all these changes he stood immutable as adamant. It mattered little whether in the field or the drawing room; with the mob or at the levee; wearing the jacobin bonnet or the iron crown; banishing a Braganza or espousing a Lorraine; dictating peace on a raft to a Czar of Russia, or contemplating defeat at the gallows of Leipsic—he was still the same military despot.

Cradled in the camp, he was, to the last hour, the darling of the army. Of all his soldiers, none forsook him till affection was useless, and their first stipulation was the safety of their favorite. —They knew well that if he was lavish of them he was prodigal of himself: and that if he exposed them to peril, he repaid them with victories and honors. For the soldiers he subsidized every people; to the people he made even pride pay tribute.

The victorious veteran glittered with his gain; and the capitol, gorgeous with the spoils of art, became the miniature metropolis of the universe. In this wonderful combination his affectation of literature must not be omitted. The gaoler of the press, he affected the patronage of letters; the proscriber of books, he encouraged philosophy; the persecutor of authors, he yet pretended to the protection of learning; the assassin of Palm; the silencer of De Stael, and the denouncer of Kotzebu; he was the friend of David, the benefactor of De Lille; and sent his academical prize to the philosopher of England.

Such a medley of contradictions, and and at the same time, such an individual inconsistency, were never united in the same character. A royalist, a republican and an emperor; a Mahometan, a catholic, and a patron of the synagogue; a subaltern and a sovereign, a traitor and a tyrant; a Christian and an infidel; he was, through all his vicissitudes, the same mysterious, incomprehensible self; the man without a model, and without a shadow.

His fall, like his life, baffled all speculation. In short, his whole history was like a dream of the world, and no man can tell how or why he was awakened from the reverie. Such is a faint or feeble picture of Napoleon Bonaparte, the first, (and it is hoped the last) emperor of the French. That he has done much evil, there is no doubt; that he has been the origin of much good, there is just as little. Through his means, intentional or not, Spain, Portugal and

France, have arisen to the blessings of a free constitution; superstition, and the feudal system, with its whole train of satellites, has fled forever.—Kings may learn from him that their safest study, as well as their noblest, is the interest of the people. The people are taught by him that there is no despotism so stupendous against which they have not a resource, and to those who would rise upon the ruins of both, his life is a lesson, that if ambition can rise them from the lowest station, it can prostrate them from the highest.

From London Papers.—August 10.

MRS. INCHBALD.—With feelings of regret we announce the death of this lady. She died on Wednesday last at the Boarding-house, Kensington. Her mind had an original cast, and impressive. By exemplary industry and prudence, she had raised herself into a state of comfortable independence; but she had a liberal heart, and deprived herself of many enjoyments, in order to provide for relations who stood in need of her assistance. She was animated, cheerful and intelligent in conversation, and her remarks evinced acute penetration. Her dramatic productions and her novels *A simple Story*, *Nature and Art*, shew a deep knowledge of the human heart, and those novels are well calculated to improve it. She was very handsome in her youth, and retained much of her beauty and elegance till her death. She was about sixty-six years of age, but appeared much younger.—Though beautiful in person, and in the early part of her life exposed to the hardships and vicissitudes of the theatrical profession, in a provincial career, her conduct was unimpeached and unimpeachable.

A Farmer in Merionethshire lately died at 105 years of age; by his first wife he had 30 children, 10 by his second, 4 by his third, and 7 by two concubines. His youngest son was 81 years younger than his eldest, and 800 persons, descended from his body, attended his funeral.—*Westmorland Gazette.*

It is rather a singular circumstance, that Captain Doyle, of the Glasgow frigate, who has orders to take the body of her Majesty to Cuxhaven, was the officer who, on the 28th of March, 1795, handed to her Majesty the hand-ropes to assist her in coming up the side of His Majesty's ship Jubiter, when she embarked at Cuxhaven for England to be married.

Very important reductions have taken place in the Ordnance Department at Chatham. The office of Clerk of the Survey is to be abolished, and for the future there will be only the Storekeeper and the Clerk of the Cheque. The Ordnance Establishment at Upnor is entirely abolished, and will be transferred to Chatham.

A Privy Council has been held upon the subject of the proceedings on Tuesday, when the procession of her Majesty's body, &c. was obstructed. The offence of obstructing the body of royalty amounts to little less than treason.

By the last mail.

LONDON, September 5.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter received this morning, dated Constantinople, August 6. It came by the French mail, the writer taking advantage of an express sent off by the French ambassador to Paris. This letter is transmitted to a highly respectable mercantile house in the city, and we place some reliance upon its contents. It states, that as Turkey has agreed to all the terms demanded by Russia, war was out of the question; the document, however, being delivered two hours too late, had occasioned the Turkish Government to send two special messengers to St. Petersburg. Baron Strogonoff still continued wind-bound on the 7th August and a confident opinion was entertained that the answer would be back from the Russian capital, so as to prevent his departure. The Turkish fleet had taken refuge in the Island of Stanchio, four Greek fire ships had been sent in there without effect. The Insurgents, with a strong squadron, were at Samous. At Smirna the greatest order prevailed; the Turks, were punished if they entered the Greek quarter of the town. — *Courier.*

Another and a late account says — the contents of the papers from the Continent are highly important. If they are to be relied on, the confidence of the continuance of peace created by the previous intelligence, was unfounded. They inform us that the Porte gave but a qualified assent to the Russian proposition — even retracting some things conceded in the first instance. The Turks have concentrated their forces in Moldavia & Wallachia; and the Russian forces in Bessarabia have just been augmented by the 17th division, with a park of artillery and several field pieces.

Our last advices left the remains of the Queen at Stade, on her way to Brunswick. The papers now received contain an interesting account of the progress to, and arrival at Brunswick, and of the interment. Great attention was paid to the funeral procession. As the Queen died abroad, the ceremony of the Bruuswicks was merely to deposit the body in the vault. As the corps passed along the aisle into the place of the sepulchre, a hundred young ladies of the first families in Brunswick, dressed in white, stood on each side, and scattered flowers before it. The family vault which is very large, was illuminated with wax lights. It contained fifty-seven coffins of different branches of that ancient family. An application was again made at Brumswick, by the Executors, to have the piece of plate, which had been taken of at Colchester, replaced, but with no better success than before. We shall give details hereafter.

The King left Dublin, on his return, on the 3d of September. It was thought, since his Majesty had tarried so long in Ireland, that he would not return through Wales, as he had contemplated. It was not expected that he would stop longer than five or six days in London, pre-

viously to his departure for Hanover and as the papers still say, for Vienna. The attention shown to the King, while in Ireland, had in no way been diminished by his stay; nor was the apparent attachment of the people to him, and their anxiety to see him, in the least degree abated. His departure was marked by as much splendor and show, as his arrival in that country. The Marquis of Londonderry, (late Lord Castlereagh,) started for London before his Majesty.

His Majesty's ship *Andromache* arrived at Portsmouth, from South America. Lady Cochrane arrived in the *Andromache* as did the Lady of the Ex. Viceroy of Peru, with her three daughters and two sons, with the suites: they left Lima on the 7th of April. Lord Cochrane was at Callao, with about 6 or 700 troops. The Royalists at Lima, amounted to between 8 and 10,000 troops. The accounts which had been received of the fall of Lima, of course are incorrect.

The Coroner's Inquest appear not to have concluded their proceedings in relation to the death of Honey, (killed during the mob on the day of the Queen's funeral) Earl Bathurst had replied, in terms equally laconic and severe, to the famous letter of Mr. Sheriff Waithman, complaining of the conduct of the Life Guards, on the day of the funeral of Honey and Francis. The Earl seems to have turned the tables upon the sheriff.

The Court of Brussels had gone into mourning for the Queen.

Earl Moira wreck. — The number of persons rescued from death, by the boats, proves to be 71 and 31 bodies of persons drowned have been picked up; making a total of 102. It was reconed that there were 110 persons on board. Wm. M^r Leish Esq. of Glasgow, who was one of the sufferers, has left £1000 in the different public charities of that city. The donations, though merely mentioned in a letter, two years ago, the legal heirs of Mr. M^r Leish have, confirmed in the most disinterested manner, without even the deduction of the legacy duty.

The intercourse between the Courts of France and Turkey, has become more frequent than ever, Couriers pass daily.

The King of England is expected to embark for his German dominions about the middle of September. Magnificent preparations are making for his Coronation as king of Hanover.

The harvest in England promised an abundant crop.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 17. — Dispatches have arrived this day from Constantinople, dated the 31st ult. which communicate most important intelligence. Our last advices from that city, were of the 25th, on which day the Divan assembled in consultation upon the propositions made by Russia. The following is the substance of them, and it cannot be denied, that they are conceived in an extremely moderate spirit. They being by calling on the Turks in the name of all the Christian Powers of Europe, to put a

speedy end to proceedings which have outraged religion and humanity — to effect which it is required —

1. That all the Christian churches which have been destroyed or pillaged should be rebuilt and put in a state of service for their holy destination by which means Europe may be consoled for the death of the Patriarch of Constantinople, and the profanations which followed that deplorable event.

2. That distinction should be made between the authors of the existing troubles or those Greeks who have been led to take part in them, and between those whose innocence should protect them from the severity of the Divan.

3. That the door of peace shall be opened to those who may have remained tranquil, and, to those who, within a limited period, return to submission.

4. That Russia shall be enabled, in the spirit of existing treaties to assist in the pacification of Moldavia and Wallachia — to place order and tranquillity there on a permanent footing, to the end that the example of those provinces may be such as to recall to obedience all Greeks who sincerely love their country.

It was understood, that if the Porte should accede to the propositions contained in the Russian note, the Ambassador was authorized to make arrangements for carrying them into effect, or at least should stipulate for some period within which the Turkish Government should evince, by some decisive step, the sincerity of its determination.

These are undoubtedly the tenor of the propositions made by Russia to the Porte, though, as they are detailed from memory, they may not be correct to the letter. The instructions to the Russian Ambassador, by which they were accompanied, were to require an answer from the Divan, in eight days, and Baron Strogonoff seems to have adopted the determination, strictly to adhere to them. On the 26th July, which was the last day allowed for the Answer of the Turkish Divan, he sent for their reply. He was informed verbally, that the Porte had determined on compliance with all his propositions, but that on account of the length of the Russian note, and the necessary time that would be consumed in its translation from the French into the Turkish language, and into the reply of the Divan from the Turkish language, into the French, they would require 48 hours delay before they could transmit their answer to Baron Strogonoff in the official form. It appears, however, that the peremptory manner of the Russian Ambassador arrested the movements of the Divan. By the evening of the 26th they had completed their reply in the official form, and sent a message to Baron Strogonoff, that it was ready for his acceptance, thus complying with the letter of the Russian Note even to the period allowed them for acquiescence or refusal. No reply to this communication was, condescended by the Russian Ambassador. On the following morning, two drag-

omans (interpreters,) attached to the Russian Embassy, appeared at the Divan, and demanded passports for Baron Strogonoff and his suite to quit Constantinople. Instead of compliance with that demand, the official reply and submission of the Porte to the propositions of Russia were then tendered.—Acceptance was refused by the Ambassador, who declared that he could not accept a "tardy answer," and the demand for passports was repeated. They were at length granted for his suite and for his vessel, but the insertion of Baron Strogonoff's name in any passport was refused, it being understood, however that no opposition should be made to his departure. On the other hand they would not expressly consent to it.—Baron Strogonoff declared repeatedly to the other Ambassadors, who of course watched anxiously all his proceedings, that whether he obtained passports or not he was determined to depart.

From Boston, Oct. 12.—A serious contest took place in London, at the burial of Honey and Francis, between the guards and the populace, in which several on both sides sustained very serious injury.

The Crops in Ireland are stated to be very promising, and it is expected there will be an abundant and productive harvest.

The Bank of England have refused to take all silver coins which have holes punched through them, or are otherwise mutilated, the government being determined to keep up the intrinsic value of the coinage.

The Property which Napoleon owned in different Banks, is estimated at 36 millions of francs.

From Pernambuco.—Capt. Jones, at Quarantine, in 39 days from Pernambuco, reports that a few days previous to his sailing, news reached that place, of a revolution at Guayana about 12 leagues distant north of Pernambuco. A brigade was immediately dispatched to that which joined the Guayanians on its arrival; after which, a battalion, called the Caffadores, was sent, which also took part with the Guaynians. The people were in a state of confusion and were undecided what to do.

Latest from Chili.—The Baltimore Federal Gazette on Monday, says, "we have perused a letter addressed to a young gentleman of this city, from his friend in Santiago de Chili, dated 13th July, by which it appears that the expedition which failed from Chili under the command of General San Martain had every prospect of success on its first landing in Peru. It was the general impression, that an immediate advance on the Capital would have caused its surrender, without opposition, but the General thought differently, and having approached within seven leagues of the capital, where he was joined by the Numantia Regiment, eight hundred strong, from the Spanish army, he determined to retire to Huacho. The climate at this place was so extremely unhealthy, that a large portion of the army became

sick; in consequence of which the General, embarked with about 2000 men, and landed at Ancon strongly fortified by nature. Hopes are entertained that the recent armistice, concluded by San Martin, will terminate the war without further bloodshed, and that the ports of Peru will be thrown open to free trade.

Boston, October 26.

Ten days later from England.

By the arrival at New York of the Hercules, Capt. Cobb, on the Evening of the 23d, London dates to the 14th Sept. and Liverpool to the 17th Sept. have been received.

The complexion of the intelligence brought by this arrival is of less hostile character than the accounts we have previously received. They contain accounts from Smirna, to the 2d. Constantinople, to the 10th, and Odessa to the 17th Aug.

It is now confidently stated, that the Emperor of Russia will not take any steps as to Turkey, without the concurrence of Great Britain, and the other members of the Holy Alliance.

The arrival of the Russian Ambassador at Odessa appears not to have produced much sensation there, that occurrence having been for some time anticipated, and the general conversation was confined principally as to who shall succeed him at Constantinople. His dispatches are stated to have been landed, and that the Russian commander of the Forces on the Turkish frontier, paid frequent visits to Odessa. The London Courier of the 13th Sept. says "we are not at all afraid of hostilities."

The Courier of the 14th Sept. says, "with respect to the probabilities of war at the present moment, we have from the first seen no sufficient grounds to justify

The Paris Papers on the contrary, containing an article from Frankfort, dated so late as the 5th Sept. state that the Russians had passed the Pruth, but that their presence on the Turkish Territory would be no interruption to the existing amicable relations between the Continental Powers. A Declaration was expected to be immediately issued by the Russian Cabinet, importing that "the operations of the Russian army in Turkey had the same object in view, as the occupation of Naples by the Austrian army."

The above is the substance of the intelligence, which we find relating immediately to the probability of a war between Turkey and Russia.

In regard to the situation of the Grecian revolutions and of the state of the Turkish provinces, we find the following rumours:

Accounts from the Morea and Livadia, state, that the imperial troops had succeeded in driving the insurgents from those Provinces. The Rajas had been guilty of the greatest excesses to the Mussulmen.

Russia, Austria, and Prussia, it is stated will act together to emancipate the Greeks from slavery.

The Turkish Government is said to have granted an amnesty to the Greeks for three months, in conformity to the dictation of the Russian Government.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1821.

The London dates by the last mail from Halifax, received thro' the United States, are to the 14th Sept. We find nothing of particular moment from England.

It will be found from the accounts furnished, that no definitive arrangements had taken place between Russia and Turkey. It is stated that Turkey is unwillingly inclined to yield to the demands of Russia, dreading the punishment which she must experience from a justly roused, and powerful Empire.

Custom House,

ENTERED,

22d Oct. Schr. Angelique, Graham,	Arichat,
25th ————Felicity Gain,	St. Johns, Nfld.
25th Better Luck, Conway	New Carlisle,
27th Betsey, Acorn,	Arichat,
28th Eagle, Coals,	Liverpool,
30th Delhabide, M'Pherson,	Arichat,
31st Angelique, Frogene,	do.
31st Feronia, Hughes,	Halifax,
Novr. 8d Margaret Smith,	Richabucto,
3d. Brig Three Sisters, Armstrong,	Liverpool,
6th Betsey & Nancy, Parsons,	St. Johns, Nfld.
7th Brig Scotia, Robinson,	Liverpool,
7th Schr. Gracieuse, Landris,	Arichat,
7th Deux-Sours, Armstrong,	St. Johns Nfld.

CLEARED,

25th Oct. Schr. Success, Coffin,	Halifax,
———Mary, Irving,	Arichat,
Better Luck, Conway,	Quebec,
20th Mary Ann, Maghee,	Halifax,
27th Stoop Dispatch, Bascome,	Bermuda,
Schr. Robin, Gantlowe,	Halifax,
28th Susan, Burk,	Arichat,
30th Lark, Kelly,	St. Johns,
Victory, Burk,	Halifax,
Ship Thomas, Garness,	Liverpool,
31st Stoop Angelique, Forsvend,	Arichat,
2d, Nov. Brig Margaret, Clyma,	Ramsbge,
Schr. Annabella, M'Callum,	Halifax,
Union, Sutherland,	St. Johns,
Shallop Angelique, Graham,	Halifax,
Ser. Fafie, Moore,	St. Johns,
Mary Ann, Eales,	Bermuda,

Colonial Secretary's Office,

October 2d, 1821.

THE Names of John Ramsey and Thomas Owen, are no longer in the Commission of the Peace.

By Command of His Excellency, J. E. CARMICHAEL, Col. Sec'y.

To be sold by Auction, Saturday, the 17th inst. at Twelve o'clock,

THE House (and Lot adjoining) now occupied as the Amateur Theatre in this town. The Premises are Situated in a most eligible Situation, and are so well known that further description is unnecessary. For further particulars apply to

JAS. BAGNALL & S. M. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte-Town, Novr. 9th, 1821.

FOR SALE,

At Indian River,

A valuable FARM,

consisting of 150 acres of good rich Land, whereof fifty acres or thereabouts are cleared and under cultivation, the remainder is covered with good beech and maple. There is a convenient Farm-House, Barn and Stable, on the Premises, situate at Indian River, Township No. 18.

For further particulars enquire of Mr. Solomon Desbrisay, at Bedeque-House and of Mr. Waller, Solicitor, Charlotte-Town. August 31.

PRINC

VOL. III.

15s. PER ANNUM

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THE Names of Thomas Owen, Commission of the Peace, By Command of His Excellency, J. E. C.

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For further particulars enquire of Mr. Solomon Desbrisay, at Bedeque-House and of Mr. Waller, Solicitor, Charlotte-Town.

For sale by Auction, 1900 Acres

SITUATE at Indian River, with hard chains of which it will be a great purchase. For further particulars apply to Mr. Waller, Solicitor, Charlotte-Town. July 5, 1821.

The

INTENDING

July next, receiving any demands same with His Majesty's whom all debts must be forthwith

The House and Lot adjoining the Subscriber's Contract, also Point De Rouge St. Lawrence (at a Fishery)—to be sold and the Lands title will be given

Charlotte-Town

To be

(in convenient I

THAT valuation containing 100 Acres or thereabouts being or half part of Twenty-seven, and the same may be purchased of Mr. Wright, sen. or jun. Bedeque, or Bism, Attorneys. Property can be



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For further particulars enquire of Mr. Solomon Desbrisay, at Bedeque House and of Mr. Waller, Solicitor, Charlotte-Town.
August 31.

For sale by private Contract,

1900 acres of Land,

SITUATE at Lot 3, well clothed with hard and soft Wood—100 chains of which fronts on Kildare River. It will be disposed of in lots to suit purchasers. A view of the plan may be seen, and further particulars made known by application to the Subscriber.

ROBERT PYKE, Broker.

July 5, 1821.

The subscriber,

INTENDING to quit this Island in July next, requests all Persons having any demands on him to lodge the same with WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq. His Majesty's Attorney General, to whom all debts due to the Subscriber must be forthwith paid.

The House and Premises possessed by the Subscriber will be Sold by private Contract, also 200 acres of Land, at Point De Rouge, fronting the Gulph of St. Lawrence (an excellent situation for a Fishery)—to both the Town premises and the Lands, an unexceptionable title will be given.

JOHN LOBBAN.

Charlotte-Town, October 2d, 1821.

To be Let or fold,

(in convenient Lots for Tenants or purchasers.)

THAT valuable Tract of Land, containing Ten Thousand Acres or thereabouts being the Western Moiety or half part of Township Number (27) Twenty-seven, in this Island. Applications may be made to Mr. Stephen Wright, sen. or Mr. Nathaniel Wright, jun. Bedeque, or at the Office of Mr. Biana, Attorney, where Plans of the Property can be seen. August 15th.

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 by a Dispatch dated Downing Street, June 6th, 1821, announcing the Royal Assent to an Act made and passed in the first Session of the Eleventh General Assembly of this Island, intituled "an Act to continue an Act to enable Creditors more easily to recover their Debts from Co-Partners and joint Debtors." I have thought fit to issue this Proclamation calling upon all Persons concerned to take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Island, at Charlotte-Town, this second day of October one thousand eight hundred and Twenty-one, and in the second year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, Colonial Sec'y.

God save the King.

MR. HODGE,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town, that he will open School on Tuesday the 9th current, in that House owned by Mr. Paul Mabey, upper end of Queen's Square, and will teach the following Branches.

English and French Languages,
Writing,

Commercial Arithmetic & Bookkeeping.

As the strictest attention will be paid to the Instruction and Morals of Pupils, he flatters himself he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favour him with their support.

Charlotte-Town, 5th October, 1821

The subscriber,

Having erected a Forge for

Blacksmithing,

and employed an excellent workman from Glasgow, he solicits the favours of his friends and the Public. They may rely upon the work being done with neatness and dispatch.

He begs also to inform them, that he has renewed his Licence for the ensuing year.

Watchmaking, Grainery, Shop-keeping,

&c. attended to as usual.

He requests all persons indebted to make immediate payment to save trouble.

John Jury.

Sept. 18.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late NIEL M'KAY, of New-London, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, and all Persons to whom the said Estate stand indebted are requested to send in their accounts duly attested for adjustment.

Duncan M'Kay, Administrator.

April 26th, 1821.

Blanks for sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices Indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrates Summonses, Executions, Captains' Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpoenas, Leases, Bills Lading, Widows Pension Certificates Officers half-pay Certificates, &c.

Private Secretary's Office,
October 1st, 1821.

THE Retail Licence of ALEXANDER RANKIN, of the New Mill Inn, Charlotte-Town having been suspended during the pleasure of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, by J. F. Holland, and Benj. De St. Croix, Esquires, two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for having supplied Soldiers of this Garrison with Spirits on the 23d day of September last, His Excellency has been pleased to approve of the same and direct that the Licence be suspended until the 28th day of November next.

By Command,

G. SIDNEY SMITH, Private Sec'y.

Cheap Medicine Store.

THE Subscriber most respectfully acquaints the Inhabitants of Charlotte-Town and the Island in general, that he has commenced Business in that Store formerly occupied by Mr. T. Robinson, where he has for sale an excellent assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c. The Public may depend that the above mentioned articles are of the first quality and that they will be sold on reasonable terms for cash.

G. DALRYMPLE.

He expects shortly an assignment of Saddles, Bridles, &c. from Glasgow, and a quantity of coarse wrapping and sheathing Paper from Halifax.

August 5th.

SELLING OFF

At the Store of DAVID M'GILL, the following articles cheap for cash, viz.

CALICOES and Cambricks, Power Loom Shirting Cottons, ready made Check Shirts, black and blue superfine broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Waist-coating, Scotch Homespun, a large quantity of Lambs wool Stockings, do. Drawers, black silk and bandanna Handkerchiefs, hat crape, dress do. Rose Blankets, a quantity of Writing Paper, Mens strong Shoes, Souchong Tea, loaf and brown Sugar, Rice, &c.

JAMAICA SPIRITS,

Rum, Molasses, Madeira Wine, Hollands Geneva, Vinegar, Mould and dipt Candles in boxes, yellow Soap in do. a few boxes Raisins, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Mustard, Allum, Copperas, Sulphur, Snuff, leaf and negro head Tobacco, 10d. and shingle Nails, Powder and Shot, a few barrels Tar, &c.

All Persons indebted to David M'Gill are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN M'GILL, to prevent further trouble, as he intends shortly going to Scotland.

Charlotte-Town, August 21st, 1821.

From the Albany Register, October 10.

THE GRAND CANALS.

Our readers, especially those who reside at a distance, will doubtless be surprised to learn, that upwards of nine thousand men have been employed the greater part of the season, and are now stretching along the lines of the western and northern canals, viz: about 5000 between Utica and Schenectady; 3500 beyond the Seneca river, and 1500 on the northern canal. This body of workmen would make a formidable army; nearly equal to that with which Washington, in a great measure, achieved our independence.

We are informed that the line of the western canal is principally excavated from twenty miles west of the Genesee river to the city of Schenectady—besides working parties on the line towards this city, by the route of the Cohoes Falls; and that the whole routes of both the western and northern canals, are laid out and under contract; that about 70 miles of navigable canal will be added the present year to the middle section from Montezuma to Utica, a distance of 60 miles, a flight of five locks, at the Little Falls, is represented superior to any similar work in America; and in point of neat execution and durability, may challenge the world.

The northern canal was completed the season past, from Lake Champlain to the Hudson river; the present season, the excavation will be completed to its junction with the western canal, near the Cohoes Falls. We are also informed, that operations will commence on the very borders of this city, at the point of termination in a few days.

GRECIAN PROCLAMATION.

We copy the following Document from the *daily Advertiser*. It is unquestionably authentic. It was recently sent to a gentleman in this town, in the original modern Greek, and a French translation, and was covered by a letter from P. Epites, "Deputy of the Grecian Generals" (to Paris) and by A. Bogorides, and N. Pikkolo, all respectable Greeks residing in Paris.

Proclamation of the Messenian Senate.

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In taking the Resolution to live and die for liberty, we feel ourselves drawn toward you by a natural sympathy. It is among you that liberty has found her abode, and she is worshipped by you as by your fathers. In invoking her name we invoke yours; feeling that in imitating you we imitate our own ancestors and that we shall show ourselves worthy of them, in proportion as we resemble you.

Though separated from you, Americans, by mighty oceans, we are drawn near to you by your virtues. We feel you to be nearer to us than the nations on our frontiers, and we regard you as friends, fellow citizens, and brethren because you are just, benevolent and generous. Just, for you are free:— Benevolent and generous, for your laws

are the laws of the gospel. Your freedom does not rest on the slavery of other nations, nor your happiness on their oppression and woes. On the contrary, free and prosperous yourselves, you wish that all men should partake these blessings, and enjoy the rights which nature intended for all—It is you, who first asserted these rights, and you who have first again recognized them in restoring to the oppressed Africans the character of Men. It is your example which has led Europe to abolish that shameful and cruel traffic in human flesh; from you that she learns the lessons of justice, and the duty of reforming her absurd and sanguinary customs. This glory, Americans, is exclusively yours, and exalts you above all the nations renowned for good government and freedom.

It is now for you to perfect your glory, in aiding to purge Greece from the barbarians, who for centuries past have polluted it. Surely it is worthy of you to discharge the duty of all civilized nations, in expelling ignorance and barbarity from the native soil of the arts and of freedom.—You will not imitate the culpable indifference, or rather the long continued ingratitude of some European nations. No, the country of PENN, of FRANKLIN, and of WASHINGTON, cannot refuse her aid to the descendants of PHOCION, THRASYBULUS, ARATUS, and PHILOPOEMEN. You have already evinced your confidence in them, by sending your children to their schools. You know with what joy they have been received, and the steady kindness and attention of which they have been the object. If they have done this in bondage, what will not be their friendship and attention to you, when by your aid they shall have burst their fetters! Greece will then offer you the advantages, which you seek in vain from her ignorance and ferocious oppressors. The ties of fraternity and kindness will forever unite the Grecians and Americans; and our mutual interests are such, as to strengthen forever an alliance founded on liberty and virtue.

(Signed) PETER MAVROMICHALES,
Commander in Chief of the
Messenian Senate of Kalmata.
Kalmata, * May 25, (June 6) 1821.

* A small town in the Morea, at the head of the ancient Messenian gulf, and not far from the ruins of Messene.— We have met with no account of this Senate in our foreign papers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING MAIL.

SIR,—The alarm expressed by a lady on seeing me in Westminster-hall on the day of his Majesty's coronation, and the publicity which her ladyship judged it becoming to give to that expression of her alarm by means of your paper, I should have treated with the indifference due to such mock heroics in one of the fair sex, but that it is copied into other papers with comments and additions which seemed to me to reflect both upon my conduct and the Highland character, I trust it therefore to your sense of justice for giving to the public the real history

of "the mysterious circumstance," as it is termed. I had the honor of a Royal Duke's tickets for my daughter and myself to see his Majesty crowned, and I dressed upon that magnificent and solemn occasion in the full costume of a Highland chief, including of course a brace of pistols. I had travelled about 600 miles for that purpose, and in that very dress, with both pistols mounted; I had the honor to kiss my Sovereign's hand at the levee of Wednesday last, the 25th instant. Finding one of our seats in the hall occupied by a lady on our return to the lower gallery (whence I had led my daughter down for refreshment,) I, upon replacing her in her former situation, stepped two or three rows further back, and was thus deprived of a view of the mounted noblemen by the anxiety of the ladies, which induced them to stand up as the horsemen entered, whereupon I moved nearer the upper end of the gallery, and had thereby a full view of his Majesty and the Royal Dukes upon his right hand. I had been standing in this position some time, with one of the pilasters in the fold of my right arm, and my breast pistol in that hand pointing towards the seat floor on which I stood, when the Champion entered, by which means I hung my body forward in any thing but "seemingly as if going to present it:" in fact I had taken it into my hand in order to relieve my chest from the pressure of its weight, after having worn it slung till then, from 4 o'clock. It was at this instant that a lady within a short distance exclaimed, "O Lord, O Lord, there is a gentleman with a pistol;" to which I answered, "The pistol will do you no harm Madam;" but a second time she cried out "O Lord, O Lord, there is a gentleman with a pistol!"—This last I answered by assuring her that the pistol was not loaded, but that I would "instantly retire to my place, since it seemed to give her uneasiness;" and I was accordingly preparing to do so, when accosted by a young knight errant, and closely followed by two others likewise in plain clothes, one of whom, the first that began to mob me, for it merits no other term, laid his hand on my pistol, still grasped, under a loose glove, in my right hand; and observing the numbers increase on his side, he asked me to deliver him the pistol. Need I say that, as a Highland chieftain, I refused his demand with contempt? The second gentleman that urged his friend's suit, was equally unsuccessful? A Knight of the Grand Cross was then introduced with all due honours, by the name of Sir Charles, into this petty contention, and he also desired me to give up my pistol to that gentleman; which I flatly refused, but added; that understanding him by dress, &c. to be a Knight of the Grand Cross, he might have it if he chose, with all its responsibility; for, as I had already said, "it was not loaded, and pistols were a part of my national garb in full dress."

Again, Sir Charles desired me to give it to that gentleman," but my answer

was, "No, Sir, may have it, and a man of hands; but I take it or leave after the Knight up, I perceived scarlet frock by Lady A—not prominent Sir Charles, a referred to, to the other he its place; and having first dpan to show in it, I told h my protection; quently proceed his signifying adding, "I several Contit was insulted vour of his upon him,) a my name, and expressing an Sir Charles at move forward proceed in that follow; this h halting, request I said, "I ha lowed:" how remained a I examine the pi which the lat and restored. I missed my gl of it to the when her gal self to fetch it feat, and he pledge; near recollect that my way back, to him the na of mine, well Coldstream G those gentlemen I presume th blunder was that my con through: the off very pleas therewith, my amidst many n defecation eve as from our acquaintances in This, Sir, is absurd and r are as essential dress, as a sw tier's the Fren and those used are as unfit courtier's swor the grossest ig character and agine that the bold and man! With respect haunted lady his Majesty, I that George IV more faithful

was, "No, Sir Charles, you as a soldier may have it, as the honour of an officer and a man of family it will be safe in your hands; but positively no other shall, so take it or leave it, as you please." Soon after the Knight Grand Cross had come up, I perceived the gentleman in the scarlet frock (who appeared to be sent by Lady A—y,) but his conduct was not prominently offensive in this affair. Sir Charles, after the conversation above referred to, took possession of that pistol, the other being always worn by me in its place; and the Knight Grand Cross, having first declined my turning up the pan to show that there was no powder in it, I told him I had a daughter under my protection in the hall, and consequently proceeded in that direction, on his signifying a wish that I should retire, adding, "I have worn this dress at several Continental Courts, and it never was insulted before." I begged the favour of his card (which, he had not upon him,) at the same time gave him my name, and the hotel where I lodged, expressing an expectation to see him. Sir Charles at this time begged I would move forward, and I begged of him to proceed in that direction, and that I would follow; this he did a short way, and then halting, requested I should walk first. I said, "I had no objections, if he followed:" however, he and the Squire remained a little behind, probably to examine the pistol I had lent Sir Charles, which the latter shortly came up with and restored. Soon after I was seated, I missed my glove, and returned in search of it to the close vicinity of Lady A. when her gallant squire pledged himself to fetch it to me if I retired to my seat, and he soon after redeemed his pledge; mean time Sir Charles must recollect that I spoke again to him, upon my way back, and that I then mentioned to him the name of a near connection of mine, well known in command of the Coldstream Guards; and as neither of those gentlemen have called for me since, I presume they are satisfied that the blunder was not upon my side, and that my conduct would bear itself through; the conclusion of the day went off very pleasantly, and when fatiated therewith, my daughter and I drove off amidst many marks of civility and condescension even from strangers, as well as from our own countrymen and acquaintances in the highest ranks.

This, Sir, is the whole history of the absurd and ridiculous alarm. Pistols are as essential to the Highland courtier's dress, as a sword to the English courtier's the Frenchman, or the German, and those used, by me on such occasions are as unstained with powder as any courtier's sword with blood; it is only the grossest ignorance of the Highland character and costume which could imagine that the assassin lurked under their bold and manly form.

With respect to the wild fancy that haunted lady A's brain, of danger to his Majesty, I may be permitted to say that George IV, has not in his dominions more faithful subjects than the High-

landers; and that not an individual witnessed his Majesty's coronation who would more cheerfully and ardently shed his heart's blood for him than your humble servant, (not "Macnaughton," but

ARD-FLATH SIOL CHUINN MAC MHC ALASTAIR. Which may be Anglified "Colonel Ronaldson Macdonell, of Glengary and Clanronald."

Gordon's Hotel, Albermarle-street,
July 29.

CALAIS, Sept. 26.

Centuries may elapse before a spectacle of such interest recurs as that with which we were yesterday gratified—the King of Great-Britain landed in amity on the shores of France. Although his Majesty desired, as much as possible, to avoid the parade of regal splendour, yet the feelings of the French Nation were displayed in a manner honourable to ourselves, and gratifying to our Monarch, and, of course, to all his loyal subjects.

The royal yacht, accompanied by different vessels of the Squadron, and two steam packets, arrived in the roads of Calais about four o'clock, but there not being sufficient water in the harbour to permit the entrance of large vessels, His Majesty came on shore in one of the pilot boats, attended by different personages of his suite. On his landing he saluted the multitude of persons, French and English, assembled to witness his arrival, with that peculiar grace and affability for which he is justly proverbial, and which were never displayed to greater advantage than on this interesting occasion. After walking some distance on the pier, he ascended at a very slow pace (by his own express orders) to Deslin's hotel. The street in the course of his progress had been previously covered with fine sand, and the whole way was lined with the military, the 2d Regiment, one of the finest in the French service, commanded by the Duke de Ceres, who of course presented arms, and shewed His Majesty every mark of respect. The King appeared delighted with his reception; and the number of his subjects who greeted him in a foreign land with the most unequivocal marks of loyalty could not fail to heighten the pleasure which he seemed to experience. In the evening, at 8 o'clock, His Majesty entered the theatre, and short as was the notice, much praise is due to the manager for the arrangements he had made. The balcony was, really most tastefully decorated with mirrors, lustres, &c.; the exterior ornamented with elegant drapery. His Majesty sat in the centre, in front of the box. On his left was the French General the marquis de Jumillac, in full costume; and on his right, the venerable Duke de Chartre. On the King's entrance, the whole house rose simultaneously, and the orchestra struck up our national anthem, "God save the King," which was admirably performed, and the words sung enthusiastically by the whole audience, both French and English. Shouts of applause followed, and a universal *encore* rang through the house.

His Majesty, however, who was evidently most sensibly affected by the feelings evinced towards him in a foreign land, motioned that he wished to decline its repetition. The audience understood him and, after another hearty congratulation, they took their seats and the performance proceeded; it was admirable; the dresses were beautiful, and appeared to be all new. The King was delighted and astonished to find such performers in a small town like Calais. It is unnecessary to say that the house was crowded to excess. On retiring, His Majesty gracefully saluted the audience, and left the house universally applauded.

We have given, in our preceding page, a translation of a narrative transmitted to us from Paris, of the events which took place at Madrid on the 20th last August, and during several subsequent days. It is impossible to read this narrative without being forcibly reminded of those turbulent scenes which in Paris preceded the catastrophe of January, 1793. We here find the same sanguinary threats against the person of the King, and of other branches of the Royal Family, the same eager demand for the blood of those who are still faithful to the Throne, the same progressive development of ultimate intentions, the same pertinacity of renewing ten times baffled efforts to accomplish those intentions. While, on the one hand, we are told that the Revolutionists assembled, and openly discussed the necessity of assassinating General Morillo—on the other we learn that a sect who call themselves the *Comuneros*, are organized for the avowed purpose of "extinguishing the Bourbon dynasty in Spain." Their principal plan, it is added, is "to obtain Ministerial power, and the highest offices; to annihilate military discipline, and to destroy all ideas of religion." Consult the annals of the French Revolution, and mark the resemblance. The Members also swear, "to assassinate the King and the Infant Don Carlos, in case they perceived themselves threatened with inevitable reverses."

This then, is the actual condition of Spain—of that Spain, which the ignorant or corrupt admirers of revolution in this country, painted in such glowing colours, when the King's authority first bowed to the mandates of the rebel troops under Quiroga, and Riego—We then predicted by what steps the criminal enterprise would proceed, till the Monarchy itself would be overturned, and hitherto our predictions have been verified. From one end of Spain to the other, all is distrust, violence, and terror. The unhappy King is not, indeed, yet delivered up to his enemies; but we fear this last act is delayed only because their projects are stronger, and they will become so every day by the mere force of circumstances, they will know how to use their strength for their own ends.

Letters have come to hand this morning from St. Petersburg, the contents of which are only worthy of notice, since they confirm the advices from all other

quarters regarding the great probability that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed by a new war between Russia and Turkey. The exchange continued at 9 1/2 16th. The Fair at Moscow, had turned out most unfavourably, and large quantities of all kinds of goods had been returned to Hamburgh, and other places from whence they had been conveyed.

Private accounts have been received from Madrid to the 21st ult.

Notwithstanding the threatening appearances of affairs, and the ripeness of the plot which had accidentally been discovered, we are happy to find that tranquillity generally prevailed in the Spanish Capital up to the 21st ult. The Captain General had, it seems, conducted himself with great vigour, and had organized a new military police, which day and night paraded through the city in various directions, dispersing such portions of the populace as ventured to collect together, and even entering several public and private houses to disperse those who were supposed to be disaffected.—Our advices further mention, that the Captain General had issued several Proclamations to the municipal Authorities and to the citizens, expressing his determination, at all hazards, to prevent disturbance, by the signal punishment of persons disposed to act in hostility to the law.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 1.

"The King of England left Brussels at half past nine o'clock this morning. His Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits. His Majesty was accompanied as far as Sombref, by His Grace the Duke of Wellington, and in his way thither, passed over the fields of Waterloo, Quartre-bras, and Ligoy, with the fight of which he seemed highly gratified. His Majesty quitted Sombref at half past 3 P. M. on his way to Namur, where he proposed passing the night, and proceeding on the following day, to Aix-la-Chapelle, and thence, by Duffeldorf, to Hanover.

VIENNA, Sept. 21.

We have just learned that the Emperor, intends to proceed next week to the Castle of Holitz, with his entire Court; and from thence to Presburg, where he will stay about a fortnight. The duration of this excursion appears to be connected with the period of the arrival of his Britannic Majesty, which it is now assured will take place about the 15th of October.

HAMBURGH, Sept. 21.

We have received from Constantinople the following authentic communication:—

Constantinople, Aug. 25.—We are here in perfect tranquillity, and wonder at the surprising inaccuracies which we find in foreign newspapers, especially in a Bavarian Journal, which hitherto has not communicated a syllable of truth respecting the affairs of Turkey. We read of massacres and scenes of horror, but we have not witnessed any of them. It is true, however, that the first discovery of the Greek conspiracy, great and much

to be lamented, severity was exercised; but those times are passed, and peace, security, and good order, are entirely restored.

We confidently hope that there will be no more war with Russia. The English Ambassador, as well as the Austrian, French, and Prussian Ambassadors, do every thing to prevent war. The Turks wish for peace.

LONDON,

October 3.

We had no arrival up to a late hour last night, and the state of the Continent in general is such that as there was no anxiety, so there is little disappointment. Private letters describe some bickerings between the Portuguese Cortes and the King, but we suspect of no importance:—and the "fresh eruption of revolutionary lava," which we were told was to desolate Spain, has subsided in the most harmless manner. The Greek insurrection, and the relations between the Porte and Russia, have become flat as an old tale.—Perhaps the greatest disappointment, caused by contrary winds is the want of intelligence of his Majesty's progress to the capital of the Netherlands.

NAVAL APPOINTMENT.—Rear Admiral FAHIE to the joint command of the Leeward Island and Halifax stations.

DEATH OF BERGAMI.—The following is an extract from a letter received from Milan, by a commercial house in the City of the highest respectability, dated Milan, Wednesday morning, September 2, Albergo della Croce de Malta.—"We were all much astonished to hear of the Queen's death; it was indeed sudden; but will you not likewise be surprized to hear, that the famous M. Bergami is also dead. The Queen died on the 7th, he died on the 10th, with a complaint in his bowels. I first heard it reported in this city, and had it confirmed on my visit to the Villa d'Este, on the Lake of Como. This is where the Queen lived, and still belongs to her, or at least to her executors."

DOVER, Oct. 4.—The Sydmouth passage vessel arrived at 9 o'clock last evening from Calais, with the Duke of Wellington and suite. His Grace slept at the Ship Inn, and early this morning left this place for London, under a salute from the guns upon the heights.

Lieut. T. Curtis, a nephew of Sir William had the honor of being present at dinner with the King at Cliff-house, when his Majesty took out of his pocket a commander's commission, and presented it to the young Gentleman, saying it was a mark of respect for his uncle, and hoped that he (Lt. C.) would long enjoy this and other honors in his possession.

Letters from India state that the horrible malady of the cholera morbus is making dreadful ravages. It seems to have become an additional complaint in India; it flies about in all directions: it attacks troops on or after a March. A Madras native Battalion lost three officers and 150 Seapoys, at Serapor, one

tenth have fallen victims, and they have lost the same proportion of Camp followers, but no officers have been affected, but one of their ladies died after a violent attack. It is singular the cause cannot be discovered.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1821.

The London dates by the Mail from Halifax, are to the 5th ult.

It will be seen that His Majesty left England on the 25th of Sept. and arrived at Calais the same day, on his way to Hanover. Up to the latest dates His Majesty was proceeding on his route in excellent health and spirits, and was every where greeted with the utmost attentions and respect.

Sir Robert Wilson has been dismissed his Majesty's service; and Sir Robert Baker has been removed from his situation as police Magistrate.

On Tuesday week arrived at Three Rivers the brig Relief, and on Thursday following in this town Alexander Campbell, Esqr. of Bedeque, and Doctor Meckieson, from Liverpool, her cabin passengers: the latter gentleman who is a licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, has taken up his residence with the purpose of practising his profession in Charlotte-Town and its environs.

We understand Mr. Campbell, undertook the amiable duty of assuring himself of the respectability and professional qualifications of Dr. Meckieson, and of promising him every encouragement in his practice.

Custom House,

CLEARED,

12th Nov. Schr.—British Union, Carr,	Plymouth,
Fruit Preserver, Taylor,	Wester Islands,
Brig Flora, Bowen,	Bedford,
Lavinia, Grossard,	Madira,
13th Schr. Glentanner, Collins,	St. Johns, Nfd.
16th John, Condon,	do.
Dolphin, Rose,	do.
17th Susannah, Buchanan,	Bay Vert,
Felicity, Gain,	St. Johns, Nfd.
21st Speedwell, Hubbard,	Cape Canoe,
Magdalen, Cook,	Manchester.

ENTERED,

12th Nov. Shallop—Susan, Burk,	Arichat.
Schr. Susannah, Condon,	St. Johns Nfd.
13th Ship Mary, Elsdon,	Bristol.
16th Snow Relief, Dodd,	Liverpool.
17th Shallop Active, Lavachr,	Arichat.
19th Ship Commerce, Chautler,	Bristol.
19th Shallop Mary, Irving,	Arichat.
21st Schr. Two Friends, M'Kei,	St. Johns, Nfd.
Magdalen, Cook,	Manchester,
22d Thistle, Jallota,	New Castile.

Festival of St. Andrew.

THE Sons of ST. ANDREW will dine together at the Wellington Hotel on Friday the 30th inst.

Gentlemen intending to dine there, are requested to leave their names with the waiter, on or before the 28th inst.

Dinner on the Table at 5 o'clock precisely.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber either by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the first day of January 1821, to save trouble and expences.

SAML NELSON.

Novr. 24, 1821.

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VOL. III.

1821.

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CHARLES DOUGLASS SMITH,

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.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued to Tuesday the Twenty-seventh day of December next.

Given under my hand and the Seal of this Island at Charlotte-Town, this Eleventh day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second year of his Majesty's reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH,

By his Excellency's Command,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, Col. Sec'y.
God save the King.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber either by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the first day of January 1822, to save trouble and expences

SAML. NELSON.

Novr. 24, 1821.

SELLING OFF

At the Store of DAVID M'GILL, the following articles cheap for cash, viz.

CALICOES and Cambricks, Powerloom Shirting Cottons, ready made Check Shirts, black and blue superfine broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Waist coating, Scotch Homespuns, a large quantity of Lambs wool Stockings, do. Drawers, black silk and boudaina Handkerchiefs, hat crape, dress do. Rose Blankets, a quantity of Writing Paper, Mens strong Shoes, Souchong Tea, loaf and brown Sugar, Rice, &c.

JAMAICA SPIRITS,

Rum, Molasses, Madeira Wine, Hollands Geneva, Vinegar, Mould and dip candles in boxes, yellow Soap in do. a few boxes Raisins, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Mustard, Allum, Copperas, Sulphur, Snuff, leaf and negro head Tobacco, 10d. and shingle Nails, Powder and Shot, a few barrels Tar, &c.

All Persons indebted to David M'Gill are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN M'GILL, to prevent further trouble, as he intends shortly going to Scotland.

Charlotte-Town, August 21st, 1821.

Wanted to Charter,

for St. Johns New Found Land.

A Schooner of 60 Tons Burthen, more or less, to load at Richmond Bay, Apply immediately to

JAMES NIVEN & Co.

Prince-Town, Nov. 16, 1821.

Custom House,

ENTERED,

10th Decr. Schr. ———	Victoria, Spain	St. Johns Nfld.
Revenge, Chiswick	do	do
Success, Deverle	do	do
Cambren, Ryan	St. Johns Nfld.	do
Robin, Cantlon	do	do
11th Active, Walsh	St. Johns Nfld.	do
12th Victory, Burt	do	do
13th Fortune, Aitken	St. Johns Nfld.	do
14th Speedwell, Hughson	do	do

CLEARED,

10th Decr. Ship ———	St. Johns Nfld.	Bristol
Commerce, Chandler	do	do
11th Schr. Active, Walsh	St. Johns Nfld.	do
Snow Caroline, M'Alpin	Liverpool	do
12th Schr. Cambrino, Ryan	Sydney G. Briton	do
14th Snow Relief, Dodd	Liverpool	do

To be sold cheap for Cash, at the Store of J. N. Le Page, & Co.*

General Assortment of Dry Goods, A Ship Chandlery, Hardware, Saddlery, Crockery-Ware, Soap, Candles, Currants, Teas, Sugar, &c.

Also per Pipe, Puncheon or ten Gallons, particularly cheap for prompt payment a Consignment of

- 25 Puncheons good Rum,
- 6 Pipes best Hollands,
- 1 Do do. Cogniac Brandy,
- 2 Hhds. do. Mersella Wine.

All Persons who stand indebted to above concern are expected to make immediate Payment and those who may have unsettled Accounts, are requested to furnish them for settlement.

Charlotte-Town, December 8th 1821.

In some of our last numbers an error occurred in the title of the notice in the above notice, which should have been as it now stands corrected.

Notice

ALL Persons indebted to JOSEPH & THOMAS ROBINSON, either by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are hereby notified that if the same is not paid, on or before the first of January 1822, we shall without respect of Persons, put the same in the hands of an Attorney and Magistrates to recover.

N. B. To be Sold at private sale, that valuable Lot of Land in front of Mr. N. Davies, apply to

THOS. ROBINSON.

Charlotte-Town, Dec. 8, 1821.

The subscriber,

Having erected a Forge for

Blacksmithing,

and employed an excellent workman from Glasgow, he solicits the favours of his friends and the Public. They may rely upon the work being done with neatness and dispatch.

He begs also to inform those, that he has renewed his Licence for the ensuing year.

Watchmaking, Grainery, Shop-keeping, &c. attended to as usual.

He requests all persons indebted to make immediate payment to save trouble.

John Jury.

Sept. 18.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late NARR M'KAY, of New-London, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, and all Persons to whom the said Estate stand indebted are requested to send in their accounts duly attested for adjustment.

Duncan M'Kay, Administrator.

April 25th, 1821.

From the London Courier, Sept. 26.

A dreadful accident happened at Keighley last Sunday in the afternoon. There has lately arisen in Yorkshire, and in various other parts of the kingdom, a religious community calling themselves Primitive Methodists, from what they consider an adherence to the principles and practice of the original followers of John Wesley, by others they are called *Ranters*, from the fervour of their devotion, which frequently manifests itself in bursts of enthusiasm, which run through their public assemblies. On Sunday last, in the afternoon, upwards of 200 of those persons were assembled in the upper room of a wool warehouse at Keighley, for the purpose of holding a love feast, which is a species of religious services consisting of simple repast, after which, such of the congregation as think their own experience will be edifying, relate the particulars of it to their fellow worshippers. When the services of the day, which had been peculiarly animated, were drawing to a close, and the people were about to depart, a dreadful crash was heard from the breaking of the timbers of the floor, and in a moment the whole assembly was precipitated through the floor into the room below. It is impossible to describe the scene of confusion and alarm which followed. The shrieks of the females and the groans of the wounded spread consternation through the neighbourhood. The young and the more active generally escaped without much injury, but from fifty to sixty persons, a large proportion of them old women, were severely crushed and wounded. An elderly woman of the name of MARTHA WOOD, died on Monday night; and a number of others lie at the present moment in a very dangerous state. The following is a list of some of the sufferers, with the nature of their injuries:—

- Timothy Ambler, leg and arm broken.
- Mary Peel, one of her legs broken.
- Harrison Ingrow, one of his arms broken.
- Widow Waddington, one of her legs broken.
- Elijah Green, his leg broken in two places.
- Sarah Sunderland, her leg and thigh broken.
- Martha Bradshaw, foot dreadfully injured and arm broken.
- John Naylor, his arm broken.
- Sufannah Leech, her leg and thigh broken.
- Mary Jones, her leg and thigh broken.
- Mary Carter, a widow with 3 children, her collar-bone and three ribs broken.
- Mary Ramsden severely hurt, and since delivered of a dead child at a premature birth.

Widow Wilkinson crushed so dreadfully that her life is despaired of.

The other sufferers are many of them labouring under severe wounds and contusions, and the situation of the principal part of them is truly deplorable. Poverty, in most of these cases, is added to their other sufferings: but the more opulent inhabitants of the place have very laudably opened a subscription for their relief, in aid of which fund a charity sermon will, we hear, be preached to-morrow, at the New Jerusalem Chapel, Keighley.—*Leeds Mercury.*

FRANCE.

The following letter, says a Morning Paper, is from an English gentleman of the highest respectability:—

"It is more than probable that you will have, ere this, been fully informed on the object of Lord Wellington's visit to Paris: if not, I dare say your readers, and the country at large, will be gratified to hear that he came for the express purpose of urging the French government to join in a league, offensive and defensive, for promptly oppressing the projects of Alexander. It would appear that Lord Walpole's mission having failed, ministers immediately sent in haste after his Grace, who was busily occupied in surveying the fortresses on the Rhine, directing him to make the best of his way here. You are aware of his having had conferences with most of the foreign ministers at Paris; his interviews with the King are said to have been of the most interesting description. My informant, upon whose authority I have been taught to place the utmost reliance, asserts that we have offered to restore the old limits of France to the Rhine, Savoy, the Isle of France, and one or two of the West India colonies, on condition that an army should be put into motion towards Austria, while our naval and military forces should co-operate in the Baltic and Mediterranean. Louis is said to have entered into the project, and referred Lord Wellington to the Minister of War. The latter was equally well-disposed; but he proved by official documents and private information, that there would be no possibility of forming an army to act with effect in such a scheme, while, if put together as constituted by Napoleon, the present dynasty must be sacrificed as matter of course! I have been further told that his Grace was desired to hint the importance of threatening Prussia; and by seeming to favour the liberal party there, frighten the King into such terms as would make him acquiesce in the new alliance. The Duke's conference with Pozzo di Borgo had for object a remonstrance against an addition of territory, or indeed, a declaration of war on the part of Russia; with a threat, that if Alexander's views are followed up, a general war in Europe must be the consequence. Having failed in our efforts here, it is supposed we shall look to Spain, and those other means of creating a party in our favour to which we have often resorted on former occasions. With

respect to the actual state of things between Russia and the Porte, no one here believes that peace can be preserved, or that the autocrat will forego the golden opportunity. Nothing can be more popular than the projected war amongst all classes in Russia; and the best informed persons here say that Alexander is urged on every side to commence hostilities. Nothing, therefore, but conditional submission on the part of the Turks will lead to a pacification. In this latter case, will the Cabinets of London and Paris acquiesce in the new arrangements? It is said, but not believed, that young Ney challenged the Duke of Wellington whilst here; and the Duches de Berri has been recommended to take the benefit of the waters of Mont d'Or."

Yesterday (Tuesday) upwards of 30,000 persons assembled in black Bottom, Brighton, and on the adjacent hills, to witness the ascent of Mr. Green in his Coronation Balloon. The weather was fine, and the atmosphere particularly clear, with a smart breeze from the north-west. Twelve was the time announced for the ascent; but, from some cause or other, the public were kept in anxious suspense until 8 minutes past 2 when the balloon was seen to rise in a slow and majestic style. The aeronaut waved his hat, and was cheered by the spectators. From the weight it bore, the balloon took a south-westerly direction, and descended so low as to admit Mr. Green to touch the earth with one of his feet, about 100 yards from the gasometer, whence he ascended; by throwing out ballast, however, it again ascended, taking a north-westerly direction—that is, carrying Mr. Green out to sea. The balloon for the space of 26 minutes was visible to the naked eye, and for a short time afterwards was perceptible by the aid of a telescope. Late in the afternoon the mate of the *Unity* packet, Captain Clear, arrived at Brighton, expresses from Seaford, with the intelligence that Mr. Green, with his balloon, had been picked up at sea, about four miles from that place by the above vessel.—*Brighton Chronicle*, Oct. 3.

GUILDHALL—FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.

Two very dashing dressed lasses, entirely new faces at this justice-room, who gave their names Mary Williams and Ann Gordon, were brought up yesterday before Mr. Alderman Ansley, charged as pickpockets.

By the description given of their dexterity and address by the prosecutor, a respectable married man of the name of Kernot, residing in Paul's-court Huggin-lane, these female professors have arrived at an eminence in the art which bids fair to surpass the male competitors; for in the short space of not more than a minute and a half, which it took him to get rid of their affectionate importunities in Skinner-street, on Tuesday evening, the nimble fingers of one of them had contrived, unperceived by him, to ease his pockets of four sovereigns and some silver. Though the manners and appearance of the girls were little calculated to excite suspicion, he put his

hand instinctively to his pocket in getting out of such company, and instantly missed his money. Being scarcely three or four yards from them, he immediately returned and charged them with the robbery: the ladies affected to be quite shocked at so vile an insinuation, but Mr. Kernot having more regard to his sovereigns than to the delicacy of their feelings, persisted in the charge, and the Giltspur-street Compter being nigh, the officiated as his own officer, and lodged Miss Gordon and her friend Miss Williams safe therein. The whole transaction had not occupied five minutes, yet in that time had managed to get rid of the money no part of it being found on either of them when searched in the Compter. One sovereign, however, was discovered on the floor near where they stood, which, as it is not the custom in the Compter to strew the rooms with gold, was suspected to have been slyly deposited there by one of the prisoners. In the glove of the girl Williams, a note was found, which she, too illiterate to decipher it, said was a 1*l.* Bank note a gentleman had made her a present of just before: but which, upon inspection, turned out to be a 10*l.* country note of the Rye Bank, No. 5210, dated October 1, 1818, and payable at Messrs. Percival and Co., bankers, London, and no doubt the produce of some previous similar act of dexterity.

While this evidence was being detailed yesterday, the girls affected perfect innocence, occasionally lifting up their eyes and hands in surprise, that such shocking things should be laid to their charge. This affectation of simplicity, however, did not serve their turn, for Harrison, the marshalman on duty, recognised them as well-known practitioners, who had only strolled out of their usual haunts, their regular scene of action being Cornhill, Leadenhall-street, and about that neighbourhood; and although new comers at this office, very well acquainted with the justice-room at the Mansion House.

The prosecutor Kernot was so positive as to his having the money the instant before he was accosted by the two prisoners, and the impossibility of any other person's taking it from him but the girls, that the Alderman was about to commit them both for trial: it was however, subsequently deemed more advisable to afford opportunity of discovering the owner of the country bank-note found in the possession of Williams, and they were therefore remanded for another examination on Saturday next.

UNPALATABLE RECOLLECTIONS, selected from the private memoranda of a distinguished Epicure.

(FROM THE LITERARY GAZETTE.)

After completing an education, the course of which excited uniform disgust and progressively increasing hatred, the timely death of my uncle put me in possession of an ample fortune. At the age of twenty-two I became my own master, and was said to have very respectable connexions and valuable friends; all of

whom kindly vice and experienced mind to proper ornament to so were esteemed strongly urged fallible mode of and vanities of all the sinful of single life: but had lived on v it was generally had been curtail agreements and destroy each other particular or im ing this game o reflected on the state, the less in on that danger beauty I was h of the young la out as eligible felled the exteri they were angli were serenely co tenances appea smile; indeed with their animi department, a memorable exa rents had almo lection. It is that there are without actual or passing thro delicate metaph One evening I when these ang ed at a round at the commo tude was depict nances. the wee dely vanished ly interested as gain. Fortune most beautiful loo'd their brigh disappointment they whispered came within t they consulted for a fresh supp displayed by a f and the lower w sat down to su and leer of susp ance of their c with my friend they are all ali that a trifle wil fury." In con ant discovery, t ions were adjoi Some disinter feat to dispose o be in Parliamen honorable and gentleman of fo ed men of indep forward; Parli eloquence, and and distinction." tled off hand, t the extinguisher could be preval gallery, much lo

whom kindly interfered with their advice and experience of life to direct my mind to proper pursuits, in order as they professed to render me a distinguished ornament to society. My relations, who were esteemed to be very pious people strongly urged me to marry, as an infallible mode of salvation from the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, and all the sinful et ceteras consequent on a single life: but as my father and mother had lived on very indifferent terms, and it was generally supposed that their lives had been curtailed by their incessant disagreements and mutual endeavours to destroy each other's happiness, I had no particular or immediate desire to be playing this game over again. The more I reflected on the duties of the conjugal state, the less inclination I felt to embark on that dangerous element. To female beauty I was not insensible; and many of the young ladies who were pointed out as eligible partners certainly possessed the exterior mien of angels. While they were angling for me, their tempers were serenely complacent and their countenances appeared to wear a perpetual smile; indeed I became so fascinated with their animated conversation, elegant deportment, and pure ethics, that the memorable example of my honoured parents had almost faded from my recollection. It is a fortunate circumstance that there are touchstones for temper, without actually employing the balance or passing through the guage, which are delicate metaphors for being married.— One evening I happened to be present when these angelic forms had been feasted at a round table to a party of *loo*; at the commencement an anxious solicitude was depicted in their sweet countenances, the sweet bewitching smile suddenly vanished and they seemed as deeply interested as Jews concluding a bargain. Fortune frowned on two of the most beautiful; every time they were *loo'd* their bright eyes flash'd indignation, disappointment, and malignity. In fits they whispered curses on *Pam* who never came within their grasp. As often as they consulted the oracle of the pocket for a fresh supply, their ivory teeth were displayed by a snarl; the upper lip curl'd and the lower was bitten; and when they sat down to supper, a fiend-like scowl and leer of suspicion obscured the radiance of their charms. When I retired, with my friend Tickle, I said, "Bob, they are all alike; and I am convinced that a trifle will convert an angel into a fury." In consequence of the important discovery, my matrimonial speculations were adjourned *sinie die*.

Some disinterested friends, who had a seat to dispose of earnestly advised me to be in Parliament; they said "it was the honorable and dignified occupation of a gentleman of fortune; the country wanted men of independent principles to stand forward; Parliament was the school of eloquence, and the high road to fame and distinction." This proposition I settled off hand, by immediately applying the extinguisher. I told them I never could be prevailed upon to go into the gallery, much less into the body of the

House; I had nothing to say on the subjects discussed in that Assembly; I hated squabbling, which some people call argument: I never wrote letters and therefore did not want franks. If invited to dinner, I felt a serious objection to attend a call of the House, and still greater aversion to be appointed on a Committee to volunteer my opinion on matters beyond my comprehension. Perhaps there is only one subject on which I could have voted with a clear conscience, and that is against the Bill for General Education:—for I always detested School, and whenever I am ill, constantly dream of learning a lesson. My relatives and friends, finding that I had a will of my own, gave me up as a lost young man; and to manifest their zeal for my welfare scandalized me in every direction. For this dereliction and calumny they will always be entitled to my grateful acknowledgements; for I think I have discovered that new acquaintance are preferable to old friends, and strangers more to be depended on than relations; and I am confident that ladies, to borrow a favorite expression from philosopher Godwin, who take upon them the duties of marriage *without* the ceremony, are less presuming than wives.

Divers authors have maintained, that every person has a ruling passion; a propensity, either from sudden impression, or constitutional organization, to some particular object. The acuteness of my palate and vigour of digestion, disposed me to conceive that I should excel in the fraternal sciences of eating and drinking, and I entertained no doubt but my sapid organs would be considerably improved by frequent exercise. Taste has various departments, viz. painting, architecture, sculpture, &c. but

"The proper study of mankind is food."
Solely impressed that my office in this world was to invent new dishes, and devour them, I collected all the culinary writers from the time of Caxton down to the last edition of Monsieur Ude of modern celebrity. At starting, as science proceeds by gradual advances, I frequented the better sort of coffee houses and taverns, to initiate myself in the correct nomenclature of different dishes, and to judge of their skillful preparation; there, to be sure, are proper schools for the beginner, *ingredere ut proficias*—but, I soon discovered, that these victuallers, on account of their numerous visitants who are disposed to eat much and pay little, could not afford to furnish the most costly and exquisite *entrées*. Sometimes I found that the same turkey had been twice subjected to the spit; a sole that had been boiled the day before underwent the operation of frying the day following. Cold meat appeared as a hot pie, with many other curious and ingenious devices. Then the wine was so adulterated, compelled, like a melancholic patient, to look old before its time, and fitted like a pauper with a ready made coat, perpetually impregnated with bad brandy, and talking of every thing but the grape, that in about six months I sickened, and no longer frequented these rattles and inhospitable

Next I became a member of a fashionable dinner club, managed by a superintending committee, who purchased their own wine, and engaged a culinary artist of established reputation. This club was a diversified assemblage, consisting of some sprigs of nobility, and a few old standards; several members of Parliament, who became very troublesome by repeating the truth that had been uttered in the House, and were besides always attempting to reform the club; but this was less offensive to me than others, so I make it a rule, never to attend to conversation, excepting it relate to improvement in cookery; the remainder of our club was composed of a few querulous lawyers, and two or three doctors, who had increased the means of gratifying their own appetites, by destroying the digestive faculties of their patients. There is nothing permanent in this world, therefore in about two years the club dwindled away: a set of rascally economists complained of expence: the cook a very honest man and skillful professor, was accused of peculation by the reformers, and turned adrift for modestly demonstrating that he could not make turtle out of tripe, nor convert sprats into red mullet. Several of the members moved off without paying up their arrears.—The managing committee disposed of the premises, plate, furniture, and wines, and pocketed the money; and thus the club was dissolved.

At this time it is highly important to mention, that I had gained four stone and eleven pounds, horseman's weight.

"Methought I heard a voice that said no more."
The breaking up of our club, like the dissolutions of the monasteries, introduced a new order of things: my appetite was still voracious, and I panted for wine,—also on the slightest motion, for breath, from a voluminous accession of fat. The amateurs of good cheer were indeed dispersed, but sufficient were to be collected to coalesce by mutual attraction into a select body. What was to be done? Although my constitution was impaired, my fortune had accumulated; and this increase of wealth had arisen from my own rigid economy in every article, that did not interfere with the gratification of my appetite. I had no amiable weakness in relieving the distressed; their miseries were doubtless extreme, and felt acutely by themselves; but they could not interest me. I possessed no library, excepting cookery Books;—no equipage; on a rainy day, a hackney carriage let me down where I dined; and, when fine, I waddled to the repast.

Having become quite corpulent the ladies did not admire me, and in return, I did not notice them—no expence in that quarter, heaven be praised! Much of my time, at my lodgings, was consumed in ruminating on the good things I had enjoyed—in reflecting on tit bits that I could swallow, and on sleep. Suddenly a thought traversed my brain, that I should be supremely happy by commencing Amphitryon—this project was

immediately adopted. I took an elegant house, purchased a stock of the oldest and most delicious wines, and hired a culinary professor at an enormous salary; for I felt my taste was appreciated, references had frequently been made to my decision, from which no one had ever ventured to speak. My acquaintance was general, for I had taken special care to exfoliate all shabby people, who are burthened with necessities. Twice a week my friends were invited in rotation, for as I am wholly insensible to wit, detest music, and never listen to or join in conversation, I made no selection on account of intellectual superiority, or companionable qualifications; indeed several of my best friends are deaf, and that is a great advantage in society. The meetings at my house are decorous and silent; we exchange the civilities of drinking to each other at dinner, not by waiting breath to enquire if Mr. C. would do me the honour to take wine, which is extremely vulgar, but by grasping the decanter and looking round; any person feeling a similar inclination does the same; a partner is never wanting, there is a nod and it is over. As we say nothing, our conversation cannot be retailed or criticised by the servants in the kitchen; no man convulsed, by a smart repartee, bolts out a mouthful of soup, partly on the table-cloth, and considerably in the face of his opposite friend. Thus we propagate no scandal, tell no lies, pay no compliments, except the urbanity of gesture, or palm stale jokes as a new coinage; and every man becomes wiser by his own reflection. At my table, no one can be supposed to talk himself drunk; if he really become so, and this often occurs, it is the genuine effect of the best wine. When we sit down to our repast, I never speak to a servant,—a footman is unfit for his situation who can not anticipate his master's wishes, and the requisitions of his guests. Language has no adequate terms for the conveyance of simple sensations or pleasurable feelings; at my table, and with my wine, it is unnecessary; each countenance speaks volumes. Thus we continue passing the bottle, till each guest is satisfied, which is known when he rises—bows and retires. There are some werligig people, who dine at one house, drop in, at others afterwards; go to the opera, half-play, or some silly conversation: my company scorn such a jumble:—indeed, when they do retire, they are not in a condition to go elsewhere. Like myself, the frequenters of my table are all single gentlemen, or widowers who are not inconsolable: as soon as the marriage of a guest is announced, he is immediately scratched off the list of *Invitables*. I am not the person to incur the vile reproach of parting man and wife,—no, let him dine with his darling; and in the music of her amiable garrulity, let him sigh for the silence that prevails at my table.

My dinner is distinguished by the intrinsic excellence of a few choice articles prepared with consummate skill on the genuine principles of culinary science, and served quite hot in regular succes-

sion. Two turcons of exquisite soup open the procession: when these are removed, two dishes of fish succeed, according to the season. All my fish is crimped to evince its freshness: crimping may be termed the record of enduring vitality and I possess a secret of giving tone and vigour to the ultimate contraction of the fibres, not at present to be divulged.

To enumerate the next order of dishes is impossible; they consist of a tasteful selection of every thing that is delicious in the range of the animal and vegetable kingdoms—dressed by the best, that is, my own cook.

No further seek his merits to disclose.
To view the ordinary arrangements of a modern dinner is a "sorry sight,"—a dozen articles placed at once on the table,—then on the removal of the covers, comes the ferocious onset: some tremulous paralytic serving the soup, and scattering it in all directions, excepting into the plate where it ought to be delivered: then an unhandy dandy mutilates the flesh, by cutting it in a wrong direction: here an officious ignominious tears asunder the members of a fowl, as coarsely as the four horses dragged Ravillac limb from limb: there another simpleton notching a tongue into dissimilar slices, while a purblind coxcomb confounds the different sauces, puring anchovy on pidgeon pie, and parseley and butter on roast beef. All these barbarisms are unknown at my table.

My hour of dining is very uncertain: during the summer I never feed till the sun has sunk below the horizon, as it is both brutal and unwholesome to fill the stomach during the time this luminary is in full blaze. Nothing worth eating can be digested during an intensity of heat and flow of perspiration. A man that dines at two o'clock in July, should eat nothing but cos-lettuce, stawberries or gooseberry fool.

I controul climate in the dog-days; every body does it in winter by a rousing fire:—in hot weather my dining room is artificially cooled. Twelve large copper vases, painted to resemble china, are placed in the apartment, filled with ice and salt: by this admirable contrivance, when the temperature is at 82, I can sink the thermometer down to 50. Many persons who have dined with me at these Artic meetings, for the first time, have exclaimed "What a prodigious change in the weather! We shall have but a short summer!" Some have taken a bumper of Brandy to keep the blood in circulation; and one gentleman whispered my servant to bring his great coat.

I am fully aware that the pleasures of the table cannot be indulged, without some hazard to the constitution; it is therefore the business of my serious reflections to counteract the invasion of disease, and provide timely remedies for its attack. A gold box is always placed on the table with the desert, containing a store of pills, which have a very salutary effect, termed "*Peristaltic Persuaders*;" in an adjoining room there is a basin, as large as an ordinary washing tub, with a copper of hot camomile tea;

and a cupper is engaged to be in constant attendance till the guests depart. Yet with all these precautions, I have been an occasional sufferer: I have experienced three apoplectic seizures, my right foot is a mass of chalk stones, and I have twice been tapped for the dropsy.

Charlotte-Town,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1821.

The Conductor of the Mails between this place and Pictou, who left here on the 16th, returned from the Wood-Islands on Wednesday last, without being able to cross over to the opposite shore; we, therefore, have no immediate prospect of obtaining intelligence from Halifax until the severity of the season shall have fixed the ice in the gulf.

The schooner *Industry*, belonging to Mr. Elisha Coffin, of this Island was driven on shore near Cape North, (Cape Breton) on her return to this Island from Newfoundland, and totally wrecked, with the loss of one man and almost every article on board, including the owner's chest containing, we are informed, a considerable sum of money.

The Sch'r Juliann, Bell, from Pughwash bound to Barbadoes, driven into this harbour in a gale of wind, was the next day detained by the ice. On Friday a party, stimulated by a few public spirited persons, cut her down about two miles from the town; but notwithstanding, we regret to state, it is thought she will be prevented getting further.

A Hog was killed in this town, a few days since, owned by Mr. Sims, which has far exceeded in appearance and size any hitherto reared in this Island, or perhaps, in the neighbouring colonies.

Dimensions—From the tip of the Tail to the tip of the snout nine feet, length of tail 15 inches, six ft. 3 in. girth.

Gross weight 700
Nt. ditto 784

This Hog had scarcely attained the third year, and it is generally agreed among the connoisseurs, that he might have been made to weigh much more had greater pains and time been allowed: be that as it may, Mr. Sims has shewn what may be done in this country, and the pattern which he has afforded to the farmer, ought to teach him, that good bacon and pork, will bring a fair and sure price, when potatoes, as continually occurs, seldom pay freight.

Married on Thursday last, by the Reverend THEO: DESBRISAY, Mr. THOMAS OWENS to Miss ANN, daughter of Capt. GEO. CAMPBELL.

DEATHS:

On the 3d Jan. last, in the East Indies, Doctor JAMES CHALMERS, late P. Sec'y to Lt. Govr. DESBARRES, when in the command of this Island.

On the 12th inst. after a long and painful illness, Mrs. ELIZAB MOORE, in the 57th year of her age—well known for her skill in the practice of the healing art, and whose general kindness and natural philanthropy must ever be remembered by those who sought her assistance,

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Vol. III

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A Serious Address to the Frequenters of Theatres,
 BY A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

When any infectious fatal distemper becomes epidemical, it is the part of humanity to offer a sure preventive. When iniquity abounds, and there is imminent danger of being infected with its deadly contagion, especially when it is conveyed in the vehicle of diversion, it is the duty of a faithful friend to warn all to whom he hath access, especially the young and unstable, against the specious delusion. I hope therefore that you will not only bear with me, but do me the justice to believe that I am acting a friendly part and consulting your best interest, while I warn you against the fatal influence of the Theatre, and endeavour to dissuade you from a place so dangerous to virtue and religion. That the Theatre tends to corrupt the morals of those who attend it, will appear if we consider that most of the sentiments which are inculcated there have this tendency. Vice is set off with every charm by which it can be adorned, and virtue, at least piety, is represented in a ridiculous light so as to prejudice young minds against it. It is well known that pride and revenge, resentment and false honor, that Duels and selfmurder, make a considerable part of most of our Plays, and are the conduct and passions often recommended in them. Love between the sexes, the strongest and most dangerous passions in the humane frame, attended with intrigue, combating against parental authority, jealous rivals, and other opposition, make a part of almost any play. Characters are often drawn which are no where to be found: persons and things represented in an extravagant false light, so that the mind contracts a romantick turn, the judgment is corrupted, and the conduct injured. When real characters are represented they are often bad characters, yet sometimes painted in an amiable light and divested of what is shocking. The rake and debauchee is the favourite character and often rewarded at the end of the Play, while the man of strict virtue and gravity is described as an hypocrite or made an object of ridicule. In some of these compositions adultery and fornication are made light of, while marriage, Gods holy ordinance, is ridiculed! Sobriety put out of countenance and modesty laughed at.

The language of most Plays is as bad as their sentiments; they abound in profaneness, oaths, curses, taking the name of God in vain, and jest of serious things. Many of the Plays most commonly acted are full of indecent language, or of words and phrases of double meaning; and things are often uttered in the Theatre which no modest person would

utter in company, or hear uttered by others without reckoning themselves affronted. It abounds with filthiness, foolish talking and jesting, which Gods holy word tells us are not once to be named among Saints, where many critics suppose the Stage is particularly referred to. Now, when this is the case, I think nothing can be more evident that it is a very dangerous place to the Souls of men. Plays excite and strengthen those passions which it is the business of Christians to prevent and restrain. They put their virtue to an unnecessary trial, expose them to temptations, to lewdness, pride, revenge profane and filthy language, and every indecency. All these sentiments are enforced and these passions heightened by the actions, scenery, music, and company, and the sense of the Soul being thus assailed at once it is no wonder that evil communications corrupt good manners. If Plays were a virtuous useful entertainment as some pretend, the actors of them who enter more into the parts than the spectators, would undoubtedly be persons of sobriety, purity, economy and regular conversation, and would at least have the appearance of Religion, but the contrary is notorious, as appearance especially from the lives of some authors and many actors of Plays which have been written, even by their friends.—

That the Theatre is a great corrupter of the morals of men, there can be but little doubt, but if it doth not make men openly vicious, yet it gives the mind a light and vain turn and unfits it for rational and pious exercises. A round of diversion of any kind, especially this, as certainly takes off all religious impressions as sensuality itself. And indeed it is but a more refined sensuality, and makes men lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God. Every thing that lessens a deep and serious sense of religion is exceedingly dangerous. The Theatre gives young minds a turn for romance and extravagance, and a habit of wickedness and trifling, by which they are unfitted for the sober affairs of common life and contract an aversion to every thing that is grave and pious. It fills company with trifling unprofitable conversation; it tends to give the softer sex an air of boldness and confidence very unbecoming the christian or the gentlewoman. It often unfits heads of families for domestic cares and business by filling their minds with vain and grand ideas above their rank and station—when the mind is once brought into this idle trifling romantic state, the translation of iniquity is easy and natural, as melancholy experience shews. But the grand evil and which even the best minds are in danger of falling, is that it unfits and indisposes the heart for the exercises of Religion, for serious and devout meditation

upon God and the great concerns of the Soul and eternity. The busy scenes in which a person has been engaged at a Playhouse will crowd in again upon the mind, the vain babblings which he has heard will be uppermost and his fancy be debilitated by the licentious language which hath been made familiar to heart. It can hardly be expected, that he should come with any relish or even seriousness to read and meditate upon the holy Scripture. Very different ideas than they suggest will engross his thoughts. If his conscience will not be easy without some thing like prayer, it can scarcely be a spiritual sacrifice, after the sensual or at best trifling scenes to which he hath been a witness. And I may appeal to the consciences of those who are most fond of this diversion, whether they ever found that it added seriousness to their spirits, fixedness of attention and warmth of affection to their devotional exercises; or whether they must not acknowledge, as many who were once fond of it have done, that it left behind an indisposition and disrelish for every thing that was grave, serious, devout and heavenly, and if this be not a dreadful effect I know not what is. It occasions a sinful waste of time and money, and this tho' the recreation itself should be allowed to be innocent deserves the serious consideration of every man. Time is an inestimable jewel and graciously given us that we may prepare for a blessed eternity, and no part of this talent is allowed to be squandered away in any amusement whatever; the express command of God is, "redeem the time." The manner of spending it should be of concern of great moment to every man; he should tremble for fear of Gods righteous judgments when he reads those awful words "cast the unprofitable servant into outer darkness, there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth." Nor is the money devoted to this purpose a light consideration; for however well particular persons may afford the expence it leaves them so much less for pious and charitable uses; and money as well as time, is a talent for which we are to be accountable to God, and unless it hath in some way or other been employed for his glory we shall be condemned as unprofitable servants.—It is to be feared that they who are most fond of diversion, are so far from being the most generous that they are often unjust; they pursue their pleasures while their Debts are unpaid; or gratify their taste by fraud and oppression or to the great injury of their families.—Besides attending the Theatre is acting contrary to the judgment and advice of the most wise and pious men of all ages; and I hope this thought will have some weight with all modest and thoughtful persons, especially

the young. I might here urge that no such diversion was ever known among the Jews, God's ancient people: that though it was allowed by some heathen states, the actors were reckoned infamous, and excluded from all honorable posts, and services; not one of them could in the early ages of christianity be admitted into the Church as members without quitting this profession. All converts were required at their Baptism to "renounce the pomps and vanities of this wicked world" by which was previously meant the Theatre. And here let me particularly address those who call themselves members of the Church of England, this requisition is still made; at your Baptism a most solemn engagement and promise was entered into that you should renounce the pomps and vanities of this wicked world with every sinful desire of the flesh, and that you should not follow nor be led by them. The vows of the Lord are therefore upon you, and until you renounce the Play-house with every other worldly amusement your Baptismal engagements are broken, destitute of Christianity, and under the curse of a sin avenging God. I might mention many councils and canons in the early ages of christianity, by which this diversion was absolutely forbidden, as inconsistent with the character of a christian, and destructive of a life of godliness. I would observe that the most wise and pious divines of every denomination among us have censured it, and dissuade from it, and it is remarkable that those who have most truly censured it, have had from their situations and connexions the best opportunity of knowing what mischief it produceth. I particularly refer to the Archbishops Usher and Tillotson, Mr. Seed, and many other Clergymen of the established Church; and Dr. Watts and Mr. Barker, among the dissenters. Archbishop Tillotson, in particular, candid and gentle as he was, calls the Play-house, the Devil's Chapel and the School and nursery of lewdness and vice, and speaking of Parents who take their Children thither, he calls them monsters, and adds "I had almost said Devils."

Now I think the opinion of so many judicious and holy men ought to have great weight to lead you to suspect your own judgment or your own piety, if you are otherwise minded; and the rather as you will grieve pious ministers and indeed all Christians, which ought to have some weight with you. As men are very expert in finding excuses for walking in the ways of their own hearts, and following the fashion, and prone to satisfy themselves with those which are weak and insufficient I shall consider the principal pleas which are offered for attending the Play-house. Many plead that it is a diversion; they say "that God and Religion allow, recreation." This I readily acknowledge; but consider the end of diversion is as the very word imports, to give the mind a little relaxation from important cares—to refresh the spirits, and fit us for returning with greater

ability and relish to the common business of life and to religion. Every recreation that does not answer these ends is an unlawful one. Now I think it cannot be reasonably said of the Theatre that it answers those ends; there is too much time spent there for it to be an innocent diversion. Besides can you say that you go to the Play-house to glorify God, that you do it heartily as to the Lord with conscientious views, under a sense of God's presence and with a desire to please him; in short can you say that you go to answer any good end, which may not be better and more safely attained another way? can you seriously and solemnly ask the blessing of God on this diversion; if you cannot, it is far from being innocent; and any improvements which you may there be supposed to make in politeness, and the knowledge of the world, will be but a small equivalent risking your virtue and the seriousness of your spirits. You perhaps plead that many others attend it, that the generality do; but this is indeed the weakest of all arguments; God commands us, not to follow a multitude to do evil. There are many things in which you must dare to be singular, and for which you must bear to be bantered if you will be a Christian and lay hold on eternal life; yet custom and fashion and the fear of sneers, frighten our youth out of their principles and their Souls, and they are ashamed of being thought singularly wise and good. If any persons laugh at you for sober and honourable singularity, look upon them as your enemies Prov: 3. 14. But you may plead that many good people frequent the Theatre. You would probably think me uncharitable, if I were to dispute this assertion; but "good people" is a very loose term, and if instead of good, you will put that old fashioned term, holy or godly, and will judge of men not by the relaxed and fashionable morality of the present age, but by word of God, it will be found that no truly holy and godly men frequent it. The worst men and women show, in general, a great fondness for this diversion; the most wise and pious of both sexes, an aversion to it. Consider among your acquaintance whether those who are most eager for it, or those who shun and disapprove it, appear to fear God and attend to Religion most, and with which would you chuse to have your eternal lot and portion? If the Theatre be a school of virtue, as some have asserted, it is surprising that holy men in every age have condemned it, and that the Scriptures, the only revealed will of God to man, should never recommend it. If it be a dangerous amusement in general, no pretence of receiving instruction by it will warrant a concurrence in it, so that when these arguments are weighed and the vanity of these pleas duly considered, I think this diversion must be pronounced unlawful; and that every person regarding the favor of God, and the eternal welfare of his immortal Soul, should abstain from it, however fashionable it may be and however strongly

he may be solicited or inclined to attend to it. But if persons will give themselves no trouble to consider whether it be lawful and proper or not, but will run with the crowd I must leave them to the "judgment of God which is according to truth"—But again allow me ask you, do you think a dying bed will be made easy and comfortable by the remembrance of your attachment to the Theatre? will it afford you any satisfaction then to think that you have squandered away so much precious time in what you now call innocent liberties? or rather will it not give you (as I know it hath given many others) much pain and terror, when you are entering on the eternal world?

Indulge me while I ask once more whether you think that the pleas with which you now make a shift to satisfy your minds, will bear you out at the awful tribunal of God? will he admit them as sufficient? Dare you venture your present comforts and everlasting salvation upon them? you had need be very clear when so much depends. It is good to be sure when your eternal interest is at stake: forbearance is certainly safest, and we cannot be too safe when sin and duty, heaven and hell are concerned! "Happy is the man that feareth always, but he that hardeneth his heart shall fall into mischief." But I know by painful observation and experience how little arguments and remonstrances of this kind are regarded, especially by persons of the higher ranks, when the fashion of the age and the place where they live, and their own inclinations draw the other way. So great however is my regard for your best interest, that methinks I would not have you go even to the Play-house without hearing something good and useful there. Let me therefore recommend to you, who after all, chuse to attend it, that before the play begins or between the acts, you dwell a little upon such reflections as these, you are acting a part on the great stage of life; a part assigned you by the infinite, eternal Jehovah, your Creator, Governour, Benefactor and Judge. That he sits behind the scenes and though you see him not, he sees you, and observes and records all your actions words and thoughts; that he is too wise a Being to be deceived and too holy and awful a Being to be trifled with. That you may in a moment even while you are seeing the Play, be called off the stage of life to appear before your Judge, that you must give a strict account to him of all things done in the body—of your time and money—your thoughts & imaginations—of the encouragement and countenance which you have given to religion or to vice and the good or injury which you have done to the souls of others by your converse & example! O then, let me entreat you to lay these things seriously to heart—If it shall appear at that great decisive day when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed, and every man rewarded according to that he hath done, whether it be good or evil, that you have acted your part well and kept yourselves

pute, you will receive the applause of your Judge and you shall be forever happy, but if you have acted your part ill he will most certainly and awfully condemn you, and you will have your everlasting portion, with the Devil and his angels in everlasting fire, Matt 25 41.

BOSTON Dec. 29.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Br. Sloop of war Hind, Capt. Sir C. Burroughs, arrived at New-York on Tuesday last, 42 days from Portsmouth. A principal Clerk in the Navy Office having absconded with near £25,000 in the ship Comet; the Hind, just returned with the Royal Squadron from Calais, was dispatched in three hours notice. A letter was brought from one of H. B. M. Ministers to Mr. Buchanan, British Consul at New-York; and the fugitive was taken, with the assistance of the Police Magistrates, with nearly all the property.

The Hind, on coming up the city fired a salute which was returned.

Though the dates brought by this vessel, are seven days the latest, yet the papers furnish few articles of interest.

The King arrived in a yacht from Calais at Ramsgate Nov. 8; and reached Carlton palace on the evening of the same day. This gratifying event was announced by royal salute from the Park and Tower guns. His Majesty's health is said to have been greatly benefited by his excursions; and his late attack of the gout has left no unpleasant symptoms.

The Duke of York and Marquis of Londonderry, both had audiences of the King.

NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

A letter from an Officer of the Fury, dated July 16, states that they were in a fair way of getting on; as in consequence of considerable rain the ice was dissolving very fast. They intended first to make the Upper Savage Islands, north of which they expected to find a passage to the Polar sea.

"In addition to the accounts lately published, of the improved state of Trade in every part of the country, we are happy to state that in the manufactories of Leeds, Sheffield, Wakefield, &c. every hand is employed, and wages has risen:" *Yorkshire Gaz.*

The new Lord Mayor of London was sworn into office on the 8th November.

Paris papers to the 7th had been received in London. The Chamber of Peers assembled on the 6th, and nominated Secretaries of the Session. The Chamber of Deputies had also assembled. The first sitting was occupied on organizing the Bureau, nominating Secretaries and other preliminary formalities.

The Paris Journals of the 6th contain the Speech of the King, on opening the Legislative session. The pacific and majestic sentiments conveyed in the Speech, is the most encouraging symptom of the repose which France enjoys. The King in his Speech says, "My relations with sovereign powers have never ceased to be amicable, and I have a firm

confidence that they will continue to be so. Great calamities afflict the East. Let us hope that they approach their termination; and that the prudence and cordiality of all the powers, will find the means of satisfying that religion, policy, and humanity, may justly demand."

The Lisbon dates are to the 27th Oct. At the sitting of the Cortes on the 21st a proposition was made by M. Borges, Corneiro, for abolishing the Order of the Knights of Malta. In the course of a very long speech, he contrasted their situation with that of Switzerland and of the United States. Ordered to a second reading.

The Cortes was still engaged in discussing the articles of the constitution, in regular succession.

Accounts from Venice, Oct. 20, mention that advices from Trieste, state, that Triplizze, the capital of Peloponnesus had capitulated to the Insurgents.

Dispatches have been received from the East-Indies. The expedition in the Red Sea against the Berri Bon Ali Arabs, has been successful.—The English and Native troops suffered severely, both in the loss of officers and men.

The last advices from Constantinople, confirm those which had previously announced hostile movements on the parts of Persia against the Porte. It appears that one of the sons of the Shah has marched against the Pacha like of Bagdad, with a force of 60,000 men.

Accounts from Scotland mention that the manufactures of the country were in a very flourishing condition. The harvest was also abundant, and the various crops had been safely got in.

The carpet manufactories in Scotland are at this time fully employed. Considerable orders have been received for the American market.

Extract from the Speech of Louis XVIII. on the opening of the session of the Chambers.

"My relations with foreign powers have never ceased to be amicable, and I have firm confidence that they will continue to be so.

"Great calamities afflict the East. Let us hope that they approach their termination; and that the prudence and cordiality of all the powers will find the means of satisfying what religion, policy and humanity may justly demand.

"A Destructive scourge desolates a portion of Spain. I have prescribed, and I will maintain, the rigorous precautions that protect our coasts and frontiers from the contagion.

"The prosperity of the finances, the intelligent exposition of the public accounts, and fidelity to engagements, have consolidated the public credit, and increased the resources of the state.

"Our auspicious situation, and the return of internal and external tranquility, have already admitted of a diminution in one of the most onerous of the taxes, that which makes reproduction in its source, by overcharging

landed property. Next year, those so afflicted, will wholly enjoy this reduction. I desire that successively, and as soon as the exigencies of the state, and the dignity of France will permit, the various taxes which constitute the public revenue shall be investigated, and if practicable, demonstrated or better assessed.

"The laws are respected, and the depositories of my power become every day more and more imbued with their strength. Order and discipline reign in the army.

"Every where passions are subsiding and suspicions wearing away; and it gives me pleasure to acknowledge, gentlemen, that by your loyal co-operation you have powerfully contributed to all this good.

"Let us persevere in the wise measures to which such prosperous results must be attributed; let us persevere in that unity of views which has so efficaciously defeated the vigilance, and restrained the last efforts, of the spirit of trouble and disorder.

From late London Dates.

Oct. 13.—LADY COCHRANE.—An intelligent friend, who came home with Lady Cochrane in the Andromache, gives the following statement, which is more authentic than what appeared in an extract of a letter dated April 8th.

Lady Cochrane did not affect the Heroine, she only went on board the San Martin, to take leave of her husband, who had removed to that ship, from his own (the Higgins) while it underwent repairs. At this time Lord Cochrane discovered that a vessel, laden with specie was about to leave Callao, and he made instant dispositions to secure it. As it was under the batteries, Lord Cochrane attacked them in the night, and his Lady remained on deck cheering the Chilanes who formed the crew, three of whom fell by her side. On one of the gunners showing symptoms of fear, Lady Cochrane wrested the match from his hand, desired him to be gone and instantly fired off the gun.

The deposed Vice Queen of Peru was and is, on the most affectionate terms with Lady Cochrane. It is but justice to Lady Cochrane to state, that during her long and noxious residence in South America, she took every possible opportunity to promote the interests and manufactures of her native England—her dress being uniformly composed of British Materials. She always insisted that the health of her King should take precedence even of the Patriot toasts, followed by *God save the King*, at every table where she was. Lady Cochrane is very young. Her object in coming to England without her Lord was the education of her two sons. She lost an infant daughter from the effects of the climate in South America, but is, ere long, to have an addition to her family.

Oct. 20.—We have heard that His Majesty's expences while in this country were not less than £2000 per week.

Dub. Pap.

One Paris paper represents the deaths in Barcelona and the immediate vicinity,

on the 1st and 2d of the month, as amounting to no less than from 300 to 340 a day—and it is added in another account, that on the 2d, the number of sick exceeded 500. It is painful to be further told, that this calculation is taken from the public establishments only, and does not embrace the sufferers in the private houses. A plague so terrific threatens quickly to exhaust the population of the city. Fortunately upon the first appearance of the malady, an immense number of inhabitants left Barcelona, and we now find that the Governor of the province invites such of the remainder of the population as have escaped the malady, to retire into the open country, where tents are provided for their accommodation. The inhabitants as may reasonably be believed, are well disposed to avail themselves of the offer.

GREEK INDEPENDENCE.

An article from Augsburg states, that French, Piedmontese, and Neapolitan Officers, have arrived at Greece, to organize a foreign Legion in aid of that fine Country. Gen. Lefere Desowites is to command it, and three French Generals of note, six colonels and many other officers of artillery and engineers, are named as already enrolled and commissioned in it.

Several officers have been recently arrested in Spain, as public agitators. Of them are Gen. Ballesteros and the deputy Romeral Puerta. The partizans of Riego are very numerous.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.

THE ARMY.—A bill, it is rumoured, is intended by Ministers to be brought into Parliament, which if it passes into a law, will effect a great alteration; indeed we may say, an entire revolution in our military system; but one of such a nature, that none will more sincerely approve of it than those who are most apprehensive of the danger of the military force to our constitutional liberties. The leading object of the measure is, to dispense with regiments of the line altogether in Great Britain, with the exception of the household troops. The regular militia in Great Britain amount to about sixty thousand. Instead of the regiments being exercised as at present, for twenty-one days, at a time, it is proposed that each year that 20,000 shall be called out to serve for the whole year, and be then disembodied; so that each regiment will be on actual service one year in every three. On being disembodied, a certain number of the officers and men of each regiment are to be allowed to fill up such vacancies as may occur: we understand that three officers will be allowed to volunteer with every sixty men.

From Boston, Nov. 27.—We learn from Capt. Lovell, of the ship Romulus, that it had been very sickly at Samarang.—About 23 thousand persons had died there in about two months, of cholera morbus. The disease had subsided in a great measure, but still raged at Batavia. The Dutch Squadron had returned to Batavia from a successful expedition at Patambang, having on board the Rajah of that province as a prisoner.

Independence of Mexico.—Accounts from Mexico, announces the approaching entry of Iturbide, the independent Chief, into the Metropolis of New Spain; and the nomination of the individuals, who were to compose the supreme Junta of Government, until the convocation of the Cortes.

Charlotte-Town,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1822.

The latest London dates, by the last Mail from Halifax, are *via* New-York, and are only to the 10th Nov.—His Majesty returned upon the 8th in good health.—The political news, otherwise, from England is unimportant.

We insert in our paper of this day, a communicated paper inveighing in the most unqualified manner against Theatrical Representations. As publishers we leave its censure to the due consideration and judgment of the liberally informed. Dramatick institutions, like all others, have their imperfections, and it is long since known, that the best modes of instilling morality, do sometimes, for want of proper direction (like fanaticism and hypocrisy in religion) have a bad tendency, and fall short of the end wanted to be obtained. We leave the topic to the discussion of those who feel further disposed to bring it fairly before the public, through the medium of the Gazette.

COMMUNICATION.—A Gentleman of the law being asked, "why people in this Colony are so averse to pay their Debts" replied, "because every man is his own Lawyer."

Married:

On the 8th inst. at St. Paul's Church, by the Revd. Theo. Desbrisay, Thomas Heath Haviland, Esq. to Jane Rebecca, daughter of the late Ralph Brecken, Esqr.

On the 7th, at the said Church, by the Revd. Theo. Desbrisay, Mr. John Cambridge Sims, to Miss Sarah Cantelo, both of this town. Same day, &c. Mr. Edward Goff to Miss Eliz. Vickerson.

On the 1st, at said church, &c. Mr. John Norris to Miss Maria Young. Same day, Mr. Thos. Gay to Miss Wood. Same day Mr. Thomas Doyle to Miss Ann Heartze.

Died:

On the 17th inst. at Breckley Point, of the Measles, Mrs. Jane McCallum, wife of Mr. Duncan McCallum.—Mrs. McCallum has been long known and deservedly respected in this Island, and her loss is much regretted.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to EWEN CAMERON, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and save expences, which will otherwise most assuredly be incurred; and all who have claims against him, to send them in, for adjustment. Jan. 22d, 1822.

N. B. He takes good Wheat, Pork, Butter, Fish and Fur at the market prices.

FOR SALE.

AT the House lately occupied by Capt. Campbell, and formerly by Mr. Ewen Cameron, the following Articles cheap for Cash,
Best Cognac Brandy,
Hollands Geneva,
Jamaica Spirits,
Bottled Ale and Porter,
Souchong Teas.
Loaf Sugar, &c. &c.

JOHN W. JAMES.

Charlotte-Town January 22d 1822.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned trading in Prince Edward Island, under the firm of DONALD M'DONALD, & Company, have this day dissolved Partnership by mutual consent,—all persons who stand indebted to the said firm are required to make immediate payment to DONALD M'DONALD; and all Persons having demands against the said firm are requested to send in their accounts to him. Witness our hands this First Day of January 1822.

DONALD M'DONALD,
C. M'DONALD.

Notice.

ALL Persons who stand indebted to the late firm of DONALD M'DONALD, & Co. of this Island, Merchants, are hereby informed that legal proceedings will be taken against them, without any distinction whatsoever, unless Payment is made to Mr. DONALD M'DONALD, or my self as Attorney at Law of the said late firm, on or before the first day of the sittings of the Supreme Court next Term, which will be the 19th day of February next.

Dated at Charlotte-Town in Prince Edward Island this 21st day of January 1822.

CHARLES BINNS.

To be sold cheap for Cash,
at the Store of J. N. Le Page, & Co.

A General Assortment of Dry Goods, Ship Chandlery, Hardware, Saddlery, Crockery-Ware, Soap, Candles, Currants, Teas, Sugar, &c.

Also per Pipe, Puncheon or ten Gallons, particularly cheap for prompt payment a Consignment of

25 Puncheons good Rum,

6 Pipes best Hollands,

1 Do do. Cognac Brandy.

2 Hhds. do. Mersella Wine.

All Persons who stand indebted to above concern are expected to make immediate Payment and those who may have unsettled Accounts, are requested to furnish them for settlement.

Charlotte-Town, December 8th 1821.

The subscriber,

Having erected a Forge for

Blacksmithing,

and employed an excellent workman from Glasgow, he solicits the favours of his friends and the Public. They may rely upon the work being done with neatness and dispatch.

He begs also to inform them, that he has renewed his Licence for the ensuing year.

Watchmaking, Grainery, Shop-keeping,

&c. attended to as usual.

He requests all persons indebted to make immediate payment to save trouble.

John Jury.

Mr. Editor,

I have lately read in your paper an anonymous production, levelled against the Theatre; it is copied from "The Methodist Magazine" of the year 1818.—I wish that the person who selected this Essay had omitted to transcribe some passages, the severity and injustice of which render it absolutely necessary on behalf of true religion, virtue, and social intercourse,—that they should not pass uncensured. To pursue the author of this piece through his entire course would be unworthy of any person who considers that artificial means are necessary to be used, in order to preserve health, promote refinement of manners in society, or give elasticity or invigoration to the human mind; unless this axiom is refuted, it will probably be unnecessary for me to prove more than that the Drama has a desirable tendency to promote those objects. We were born to be active; sameness of conduct creates dullness of manners; we plod on, and sink to meanness; we become discontented with ourselves, envious of our neighbors, contentious, uncharitable, malicious. The same remark applies to society in the aggregate, and the wisest monarch has irretrievably admitted that, according to the best authors, is "a Poem, containing some certain action, and representing a true picture of human life, for the delight and improvement" (not the diversion) "of mankind." In ancient times, says Voltaire, "it was usual for men, when they gathered in the fruits of the Earth, to meet together, that they might sacrifice to the deity, and unbend their minds from the fatigues of the harvest"—this gave rise to Tragedy and Comedy. From the days of ancient Greece and Rome to the present period, the Drama has prevailed, and prevailed most in the wisest Governments. I know of no enlightened nation where the Drama has been denounced. The Jews, following the Egyptian manners, might have an habitual tendency to spectacles and amusements of this nature, which Moses might feel it necessary to curb; but I shall expect some proof more than assertion, before I can admit that in the heathen states the Actors were rendered infamous, and excluded from all honorable posts and services, because we know that the Roman togata admitted persons of distinction. By the pomps and vanities of this wicked world the Theatre was meant!—thus the ancient Triumphs, pageantry, royal revellings, &c. are sunk in order to unchristianize the Actors and audience at the Theatre; this is reasoning, with a vengeance.

When an advocate has recourse to sobriety, it shews a weak Cause; when

he has recourse to falsehood, it shews a bad Cause:—the Essay in question, published, in "The Methodist Magazine," was written by a Clergyman of the Church of England; for the credit of the Church, I hope that statement is as true as the several allegations contained in the Essay; that there are no persons who, in Dramatic writings is true, and that "The abstract and brief chronicles of the times," Levity of conversation prevailed in the days of Elizabeth and Charles, and the stage adorned the manners of the day; but I could point out some ancient authors on religious subjects, whose writings could not now be read by a female without a blush; but does it follow from thence that religion itself is to be condemned? Suppose a person was to write a Book about Ghosts, and assure us therein that these Characters appeared in our times, in custody of a file of Devils sticking with brimstone: would any fair reader say that therefore we should disbelieve the certainty of a future state? I hope not, for such letters have been published by the original author of the very Essay from which this Essay is quoted.

by which it can be admitted, is represented in a ridiculous manner; the historian; and poet. It is not only justifiable, but necessary in Drama—Hogarth's *designus* has a tendency, but see the *Char* sketches: the leading features of a *scape* or heroes of a *Battle* are believed by the painter, and they are placed in the foreground by artful coloring; vice must be represented, and occasionally with a *Crown* or *Star*, speak what *it is*—not what *it should be*. The object of the Drama is "to shew virtue her own feature, and her own image, and the very body of the time his form and feature." Milton says, in his "Comus," "I hope we've proved that all vice is folly & makes a man a fool."

If vicious Characters are not to be introduced, how are our clergy justified in describing eternal torments? Now, in order to shew whether *virtue* is represented in a ridiculous light, I shall make one quotation, and I could make many more.

Source: "The quality of mercy is not strained—
 "It droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven
 "Upon the place beneath—it is twice blessed—
 "It blesseth him that gives, and him that receives—
 "The mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
 "The throned Monarch better than his crown—
 "His Scepter shows the force of temporal power,
 "The attribute to awe and majesty,
 "Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of God;
 "It is an attribute to God himself,
 "And earthly pow'r doth then show like
 "When mercy seasons justice."

The essay says it is notorious that the Actors are persons contrary to sobriety, purity, economy and regular conversation, and not having the appearance of religion; and that attending the Theatre is acting contrary to the judgment of the most wise and pious men of all ages. This is a false and infamous libel on the dead and the living. Three Ladies of title were in my recollection on the stage, and upon their promotions, were instantly received in the most gracious manner by her late Majesty; they now do honor to the noblemen who chose them, and the kingdom they live in. His late, and his present Majesty, were performers. The Lady of one of the richest Bankers in England—the theme of the neighborhood of Hampstead for her virtues and munificence, was an Actress; different performers are the support of aged and infant relatives, and the most select and respectable coteries in London are frequented by performers. I have scarcely ever attended a place of worship in London without seeing one or more dramatic performers there; generally speaking, they associate with the most celebrated characters of the day.

POOR QUALITY ORIGINAL

are of, to all degrees of people, have generally, been so well known to those who have held the direction of affairs in their hands that men in power have always supported them, (which I am happy to say is the case in our Colony,) and never permitted them to offer any thing from the resentment or censure of their adversaries, notwithstanding all this, it is really surprising to see with what zeal our Plays and amusements in this Colony have been, and still are, opposed by a narrow minded and ignorant people, who either thro' malice want of sense or some other reason which they dare not own, would if they had it in their power, abolish all sorts of Plays and amusements, as nurseries of lewdness and debauchery. It is plain it can be no offence in the sight of God for a Country to institute public amusements of any kind, and to indulge the people in the enjoyment of them, tho' perhaps not conformable to the nicer and strict rules of morality that are laid down by the Casuists for us to govern ourselves by; yet they are perfectly conformable to human nature, and can be attended with no ill consequences, at least, if they are with none which may not prevent evils of a worse kind. It very frequently happens, that too strong restrictions, and too severe a discipline, are the occasions of more fatal mischiefs than those they are designed to guard against. While human beings have appetites, they will in proportion to the violence of them, break thro' all laws and restraints to gratify them, if

NEW YORK, February 1st.

LATIN FROM EUROPE.
By the arrival of the ship *Manhattan*, we have received news, to the 26th December. The report by the Amity between Persia and Turkey, is not without doubt that Russia will enter and consummate the union of the Ottoman Empire. A change has been made in the ministry in favour of the ultra-royal party. The tone of their politics and revolution, may be inferred from this.

The leading paper of the party, which in an article on the causes which led to the change of ministry, states, that the removal of the former Ministry proceeded from a refusal to acknowledge "that neither the principles nor the men which overturned the throne could be deemed capable of consolidating it," and that the character of their successors yields an assurance that their will be "a perfect analogy and consequence between the regulating principles of a legitimate Monarchy, and the acts of the government and the administration." The same paper also has the following avowal of what we may consider the political principles of its party.

"We should prefer absolute despotism to indefinite and unlimited liberty."
In Spain the crisis which has been long anticipated, is evidently about to take place.

The whole kingdom is in commotion. A ma-Cortes have determined to King and Constitution, which appear determined to destroy. The ministers, who have offered their resignation to the King, he has refused. The following answer in declaring to offer.

I never consent to deprive myself of the assistance of men who, like lately given so many proofs of loyalty to my family, and who have rendered many services to the State. I abandon me: but it will never be my full consent that I shall accept of resignations. I know the influence of the faction which has caused the miseries of Spain, and which has afflicted my ill-fated nation with still more.

My revolted subjects are against my life, and, like the unfortunate Louis XVI. I am destined to be the second victim of the Revolution of Europe: but, at least, I will not be as he did, who has justly been designated the "Martyr King." I will die, sword in hand, at the head of my guards."

The Marquis of Wellesly was, on the 1st Dec. appointed Lord Lieutenant of the Kingdom; and Mr. Goulbourn his Secretary. The Parliament was to be opened by the King on the 5th of February. Mr. Munkett is appointed Attorney General with the understanding that

he is to be the new Lord Chancellor of England, on the retirement of Lord Eldon, which it is expected will take place after the ensuing Session of Parliament.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, of the 85th regiment, has been tried by a Court Martial, for employing two servants who were mustered as corporals, but did no duty as such, and dismissed, with permission to sell his commission, he having purchased the same.

LONDON, DEC. 26.
The St. Petersburg papers speak less cautiously than formerly. One of them says "A report is in circulation here, that a considerable part of our troops will march into Asiatic Turkey, in order to act in concert with the Persian army."

Letters by the last Hamburg mail, mention a report that Great-Britain, Austria and France, had resolved not to interfere at present, between Russia and Turkey, but had formed a treaty of alliance, by which they had undertaken to co-operate in checking any dangerous designs of Russia, should that Power be successful in its contest with the Turks.

Liverpool, Dec. 28.—Though we are not able to communicate any fact decisive of the intentions of Russia with respect to Turkey, the general complexion of our foreign intelligence is unfavourable to the supposition of the continuance of peace. Russia continues, with unabated activity, her warlike preparations on the Turkish frontier, and her demands rise in proportion as the weakness of her ancient enemy becomes more apparent.

Alexander now threatens the occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia, and some fortresses in the Mora. It is also stated that the Persian invaders of Turkey have possessed themselves of Bagdad, and were besieging the only remaining fortresses which she possessed on that side. Threatened without by powerful enemies, torn asunder by revolted provinces, weakened within by a seditious soldiary and a factious populace, and distracted by councils at once violent and imbecile, the Ottoman Empire, which was once the terror of Christendom, and threatened to subjugate the world, now totters to its fall, and waits only the signal of attack, ere it sinks to rise no more forever. We hope that the Greeks will avail themselves of the increasing difficulties of their oppressor, and make exertions worthy of their noble descent, to emancipate themselves from the degrading bondage to which they have been subjected for so many ages.

Zante, Nov. 10.—The immense Turkish fleet we have had in these seas did nothing on their late cruise, but taking the Galaxide trading vessels to the amount of about 30 sail, which they found at anchor in the Gulf. The Greeks, since the taking of Trippolizza, are understood to be divided into three corps; one is gone towards Corinth, another to Modon, and the third is now before Patron. The opinion here is, that the Greeks are not in a situation to take the fort. For my own part, I think, as all evence, that the Turks cannot pu

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Down the Greeks in the Morea.

Brussels, Dec. 16.—A letter from Legation, of the 28th November, says, "We have received here from Levant the important news that the Prince of Persia has made his entry into Bagdad, at the head of 10,000 cavalry; and that the Turks every where fly before the Persian army."

Frankfort, Dec. 16.—Travellers who have arrived from Russia, concur in the statement, that at this moment upwards of 180,000 men are assembled on the Pruth. New masses of troops are marching in the same direction. Every thing indicates that a decisive blow is preparing. It is asserted, that the cause of the Grand Signor having all at once shown great distrust towards England, is the little influence which that Power exercises with Russia in the present conjuncture.

A Letter from Warsaw, dated the 1st inst., says: "Our politicians affirm, that the final period given to the Divan, for the acceptance of the Russian ultimatum expired on the 30th ult. According to the eastern etiquette, silence is a refusal."

The guard of the Emperor Alexander, the head-quarters of which is at Minak, may be considered on a war footing, as no leave of furloughs are allowed. They hope soon to be joined by his Imperial Majesty. The Russian armies are at their full investive, and eager to meet the enemy.—*Journal des Paris.*

(Extract of a private letter.)

"Dec 15.—We look with impatience for news from Constantinople, which cannot fail to be of the utmost interest. The Porte has, as is surmised, rejected the ultimatum of Russia. The rejection is attributed to the powerful influence of Haled Effendi, the favourite of the Grand Seigneur."

Frankfort, Dec. 17.—Letters have been received here from Constantinople of the 11th of December, stating the taking of Bagdad by the Persians; the Turkish garrison, and the greater part of the population were put to the sword; the Christians alone, it is said, were spared, in conformity with the Manifesto issued by the son of the Schah.

The following is an extract of a letter from a field officer in Limerick, received in Glasgow:—"This country continues in a very disturbed state. The people are all armed and very daring. They meet in great companies every night, within a mile of these barracks; but the Magistrates will not interfere, and without them, in the absence of martial law, my hands are tied up. There is not a doubt but that they might be put down by a vigorous Magistracy supported as they are by so many troops; but the system of terror is so completely established I may say confirmed, by the assassination of every man who has ever annoyed them in the slightest degree, that no civil officer will show himself. These murders are committed in open day, and in the sight of hundreds, but no reward will bribe a witness to come forward, and the perpetrators remain unpunished. The object of these wretches is neither more nor less than by a con-

spiracy of the lower against the upper classes of society, to drive the latter out of the country, and to remain in the soil themselves, and a great number have actually been frightened away town is full of them.

The number of deaths in Barrow from the 19th to the 23d ultimo, exclusively, was 617; and the total number of deaths in the town, from the commencement of the pestilence, is estimated at 1000. The accounts from Tortola are more appalling. Up to the 26th Sept. 7000 persons had died, and 70 per day have since become victims to the relentless scourge. Dr. died on the 22d after lingering in the greatest agonies during the 19 days. Private letters add, that the dreadful malady had communicated itself to the cattle, and out of 3000 sheep 75 only remained.

HALIFAX, Feb.

Quebec Papers to the 28th ult. have been received. The House of Assembly have voted the payment of the civil list annually; and in an Address to His Majesty, presented to His Excellency Governor in Chief, for transmission, stated the reasons which induced them to pursue that course, in preference to voting it in a permanent form.

Lands for Sale.

TO be sold by public Auction on Tuesday the 5th day of March, at Howell's Hotel, the following

Lot No. I. A valuable and beautifully situated Farm called POTTER'S GROVE, containing Two Hundred Acres on Little Rustico Harbour, opening through to the Sea or Gulph being parcel of Lot or Township No. 34, recently occupied by the late Curtis, Esq. On the Premises are convenient and comfortable Houses for a Gentleman or respectable Family. Offices in good repair with about 10 Acres of it cleared and cultivated under fence, held on a lease of 999 years of which 34 are only expired and to a rent of Ten Pounds Sterling Annually.

LOT No. II.—That well known and very desirable Farm of One Hundred and fifty Acres adjoining to the above mentioned Lot on the East, recently purchased by Mr. William Lawson, Esq. which also runs from Rustico Harbour to the Gulph, together with a Farm House, and Barn, &c. about Seventy acres in cultivation. The Farm is well known for the great advantage it enjoys of an inexhaustible supply of Manure from the Sea Ware, of which the tide never fails to leave shores, it is also under a Lease for 999 years, of which 40 only are expired and is subject to an annual Rent of £1000 Sterling.

LOT No. III.—Five hundred acres of unimproved Land, parcel of Lot or Township No. 54, fronting on Cardigan Bay, held under a Deed from the late Governor Patterson (then proprie-

time since; and we are happy to state that no damage other than that of the cupola, was sustained: at the same time much praise is due to the ready assistance afforded by the individual who gave their immediate attendance, but particularly to the person who first discovered the fire.

Charlotte-Town, Feb. 1st, 1822.

Gentlemen,
Soldiers & fellow Townsmen,
I now return you my most sincere and hearty thanks for your prompt and indefatigable exertions on the morning of the 31st ult.
You Gentlemen, &c. &c. the inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, have, by the blessing of Almighty God, to render for the preservation of the office; and myself for the safety of my wife, my infant family and

miraculous escape may be a warning to others is the sincere wish of

Yours, Gentlemen, &c. &c.
J. E. Carmichael.

RESPONDENTS—The lines from a young brother leaving Europe for America, claim to be, and shall appear in our next issue. I try to assure "Q in the Corner" that his letter is not lost. It never reached this office until a week ago. We have no objections to insert an answer to a decision in a Court of Justice, but with the signature of the Reporter; but we do not insert anything in an anonymous manner (though ironical) against a power bound to protect

On the 25th ult. Mr. Wm. James Greenhalgh, Liverpool, England.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Feb. 5th, 1822.

His Excellency has been pleased to

Wardens for the present year:
CHARLES BINNS,
SAMUEL BAGNALL,
THOMAS SIMS,
FADE GOFF

Command of His Excellency,
J. E. CARMICHAEL, Col. Sec'y
Office of the Judge of Probate,
28th February, 1822.

CAUTION.

I have been represented to the Lieutenant Governor that several Marriages have lately taken place in the Colony without License, I am commanded by His Excellency to publicly warn all persons against the like practices. Letters of Administration will be granted, in the usual manner, in all cases where the Marriages cannot be proved to have taken place under the authority of publishing of Banns.

ROBERT GRAY.

Fashionable Dancing.

M^r LEA most respectfully intimates to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlotte-Town, that he is opening his DANCING ACADEMY for teaching the above elegant accomplishments in all its modern branches on the 21st day of March at Howel's room.

TERMS, per Quarter - £1 10 0
Private Tuition and Quadrill Parties at convenient hours.
Feb. 1st 1822.

Private Secretary's Office,
Feb'y 23d, 1822.

SHIP Owners are recommended to direct their attention to the following Notice received by His Excellency the Lt. Governor:

By Command,
G. SIDNEY SMITH,

NOTICE.

THE Committee of the Ship Owners Society, in concurrence with the Committee for managing the affairs of Lloyl's, recommend in the strongest manner, to Owners and Masters of Ships that Vessels should be provided with a dozen Rockets, and three dozen Blue Lights, to be used in the following manner, in all cases of distress; as the means by which many Vessels and Lives may be saved, viz.

First—A Rocket to be fired.

Secondly—Blue lights to be burned, until relieved.

London, July, 1821.

N. B.—Rockets and Blue Lights may be procured at any Ship Chandler's.

The price of Rockets, is from 5s. each, the first size; to sixpence each, being the sixth and smallest size.

The price of Blue Lights, that will burn 1 Minute, is £0 9 0 per dozen.

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Notice.

IS hereby given that the Co-Partnership hitherto subsisting between the Subscribers, is this day dissolved

against the said firm are requested to present the same for adjustment, and all persons indebted thereto are required immediately to make payment to Thomas Desbrisay, who is authorised to receive the same.

THOMAS DESBRISAY,
ALBERT DESBRISAY,

Charlotte-Town, Feb. 18, 1822.

Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has hired a young man, a complete horse shoer from Waterford. Those that wish to favor him with their custom shall have their work done with the greatest neatness and dispatch. The subscriber also begs leave to return thanks to his friends for past favours in his line of business.

JOHN SOZANA

Charlotte-Town, 2d March, 1822.

Notice

IS hereby given that we the Subscribers EDMUND and MICHAEL RILEY, of Lot One, did on the fifth day of October 1821, mutually agree upon a dissolution of Co-partnership, and all persons indebted to the above Firm are hereby requested to liquidate the same as soon as possible.

EDMUND RILEY,

MICHAEL X RILEY,

MARK
North Cape, Feb. 15, 1822.

RIN
VOL. III.

Mr. Editor,
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LONDON,

December 3.

Ireland—The following paragraph from the *Carlton Morning Post* meets our full approbation, and deserves public attention—

“LANDLORD AND TENANT.—We find that Col. Bruen has given notice that he will enforce the clauses, which are contained in the leases generally made to his tenants binding them not to alienate their farms; we highly approve of this, for for we really believe that the chief causes of disturbances in the south of Ireland having originated in the letting and reletting of Lands. We have heard much in favour of having responsible and respectable men, as immediate tenants, that the land owner may have security for the payment of his rents; but, in our humble opinion, the very best security the landlord can have is an industrious tenant, holding a farm at a moderate rent, and having no partition between him and the proprietor of the soil. This creates a mutual confidence—an identity of interests, which can neither be either felt or understood by the middlemen who are the oppressors of the industrious occupiers.”

A notable Lord, whose estates in Ireland are let at a rental of £20,000 per annum, receives only £5000. This is one among the many proofs of the evil arising from the employment of the middlemen.

An article from Dublin, of the 14th inst. gives the following particulars of the murder alluded to—“By accounts received in town yesterday from Rathmolion, county of Math, we learn that a horrid murder was perpetrated in that neighbourhood on the night of Tuesday the 11th inst. The unfortunate victim is said to be brother of the man who gave evidence on the trial of the murderers of Cruise, whose melancholy fate is in the recollection of our readers. His name is William Wileys. It is supposed that he was way laid by a party on his return from the fair on the 10th, and murdered in a small field on the road leading from Longwood to Rathmolion.

The following are the particulars have since appeared on oath before the Coroner:—“As Henry and Wm. Wileys were returning on Tuesday evening about seven o'clock from the Fair at Longwood, to their father's house at Cullentrah, they observed a body of men about twenty in number, standing at a little distance before them on the road, and on coming nearer, two of the said men advanced out of the crowd, and met those two Wileys—pursued them by the Wileys bid them good night; but no reply was made. Before the Wileys

came up to the body they saw the same two men returning back—the Wileys passed through the body...bid them also good night, but no answer or reply was received then. The Wileys had not gone many perches when all these fellows began to whistle with their fingers; and they instantly pursued the Wileys, when Henry Wileys observed to his brother and said, ‘there's something in this William.’ “Do you take the field Henry, (said William) and I'll keep the road; whatever chance I have, you have none.” They accordingly parted, and William was not found until next morning, in a field about half a mile from where they had parted, with his head literally severed from his body by a razor he had in his own pocket that he had that day bought in the fair—a shovel was also found near the body, broken in several pieces, which split his head in two. A most respectable Jury found it *Wilful murder against Michael Paine and others*. By the indefatigable exertions of Joseph Browne, Esqr. a Magistrate for the said County, and Colonel Osborne, Michael Paine has been arrested;

WESTMEATH.—On the night of a day last between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, a house occupied by a party of Major O'Donogue's police, at Ballina or near Castletown delvin in this County, was maliciously set on fire. All the men were on patrol at the time, with the exception of one left in charge of the place who hearing a noise in the rear of the house, went round to examine, and found the thatch on fire, which with considerable difficulty, after obtaining assistance, he succeeded in extinguishing. The wives and children of the constable at the same time asleep, some of whom would have probably lost their lives had the diabolical attempt succeeded.

A great body of men lately proceeded to the village of Donougmore, and attacked the house of the clergyman, who had deposited with him a quantity of the arms in the parish, amounting to sixty-six stand; they set fire to his house and obliged him to give them up, and then helped to extinguish the fire, as they only wanted arms; they were so numerous as to say they would march to turk (the military post of the neighbourhood) and give battle to the military they opposed them. Their numbers stated at 700 armed men.

The papers of Thursday's mention of inflammatory notices posted up in the county of Kilkenny of multitudinary meetings of men in various other counties. The Evening Post announces that twelve of the banditti have been in arms, in the county of L...

Mr. Brown, the following lines delivered by a young lady to her father, who was leaving home, under a seal with the following superscription on the outside. “To _____” not opened until you have left home.—They are original and may give pleasure to some of your readers:

“I never shall, my Father, once again / And friends and Country left behind, / In foreign climes must seek a resting place— / Though go't and our sighs follow thee, behold! / Already do we look for thee vain.

Oh! on the stormy waters, or beyond / The dark Atlantic wave, forget us not— / In the soft visions of thine ear, oh think! / (And may the thought be full of peace) of home.

Thou wilt—I know thou wilt, when gaudy day / Hath veiled her brightness, and the tender hour / Of still and quiet Eve falls silently, / And all created nature sinks to rest— / When the pale wanderer of the pathless skies / Lights her lone lamp in Heaven, / Oh then thy thoughts like Her shall wander forth / And o'er the trackless seas find rest at home.

Behold the sad moon smiles upon the wave, / The dark and shadowy wave glows lovelily, / And brighten in the beams—so may the sweet / The kind affectionate thought be unto thee, / And mem'ry's moonlight gladden as it shines, / Yet could I wish that something of regret / Should linger round thy heart, to melt, not wound, / And with an all undying tenderness / Should steal a blessing for the absent there. / And oh! how oft in solitude and silence / Or 'mid the busy trifles of the world, / Shall our hopes turn towards the distant land / With many weary wishes, till again, / Again we hear the long, long absent voice— / And thou returns in love, and peace and joy.

“Oh! thou art young, Oh! think of me! / I once was happy, young, and gay like thee; / I once delighted, by persuasion art, / To triumph o'er a virgin's tender heart. / But soon alas! each pleasing prospect fled, / And I was number'd with the silent dead; / Think then—whilest on life's brink you calmly stand, / Death may arrest you with his icy hand. / He may consign thee to the silent grave, / Ere thou hast time thy guilty soul to save: / Then haste, repent—check passion's firm control, / Adore thy God, and save thy wretched soul.

To Farmers.

A practical farmer says, “by repeated trials he has found that an ounce of salt-petre dissolved in a pint of water, and one ounce of flour of brimstone to be put on the seed when liming, is a certain preventative of the smut in wheat.”

Notice.

It is hereby given that the Co-Partnership hitherto subsisting between the Subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said Firm are requested to present the same for adjustment, and all persons indebted thereto are required immediately to make payment to *Thomas Desbrisay*, who is authorised to receive the same.

THOMAS DESBRISAY, ALBERT DESBRISAY, Charlotte-Town, Feb. 18, 1892.

marched, chained together, to the county Gaol."

DUBLIN, JAN. 9...The first Levee of his Excellency the Marquis Wellesley, was held at the Castle yesterday, and was attended by the largest assemblage of the Nobility and Gentry we ever remember at the Castle of Dublin, if we except the Levee held by His Majesty in August.

At 12 o'clock the carriages began to arrive at the grand portal, and in less than half an hour the state Rooms were literally crowded. The carriages continued to set down until four o'clock.

His Excellency the Marquis Wellesley attended by the Officers of State, and the principal Officers of his Excellency's Household, entered the Rooms at half past one, dressed in a rich blue uniform, decorated with stars.

The catholic Archbishops and Bishops presented an Address of Congratulation, which His Excellency was pleased to receive in his closet. The Noble Marquis assured the Catholic Prelates, that it was by His Majesty's particular desire they received this mark of public distinction. Nothing could surpass His Excellency's urbanity, politeness and cordiality. It has made an impression on the hearts of the Right Reverend Gentlemen present that will not be speedily effaced.

The Address of the Catholic laity was presented by a numerous and most respectable body of catholic Peers, with the Earl

It is said that the Special Commission will resume its sittings at Limerick on Saturday, and that the Judges and crown Lawyers will also proceed to Kerry and Tipperary.

The following is an Extract of a letter received yesterday from a Gentleman residing at Omah:—"I have got hold of a famous Captain, who commanded 100 men, who broke into houses, robbed arms, and swore people in the parish of Sydannet. He is a tenant on a property to which I am agent, and has kept the country around in a state of disturbance for years back. This is the first attempt to rob for arms in this County."

CORK, Jan. 5...At an early hour this morning, we received the following communication from the seat of a Gentleman which was thus outrageously attacked.—"I am, Sir, a man of a most daring

and determined act of violence and resistance to the laws that has yet been committed in this part of the country.—We sincerely hope that the offenders will remain long undiscovered."

Rye Court, Saturday Morn'g 6 o'clock.

A most daring attack was made this morning between the hours of twelve and one o'clock on Rye Court House, by a party of armed Whiteboys. The family alarmed by an attempt to force the door, accompanied by a constant and reiterated shouts. Most fortunately, preparations had been made they were successfully repulsed, by fire kept up by Mr. Rye and Mr. Bell, assisted by a guard, which had in the house since the commencement of the disturbances. These

misguided men broke all the windows in the front of the house, and quite demolished an extensive green-house that formed one of the wings."

LONDON, Jan. 9...His Majesty intends opening the next session of Parliament in person. He comes to town for the purpose about the 1st of next month, and after receiving the Addresses of the two Houses and holding a Levee, will return to the Pavillion, where His Majesty will sojourn the greatest part of the Spring.

It is reported that 10,000 troops are to be sent out immediately to India, and that Ships are already engaged for that purpose.

Mercantile letters received by the regular post from Paris, mention that numerous failures were taking place there, and many more expected.

Last night we received Madrid Papers to the 1st inst. They unfortunately confirm the accounts, which have appeared for some time in the French papers, of the existence of large bodies of insurgents in the northern provinces of Spain. They call themselves Defenders of Religion and of the King, and are spread over Navarre and Arragon, where they are in sufficient strength to meet their opponents in the field. They also appear to have partizans in Biscay and Castile, and probably in other provinces, and they are obviously more formidable than the Spanish Government can present them.

Saxony, no less than Ferdinand VII. has been so much alarmed by the storms which surround the Throne of Spain that she is in a state of such languor as to cause much anxiety. This Princess, whose excellent qualities of head and heart beterve the most fortunate destiny, is now incapable of enjoying any diversion or any pleasure: her fears are so great that she has not dared for some time to go out of the palace in order to take exercise or to taste the fresh air.

The Cork, Donmel, and Limerick Papers, contain records attempts made by the peasants to procure arms. We perceive no accounts of any other sort of outrage in any of the other Irish country papers. The special Commission will be opened at Limerick on the 12th; but only for the purpose of adjournment.

NEW-YORK, Feby. 21.

By the arrival of the fast sailing ship Robert Fulton, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received London papers andloyd's List of the 4th of January, three days later than where brought by the Albion.

There appears to be no doubt that Russia either had or soon would, unshathe the sword: and if she does, we may conclude that it will not be returned to its scabbard, while a Moslem even remains in Europe to raise the crescent.

The King's coronation chair has been landed in New York, and forwarded to Drummond Castle, orders having been given to have it placed in state, preparatory to the King's visit next summer, when Scotland is once more to be the seat of royalty.

The Marquis of Wellesley arrived at Dublin on the 29th of December. The oaths of office were administered to him immediately; he was invested with the collar of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick and received the sword of state from the Earl Talbot.

THE PIRATES.
We are happy to learn from Washington, that Government are engaged in preparing an extensive expedition against the Pirates, which must go far to sweep the land as well as the seas of them. The Macedonian, under the gallant and accomplished Capt. Biddle, with four smaller vessels, the whole equipment comprehending about two hundred marines, will be ready to sail in about a month, with instructions at once becoming the honor and interest of our country, and dictated by what may continue to be, as it has been, the impotence or indifference of the local authorities, which allow the nefarious outcasts to shelter, if not unrestricted supplies. In short if the Government of Cuba will not or cannot execute its obligations to us and to all other Powers, frequenting the neighbouring seas, whilst all proper courtesy is observed to those authorities, our executive means to put an end, at any rate, to the merciless cruelties and ravenous plunder perpetrated upon our citizens, which have been so many and so frequent.

HALIFAX, Feb. 27.
We received late Quebec Papers by the Mail on Monday.
In the Legislative Council on the 25th January, the Hon John Richardson stated, in the course of a debate which then engaged the Council:—"That it is necessary there should be rules here to prevent the House of Assembly from encroaching on the other branches of the Legislature. There was no such necessity in England, because the Ministry is not left at the mercy of the Demagogues of the House of Commons. That there existed here a secret committee in the House of Assembly. That it could not be said whether that Committee would not become a Committee of Public Safety. That Committees of these kinds had only taken place in England in the times of trouble of Charles the First, and in France during the Revolution, who knows whether we shall not one day be a First Consul in the Castle of St. Louis, instead of the Governor."—In consequence of which the House of Assembly declared, "that the said discourse and language were false, scandalous, and malicious, a high contempt of the Honour of the House, and of the people of the province, and a breach of the rights and privileges of the House." And on the 23d February, presented an Address to His Excellency the Governor in which he praying "His Excellency would be pleased, to remove and dismiss the said

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Richardson from all offices and places of honor, trust or profit, which he may hold, during pleasure, under His Excellency's Government in the Province; to which request His Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:

"This Address involves consequences of the highest importance.

"The Resolutions appear to me to be expressed in language inconsistent with the calm dignity of a legislative body.

"They effect the privileges of the legislative Council, and especially that of the freedom of debate.

"I must for these reasons distinctly refuse the request of the House of Assembly in this matter."

The following Resolution was then passed by the House.

Resolved, That every attempt on the part of a Member of the legislative Council, to destroy the confidence of His Majesty or his Representative, or of the legislative Council, in the honor and loyalty of this House, is a high contempt of this House, and a manifest breach of the Rights and Privileges of this House, and tends to create distrust, and to destroy all harmony among the several branches of the Government, and to render useless the endeavours of this House for the general welfare; and that it is the incontestible right of this House to repress such attempts by every constitutional means in their power.

Mrs. Hodge.

BEGS leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Charlotte-Town, and vicinity, that she intends to open school on the 1st May next, when she will teach the following branches of education:

- READING & WRITING, ENGLISH GRAMMER, ARITHMETIC, WHITE SEAM, and SAMPLER, FLOURISHING and WORSTED WORK.

Should a sufficient number offer, she also proposes to teach the Dressmaking in the Evening; and, from her long experience in the above line, she flatters herself being able to give satisfaction.

Terms will be made known to those who may be pleased to call at the house lately occupied by Capt. Spratt.

Charlotte-Town, 19th March, 1822.

To be Let,

As having for the term of three years a FARM at MURRY HARBOUR now in the possession of Mrs. Penny, CONTAINING 300 acres of Land, 40 acres of which is cleared. There is an excellent House and Barn on the premises, and a small stock of Cattle: for further particulars apply to Mrs. Penny at Murry Harbour, or the subscriber at Charlotte-Town.

THOMAS OWEN.

Feb. 15th 1822.

Blanks for sale at this Office,

Bills of Exchange, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentices indentures, Seaman's Articles, Magistrates Summons, Executions, Captains' Warrants, Commitments, Recognizances, Subpoenas, Leases, Bills Lading, Widows Pension Certificates Officers half-pay Certificates, &c.

Charlotte-Town, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1822.

Our latest Halifax papers are to the 13th inst. and contain English news to 5th, Jan. The last Despatch to Picton returned on the 20th and brought English papers, received thence by the January Mail to the 14th Jan. which we have been favoured with, and from which we have selected the most recent articles.

The Special Commission opened at Limerick for the trial of offences recently committed against the public peace, on the 15th Dec. The Trials commenced upon the 17th and continued for seven days, during which period thirteen were found guilty and received sentence of death. The Court was adjourned until the 12th January. The whole of these unfortunates, except one, were married men, and leave nearly 30 children to lament their crimes.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Inimicus Ludorum" appears more pointed at a supposed author of the piece signed "An Actor" than a refutation of his reasoning. He is also mistaken in asserting that a gentleman of the Bar is, or was, a Manager of the Charlotte-Town Theatre. Other parts of the paper will be re-considered. The Report of the Trial "Nicolaus Vass v. Michael Burke," is unavoidably omitted from a press of matter and not appearing in time, but will appear in our next.

With the deepest feeling of regret do we announce the demise of Mrs. SMITH, wife of His Excellency the Lt. Governor of this Island, which painful circumstance took place on Saturday the 9th inst. Great hopes had been entertained that she would have recovered herself as much as to be able to pass the evening before, with an inclination to sleep, when she passed away in the night with an unobtrusive composure, quiet and untroubled, these appearances were however delusive, as between the hours of nine and ten in the morning, symptoms of speech dissolution made their appearance, and a few minutes sufficient to bear this excellent lady, without a struggle, or scarcely a sigh, to that bourne from whence no traveller returns.

"Fragile as the leaves,
"Like them Man flourisheth and decayeth."

This hourful event has occasioned a universal burst of sorrow;—for nearly during Nine years her presence in the Island, her benevolent deeds, and numberless kind attentions, had made her generally known, respected and beloved. She was ever susceptible to the impressions of the misfortunes of others, which were not heard in vain:—the application of Juvenal's lines, here force themselves upon our remembrance:

"Heaven gave thee
"Soft pity dwell
"That noblest passion,
"Turn'd even virtue
"That man's great
"That marks the
"Tear humane, a sign confess,
"Within the mortal Breast;
"Noblest Burrows know I
"From another's woe I
"Privilege, the glorious line,
"Brute, the human soul divide."

Thursday, the 14th, witnessed the departure of the mortal remains to the place of concourse, accompanied by a person unprecedented in this Island, and on this solemn occasion evinced a deep and sorrowful silence, during the awful

procession to the church, and through the streets to the Cemetery without the town. The outside Coffin was made of highly polished Oak, richly ornamented with escutcheons, and a plate with the name

FRANCIES CARPENTER SMITH, aged 56, inscribed thereon. The coffin was placed on a raised platform, in a car, constructed for the occasion, drawn by four horses caparisoned in black, with plumes, &c.—Four Pillars supported the Canopy over the Coffin, the top of which was covered with black cloth drawing to a point in the middle, having plumes at the four angles and center—the sides were festooned with black velvet relieved with white silk, &c. &c.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

A GUARD OF HONOR.

- Two Clergymen, The Revd. Mr. Desbrisay & the Revd. Mr. Griffin, Dr. De St. Croix.
- Full Beavers, Chief Justice, Judge Wright, W. Waller, Esq., Sol. Gen.
- The, C A R, Conveying the Remains.
- Judge Cragg, Col. Holland, Adj. Gen. Hill, T. H. Harbord, Esq. J. P., Mourners Two and Two, consisting of Sons and Sons in Law of the deceased, George Sydney Smith, Esq. John Smith, Esq. Hon. Ambrose Lane, M. C. John Edw. Carnichael, Esq. Col. Sec'y.

All the officers of Government in deep mourning with Hat Bands and Scarfs, two and two. The Officers of Militia two and two in uniform with military mourning.

The Gentlemen of the Town, dressed in black, two & two, and a large concourse of inhabitants.

On entering the church the choir sung an Anthem with an execution and effect that added much to the solemnity of the scene. The Service was performed by our venerable and worthy pastor. The Governor's presence was a great honor, and canopy over it. The Procession left the church in the same order, proceeded to the place of interment when the grave closed the mournful scene. The unaffected grief of the mourners and general sorrow depicted in every countenance cannot well be described. Minute Guns were fired from the time the Corps left the Governor's residence—the flag being hoisted to the mast. Every thing relating to the Funeral was conducted with the greatest order and regularity.

Office of the Judge of Probate, 28th February, 1822.

CAUTION.

IT having been represented to the Lieutenant Governor that several Marriages have lately taken place in this Country without License, I am commanded by His Excellency to publicly caution all persons against the like practices, as Letters of Administration will not be granted, in the usual manner, in cases where the Marriages cannot be fully proved to have taken place under License or by publishing of Banns.

ROBERT GRAY.

Notice

PERSONS indebted for what is requested to make immediate payment, or legal measures will be resorted to to recover the same. March 25th, 1822. JAMES GIBSON.

HILARY TERM, 1822.

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.

Nathan Davies, Francis Longworth, Hector M'Eachen, Henry Collings, James M'Kay, Edward Wood, James H. Down, Jabez Barnard, Charles Manaton, Alexander Rankin, Thomas Best, James Cantelo, jun. Joshua Mudge, James Spencer.

Lots 34 & 35.

John M'Intyre, James Miller, Alfred Fisher, 34. Wm. M'Donald, 35.

Head of Hillsborough River.

Aln. M'Donald, Wm. Douglas, sen. Law. Barrett, jun. Duncan M'Intyre.

Savage Harbour.

Benjamin Coffin, John M'Eacharn, William Coffin, John M'Adam.

St. Peters.

Allan M'Donald, Thos. Webster, jun. Springfield. Jas. Anderson, jun. Thos. Webster, sen. Andw. Coffin, jun.

Lots 41. 42.

Angus M'Intyre, Ronald M'Donald, Allan M'Donald, Jes. Duke.

Lots 43, 44 & 45.

M'Intyre, John M'Intyre, Lots 46, & 47.

Donald Beaton, Lauchn. M'Donald, Thos. Morrow, Ronald M'Donald.

Bay Fortune.

James Aitken, Joseph Coffin, Valentine Needham, James Coffin.

Three Rivers.

George Aitken, John M'Farlane, sen. Samuel Sabine, James Gordon.

Murray Harbour.

James Irving, James Richards, Benj. Sensebaugh, William Hawkins.

Cape Bear and Wood Islands.

Angus Bell, Samuel Beaton, James M'Millan, John M'Donald, Alexr. Stewart.

Point Prim and Belfast.

Samuel Murchison, Charles Stewart, Thos. M'William.

Orwell Bay.

John M'Donald, sen. Ronald M'Donald, Don. M'Donald, j. Char. Nicholson.

Orwell.

Lot 50.

Roderick M'Niell, Augs. M'Donald, Dr. Wm. Irving, jun. Henry Music.

Lot 49.

Nicholas Jenkins, jun. John Moore, sen. George Sentner, Henry Jenkins.

Lot 48.

James Match, James Kelly, John Poole, Duncan M'Greger.

West River and Dog River Lot 65.

William Hyde, sen. John S. M'Donald, John Shaw, Donald Shaw, Wm. Hyde, jun. Alexr. Livingston.

FENCE VIEWERS. CONSTABLES.

Crapaud and De Sable.

Donald Campbell, Geo. Wigginton, John M'Quarry, Archd. M'Kinnon.

Tryon River.

John Kervan, Alexr. M'Innis, Wm. Callbeck, John Lea.

Augustine Cove and Cape Traverse.

John M'Fadgen, Lewis Muttart, Wm. Houghton, Neil M'Fadgen.

Bedeque.

Major Hooper, John Schureman, Alexr. Anderson, jun. Donald M'Donald, John Bernard, Dugald M'Callum.

Lots 17, & 19.

T. C. Compton, Wm. Schureman, Benjamin Crossman, John Townshend, Donald Green.

Lot 16.

Alexr. Cameron, Maximilian Gallant, William Campbell.

Lot 15.

Maximilian Gallant, Hugh M'Arthur, sen. Donald Carr, 14. Donald Ramsay, A. M'Donald 14. Jas. M'Arthur, 12 John Stephenson.

Cascanpeque.

John Gordon, Prosper Gallant, Richard Large, Urban Gallant.

Prince's Town.

James M'Intyre, M' Morrison, John Hickey, Alexr. Cousins, William Cole.

Indian River.

John Hickey, Alexr. Cousins, William Cole.

New London.

Jes Campbell, Ju M'Kay, John Simpson, Isaac Middleton, James Fairclough.

Gravel Point.

Jes Jones, Jes Peters, James Shaw, John Moffit, John Brown.

Ed Higgins.

Samuel Boyer.

North River and Talpeque Road.

Vincent Bell, Archd. Campbell, William Warren, Ch. ristin Boisner, Donald M'Aulay, Alexander M'Phee, James Warran, Archd M'Kinnon.

The Justices of the Peace in whose neighbourhood the above named Persons reside, are requested to take the earliest opportunity of administering to them the necessary Oaths and Certificates thereof.

By **FADE G. C.**

[FORM OF THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.]

I, A. B. do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fourth. SO HELP ME GOD.

[FORM OF CONSTABLE'S OATH.]

YOU shall well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord the King in the Office of Constable (for the District of on Township No.) for the ensuing year, according to the best of your skill and knowledge. SO HELP YOU GOD.

[FORM OF CERTIFICATE.]

THESE are to certify that has taken the Oaths required by Law to qualify him to act as a Constable for Township No. or District of for the ensuing year.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to EWEN CAMERON, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and save expences, which will otherwise most assuredly be incurred; and all who have claims against him, to send them in, for adjustment. Jan. 22d, 1822.

N. B. He takes good Wheat, Pork, Butter, Fish and Fur at the market prices.

To be sold cheap for Cash,

at the Store of J. N. Le Page, & Co. General Assortment of Dry Goods, Ship Chandlery, Hardware, Saddlery, Crockery, Wax, Soap, Candles, Teas, Sugar, &c.

Also per Pipe, Puncheon or ten Gallons, particularly cheap for prompt payment a Consignment of

- 25 Puncheons good Rum,
 - 6 Pipes best Hollands,
 - 1 Do do. Cognac Brandy,
 - 2 Hhds. do. Mersella Wine.
- All Persons who stand indebted to above concern are expected to make immediate Payment and those who may have unsettled Accounts, are requested to furnish them for settlement.
- Charlotte Town, December 8th 1821

FOR SALE,

AT the House lately occupied by Capt. Campbell, and formerly by Mr. Ewen Cameron, the following Articles cheap for Cash,

- Best Cognac Brandy,
- Holland Geneva,
- Jamaica Spirits,
- Bottled Porter,
- Loaf Sugar, &c. &c.

JOHN W. JAMES.

Charlotte-Town January 22d 1822.

The subscriber,
Having erected a Forge for
Blacksmithing,

and employed an excellent workman from Glasgow, he solicits the favours of his friends and the Public. They may rely upon the work being done with neatness and dispatch.

He begs also to inform them, that he has renewed his Licence for the ensuing year.

Watchmaking, Grainery, Shop-keeping,
&c. attended to as usual.

He requests all persons indebted to make immediate payment to save trouble.

John Jury.



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 Ninth day of April, inst.

I have thought fit further to prorogue
 the General Assembly of this Island, and
 I do hereby prorogue the same, until
 Tuesday the Thirty-first day of Decem-
 ber next, of which all persons concerned
 are requested 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 6th
 day of April in the year of our Lord one thou-
 sand eight hundred and twenty-two and in the
 Third year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. Carmichael, Colonial Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Mrs. Hodge,

BEGS leave to intimate to the inha-
 bitants of Charlotte-Town, and its
 vicinity, that she intends to open school
 on the 1st May next, when she will teach
 the following branches of education:

- READING & WRITING,
- ENGLISH GRAMMER,
- ARITHMETIC,
- WHITE SEAM, and SAMPLER,
- FLOWERING and WORSTED
 WORK.

Should a sufficient number offer, she
 also proposes to teach the Dressmaking
 in the Evening; and, from her long ex-
 perience of the above line, she flatters
 herself being able to give satisfaction.

Terms will be made known to those
 may be pleased to call at the house late-
 ly occupied by Capt. Spratt.

Charlotte-Town, 19th March, 1822.

To be Let,

On the halves for the term of three years,
 A FARM at MURRY HARBOUR,

now in the possession of Mrs. Penny,
 CONTAINING 300 acres of Land,
 40 acres of which is cleared. There
 is an excellent House and Barn on the
 premises, and a small stock of Cattle:
 for further particulars apply to Mrs. Pen-
 ny at Murry Harbour, or the subscriber
 at Charlotte-Town.

Feb. 15th 1822. THOMAS OWEN.

Fashionable Dancing.

MR. M'LEAN, most respectfully in-
 timates to the Ladies and Gen-
 tlemen of Charlotte-Town, that he
 has opened his DANCING ACADE-
 MY for teaching the above elegant ac-
 complishments in all its modern branches
 at Howel's Ball Room.

TERMS, per Quarter - £1 10 0
 Private Tuition and Quadril Parties
 attended at convenient hours.
 Charlotte-Town, April 13th 1822.

Law Report.

SUPREME COURT, HILARY TERM, 1822.

NICHOLAS VASS vs. MICHAEL BURK.

Enquiry (after interlocutory Judgment
 signed)

Before the Hon. T. TREMLET, C. J.

The Learned Counsel for the Plaintiff
 stated that this Action was brought to
 recover the sum of £211-0-4 balance
 of account, due from the Defendant to
 the Plaintiff, on the first of February
 1820 with interest thereon from that
 date; the Agents of the Plaintiff, to be
 produced as Witnesses would prove that
 the Plaintiff sent his account current
 with the Defendant to this Island in July
 1820, which was soon afterwards shewn
 by them to the Defendant, who carefully
 perused the same, and repeatedly ac-
 knowledged the Balance to be correct,
 which stood thus in the Account:

1820, Jan. 1st, To Balance due	
1819, Account sent	£211 0 4
June 30th, interest on Bal- ance, 6 months	6 6 11
	217 1 11

That the Defendant at the same time
 also admitted he had received the Plain-
 tiff's Account and offered the witness-
 as agents of the Plaintiff, to transfer, at
 part payment a certain document pur-
 porting to be a security for £150 or
 thereabouts and over due, and to pay the
 remainder down in Cash; but in conse-
 quence of the Agents refusing the written
 security, nothing further was done.—
 That in support of the demand for inter-
 est, it would be proved that it was the
 invariable practice of the plaintiff to
 charge it after the expiration of six
 months credit, and the Plaintiff would
 also rely on the Defendant's knowledge
 of this fact by his admission that the
 charge of £6 6 7 for interest was cor-
 rect, and his promise to pay the same.

Thomas Sims sworn: is one of the
 Agents of the Plaintiff in this Island, du-
 ly authorised to collect debts, &c. the
 Plaintiff in July 1820 enclosed to the
 witness his account current, with the de-
 fendant, which he produced in Court—
 the Balance thereby appearing due to the
 Plaintiff is £217 6 11, viz. Balance of
 Account January 1820 £211 0 4, inter-
 est thereon to the 30th June following
 £6 6 7,—that the witness, having rea-
 son to doubt the solvency of the Defend-
 ant, and it being rumoured that he was
 about to quit this Island, went to the
 Defendant's house, but could not obtain
 admission, and on Sunday following the
 Defendant came to the house of the
 Witness and spoke to him on the subject
 of the Plaintiff's demand, and the Wit-
 nesses then produced the account current
 to the Defendant, which he did not ob-
 ject to, and the Witness told the Defend-
 ant he would wait on him the next day

with one or more of the other agents of
 the Plaintiff; that accordingly next day
 the Witness and Mr. Thomas Robinson,
 also agent of Plaintiff, went to the De-
 fendant's house and speaking with him
 through a broken pane in the window on
 the ground floor, the Defendant at first
 stated that he was entitled to some fur-
 ther credits than had been given in the
 account which the Plaintiff had sent him,
 upon hearing which the witness went
 home leaving Mr. Robinson waiting and
 brought the account current before men-
 tioned which the Defendant perused and
 then said he was perfectly satisfied all the
 credits were correct and repeatedly ad-
 mitted the Balance of £217 6 11 to be
 due by him to the Plaintiff, and offered
 to assign over to the Plaintiff a written
 security long due, given by some person
 residing in Nova-Scotia, as the Defend-
 ant said, for about £150, and said if that
 would be taken as part payment he would
 at once pay the rest in cash, but the wit-
 nesses and Mr. Robinson both concurred in
 positively refusing the written document.
 As to the Plaintiff's demand for interest
 after six month's credit, the Witness sta-
 ted that his dealings had been extensive
 with the Plaintiff for many years past
 and he knew it was the uniform custom
 of the Plaintiff to charge interest in that
 manner, not only to the Witness but to
 all others whose accounts with the Plain-
 tiff the Witness had ever seen or settled
 as his agent, and that such charge of in-
 terest had not been objected to by the
 Plaintiff's customers in any instance in
 the knowledge of Witness.

Mr. Thomas Robinson sworn: his evi-
 dence confirmed that of Mr. Sims, as to
 every thing stated by Mr. Sims, to have
 taken place whilst Mr. Robinson was
 present, except that Mr. Robinson was
 somewhat doubtful whether it was Cash,
 or his note at a short date, that the De-
 fendant ultimately promised for the Bal-
 ance which would have remained if the
 written security offered had been accept-
 ed.—This Witness also gave the same
 evidence in support of the Plaintiff's
 claim for interest as Mr. Sims had done.
 The learned Counsel for the Defendant
 had (whilst Mr. Sims was giving his evi-
 dence) proved by him and put in a letter
 written by the Plaintiff to the Defendant,
 dated Halifax 15th June 1820, the only
 parts of which material to be stated are
 as follow,—“My last enclosing your ac-
 count current to 31st December 1819;
 “Balance in my favor £111 0 4, hope
 “you received safe and here enclose you
 “your account to the 30th inst. Balance
 “in my favour £117 6 11”—(and as
 foot was written as follows)

“1820 January 1st To Balance	
Account 1819	£111 0 4
“June 30th, interest	6 6 7
	117 6 11

ALLEGIANCE.]
 I promise and swear
 and bear true
 by King George
 HELP ME GOD.
 OATH.]
 I truly serve our
 King in the
 the District of
)for the en-
 the best of your
 HELP YOU GOD.
 FICATE.]

that
 taken the Oaths
 ify him to act as
 ip No. or
 ne ensuing year.

oted to EWEN
 hereby notified to
 ent, and save ex-
 erwise most assu-
 d all who have
 send them in,
 an. 22d, 1822.
 d Wheat, Pork,
 at the market

p for Cash,
 e Page, & Co.
 nt of Dry Goods,
 Hardware, Sad-
 &c.
 on or ten Gallons,
 prompt payment

d Rum,
 ands,
 gnac Brandy,
 Mersella Wine,
 and indebted to
 pected to make
 d those who may
 ts, are requested
 ement.
 umber 8th 1821

E,
 ly occupied by
 and formerly by
 , the following
 h,
 Brandy,
 Porter,
 &c.
 N W. JAMES,
 ary 22d 1822.

iber,
 orge for
 thing,
 an from Glasgow, he
 and the Public They
 with neatness and dis-
 at he has renewed his
 ry, Shop-keeping,
 e make immediate pay-
 John Jury.

The Defendant's Counsel commented on the difference between the evidence of the Witnesses and the contents of the Plaintiff's letter to the Defendant and insisted that the letter being from the Principal, must be considered as stronger evidence than that of his Agents, and on being asked by the Plaintiff's Counsel to produce either of the accounts sent by the Plaintiff to the Defendant as mentioned in the letter, the learned gentleman candidly acknowledged that the Defendant never shewed him any of the Plaintiff's Accounts, and also that he was not prepared to state in what manner the difference arose between the Balance of the account current and the demand made in the Plaintiff's letter, except that he supposed the Defendant must have made some payment for which he had not received credit, and said most likely it was the first item charged in the account current, being £99 11 4½ which had been so paid as it came nearest the amount of the difference.

The Counsel for the Plaintiff rose to reply, but was prevented, and the reason which the Court assigned for the refusal was, that the Plaintiff's letter was put in evidence before the Plaintiff's case was closed, and, there being no other evidence given for the Defendant, therefore the Plaintiff had no right to reply. The learned Chief Justice then gave Judgment for the Plaintiff for the sum of £111 0 4, and said that he would have added the interest charged at the foot of the letter, if it had appeared in evidence that the defendant had previously paid interest to the Plaintiff on a similar account.

The Plaintiff's Counsel moved for a Rule Nisi to set aside the Judgment:—Rule refused.

Mr. Editor,

We all know that water, dropping continually on a Stone, will wear it, and I never heard of any substance absolutely impenetrable; those considerations induce me to continue my addresses to the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, notwithstanding the stubbornness, stupor, or selfishness with which my former Letters have been regarded. The pencil, if I may use the figure, of a disgusted mind draws disgusting objects, and while private feeling, on my part, gives way to public duty, in writing this paper, I fancy the appearance of a mighty wise Man endeavouring, at two o'clock in the morning, to shake into life a mighty drunken Watchman.

So much by way of complimentary preface.

Some of my former Letters have treated of the defect of jurisprudence in this Colony, and particularly treated of that heterogeneous character under the administration of the *Small Debtor Law* may be classed. I deprecate from the recesses of my heart, every thing which tends to embarrass the Inhabitants, who, bidding defiance to natural disadvantages, settles at a remote part of this Island:—In thinking so—I am the friend to Charlotte-Town, and I should think so if Charlotte-Town were all my

own Estate, just as I should prescribe for one of my own Children who shewed symptoms of a dropfy in the head, and administer medicines tending to promote a due fluxion.

I will suppose myself to be a hard working Man, with a large family, residing at the East Point. A person formerly lived there, with whom I had some difference, and he afterwards was hired as a Labourer at Bedeque; to this latter place he summons me for five Pounds Goods, Work and Money. I know him to be in my debt, and feeling it a duty to resist his attempt to defraud my family, I determine to contest his demand. Witnesses are necessary on my part, and I apply to the nearest Magistrate for a Subpoena to compel their attendance. "What Sir" (says he) me issue a Subpoena to "bring Witnesses before another Magistrate?"—go to the Squire who "summoned you." I am sorry to say that expence has made so well known the steps which in such a case I should be bound to pursue, and then attendant disadvantages, that it is quite unnecessary for me to travel further, descriptively, or that head. I fail in my proof—judgment is given against me for six Pence; and *I am ruined!* This is an imaginary case, but I will relate to you a transaction which has taken place within the last few hours, A. B. residing (we will say) near the North Cape, was indebted twenty Shillings to a near neighbour of his, C. D. who had given a promissory note for five Shillings to E. F. who resided at twenty miles distance. A. B. heard of this; he bought the note from E. F. and went to a Magistrate for Summons against C. D. requesting also that he A. B. might be appointed the Constable to serve it: the distance was 42 miles: the Magistrate issued the Summons but declined to appoint A. B. to serve it, whereupon A. B. took it to make the best hand he could of it, and it is very likely that he will then square Accounts with C. D.

In all other Courts of inferior jurisdiction that I can heard of it is necessary that the cause of action should arise within the limits of the district over which the Court has jurisdiction, but in Prince Edward Island—we know better, and sworn districts and limitation!

Beware of new doctrines, my honest, soft pated Countryman: take care of the Lawyers. A district Court held periodically for the recovery of small debts, with a Lawyer for a Chairman, would be ruinous!—he would be formal, which might be deemed an innovation; his professional character would be at stake, as to his decisions; *what would that avail? he could not be disinterested, because he has no dealings among you, as a Merchant; he wants to cut out a money making place for himself; the Magistrate scorn such mean ideas! Why should the Constables; poor fellows! be deprived of their mileage,---or the Gentlemen Justices of their fees and their influence?*

"Sweep on ye fat, and greasy Citizens
"Tis just the fashion."

Veritas.

THE LISBON INQUISITION.

LISBON, Oct. 24.—On the 8th of October the Palace of the Holy Offices was opened to the people. The number which crowded to see it during the four first days rendered it extremely difficult even dangerous to attempt an entrance. The edifice is extensive, and has the form of an oblong square, with a garden in the centre. It is three stories high, and has several vaulted galleries, along which are situated a number of dungeons, of six, seven, eight, and nine feet square. Those on the ground floor and in the first story, having no windows are deprived of both air and light when the door is shut. The dungeons on the next story have a kind of breathing hole in the form of a chimney, through which the sky may be seen. These apartments were allotted to prisoners, who, it was supposed, might be set at liberty. In the vaulted wall of each dungeon there is a hole of about an inch in diameter, which communicates with a secret corridor running along by each tier of dungeons. By this means the agents of the Inquisition could at any moment observe the conduct of the prisoners without being seen by them; and when two persons were confined in the same dungeon could here their conversation. In these corridors where seats so placed that a spy could observe what was passing in two dungeons, by merely turning his eyes from right to left in order to look into either of the holes between which he might be stationed. The spies wore light shoes that they might make no noise in walking over the vaults of the dungeons. A Familiar of the Inquisition was often shut up in the same dungeon with a prisoner, from whom it was wished to draw confession to be afterwards used against him. Human skulls and other bones have been in found several of the dungeons. On the walls of these frightful holes are carved the names of some of the unfortunate victims buried in them, accompanied with lines or notches, indicating the number of days of their captivity. One name had besides it the date of 1809, and 500 lines which marks a confinement of more than sixteen months, terminated probably by the execution of the prisoner. The doors of certain dungeons which had not been used for some years still remained shut, but the people soon forced them open. In nearly all of them human bones were found, and among these melancholy remains were, in one dungeon, fragments of the garments of a monk and his girdle. In some of these miserable dungeons the chimney-shaped airhole was walled up, which is a certain sign to denote the number of the unfortunate prisoner. In such cases the wretched victim was compelled to go into the airhole, the lower extremity of which was immediately closed by masonry. Quick-lime was afterwards thrown down on him, which extinguished life and destroyed the body. In several of these dens of misery mattresses were found, some old, others almost new,—a circumstance which proves, whatever may be said to the contrary, that the

INQUISITION.

On the 8th of Oct. the Holy Offices. The number during the four extremely difficult an enterece. ve, and has the re, with a garden rec stories high, galleries, along ber of dungeons, nine feet square floor and in the indows are depre- t when the door on the next story ng hole in the ough which the hese apartments ers, who, it was at liberty. In ch dungeon there nch in diameter, ith a secret corri- ch tier of dunge- he agents of the ny moment ob- ne prisoners wich- ; and when two in the same dun- conversation In ats so placed that at was passing in y turning his eyes rder to look into between which the he spies wore lift nake no noise in of the dungeons. uisition was often dungeon with a t was wished to afterwards used skulls and other nd several of the s of these fright- ic names of some as buried in them, or notches, indi- ays of their cap- id besides it the nes which marks ore than fifteen bably by the ex- The doors of h had not been ll remained shut, rced them open- man bones were hese melancholy neon, fragments nk and his girdle. ble dungeons the was walled up, denote the num- risoner. In such n was compelled he lower extrem- ediatey closed by was afterwards hich extinguished body. In several ma tresses were almost new.—a proves, whatever ntrary, that the

Inquisition in these latter times was something more than a scarecrow. The ground on which this Palace of the Inquisition stands was covered with private houses before 1755, whence it is plain that the victims who have suffered here must all have been sacrificed within less than sixty years. Besides the dungeons which the people have already visited, there are subterraneous vaults which have not yet been opened.

OPENING OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION AT LIMERICK.

LIMERICK, Dec. 15—Yesterday, at two o'clock, the Hon. Baron McClelland and the Hon. Justice Moore arrived in this city from Dublin.

This morning at eleven o'clock, both the Judges entered the County Court, and after the Lord Lieutenant's direction to hold a Commission for the trial of such persons as were in custody for offences recently committed against the public peace, was read, the Grand Jury were sworn in.

Baron McClelland addressed the Grand Jury. He took a review of the dangerous and wicked associations which disgrace this county, and cited several Acts, framed for the suppression of White-boyism.—The first of those Acts was passed in the year 1776, when it was enacted, That any number of persons assembling together, under any particular disguise, with fire arms, &c. amounting to a high misdemeanour, subjecting them to imprisonment and corporeal punishment, under the direction of the Court, but that when such a party should proceed to any operative acts of violence, each and every one, in such an unlawful assembly, was subjects to the high penal punishment of death.

Also, threatening letters, denunciations, placards of an insurrectionary spirit, against loyal and peaceable subjects, was also capitally penal.

The slightest trespass after sun set, by any such party, though in other occasions but a trespass, yet in this case of a White-boy system, is capital.

Any one giving countenance or protection to any person or persons associated for any illegal purposes, are considered conspirators and are equally guilty.

Another Act passed in the 27th of his late Majesty, denominated the Riot Act, threatening magistrates in the performance of their duty, and which were too common and well known in this county, was capital in the eye of the law.

His Lordship then referred to other sections, enabling Magistrates to call upon his Majesty's subjects to assist in putting down all tumultuary proceedings, and that in case of any one refusing, said refusal was indictable. He then referred to the prudence of arresting any person or persons, who may be in the secret of the insurgents...that the Magistrates were bound to swear such person or persons, and in case of refusal, to commit them to prison. All suspicious characters who may be roving, and strangers in the country, and likely to diffuse the wicked spirit now afloat, should give bail, and

ted until the ensuing Assizes.

His Lordship then implored the Grand Jury to co-operate with the Police Magistrates; to concert together by baronial meetings, and advise upon the most judicious means of arresting the progress of disaffection; to stay all other avocations except that of promoting the peace of the county. At half past nine o'clock on Monday morning, the trials will commence.

All the bills exhibited to the Grand Jury this day were returned as "true."

After several witnesses were sworn, the Judges proceeded to the city Court, and swore in the city Grand Jury.

Mr. Justice Moore addressed the jury at great length, and with much ability. His Lordship was occupied upwards of an hour in his charge.

Some prisoners were arraigned, and the judges returned to the County Court, where they were also engaged in arraigning prisoners.

The number in the county Gaol yesterday for trial amounted to 48, are charged as follows:—for murder 4; assembling by night, and breaking into houses, 13; robbing on the highway, 2; having arms and gunpowder concealed 2; administering unlawful oaths 2; assaulting crown witnesses, 12; various other offences, 12.

The city calender contains a list of 24 for trial, eight of whom are capitally indigted.

600 Acres of Land,

(More or less, as may suit Purchasers) TO be DISPOSED OF on Lots 57 and 58, bounding on Orwell and Penette Rivers—For further particulars apply at this Office where the title may be seen—for terms apply to Samuel Nelson or Ewen Cameron, Esquires.

Notice,

WHEREAS a report has been circulated in this Town by some malicious person or persons, that John Cozans, Blacksmith, had given such information which led to the discovery of the place where I concealed myself, that is at the place of my last arrest—I do hereby certify, that I have not the least suspicion of his being the person who gave such information against me.

ML. BURK.

Notice

PERSONS indebted for Wharfage are requested to make immediate payment, or legal measures will be resorted to to recover the same.

The Subscriber also requests those Persons indebted to himself to make immediate payment.

JAMES GIBSON.

March 25th, 1822.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late ALEXANDER CAMERON, late of Lot 16 deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Six Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

David Murray, } Exctrs.
John Kier.

Prince-Town, April 15th 1822.

Charlotte-Town
SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1822.

We have not received any intelligence from beyond the shores of this Island, since our last.

The season, which in its commencement gave the most flattering appearance of an early spring, we are sorry to observe, is unusually backward. The ice in the contiguous rivers is still stationary and horses are traveling this day on the western part of the harbour. The snow which fell on last Wednesday night remains mostly undissolved on the streets, and as late as yesterday, the sled hauling was tolerably good in the vicinity of the town.

The Jamaica Courant of December 10, states, that the mortality occasioned by the measles in that Island which had become epidemic, had caused the death of upwards of 5000 blacks within a few months, and that the disease was still prevailing in many parts. Many white persons had also fallen victims to the same disease.

The continuation of *An Actor* will appear in our next.

Persons who are indebted to this Office for Printing, &c. are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise the fashionable means will be resorted to.

DEED:

On the 29th ult of a lingering consumption, in the 13th year of his age, Master Lemuel P. W. Sims, son of Mr. Thos. Sims, of this town.—All who were acquainted with the disposition of this youth must deeply sympathise with his parents in their irreparable loss.

Yesterday, after a long and severe illness, Miss ANN TREMLETT, sister of the Hon. THOS. TREMLETT, Chief Justice of this Island.

FOR QUEBEC,



The fast sailing *Shallop MARY,*

Fermin Blanchard, Master,

in the course of June next, provided Twenty passengers should offer—

For further particulars apply to RICHARD ROLLINGS, J. N. Le PAGE, or

Grand Rustico, JAS. PETERS.

2d April, 1822

Notice.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of *William Webster, sen.* deceased, are requested to furnish the same duly attested to the Subscriber, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

MARY WEBSTER,

April 9th, 1822. Administratrix.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS

WANTED for one year or longer at the option of the lender, the most unexceptionable Security will be given—apply at this Office.

Charlotte-Town, April 15th 1822.

HLARY TERM, 1822.

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.

Nathan Davies,	Hector M'Eachen,
Francis Longworth,	Henry Collings,
	James M'Kay,
	Edward Wood,
	James H. Down,
	Jabez Barnard,
	Charles Manaton,
	Alexander Rankin,
	Thomas Best,
	James Cantelo, jun.
	Joshua Mudge,
	James Spencer.

Lots 34 & 35.

Jhon M'Intyre,	Alfred Fisher, 34.
James Miller,	Wm. M'Donald, 35.
<i>Head of Hillsborough River.</i>	
Aln. M'Donald,	Law. Barrett, jun.
<i>Allisary.</i>	
Wm. Douglas, sen.	Duncan M'Intyre,
<i>Savage Harbour.</i>	
Benjamin Coffin,	William Coffin,
John M'Eachern,	John M'Adam,
<i>St. Peters.</i>	
Allan M'Donald,	Thos. Webster, jun.
<i>Springfield.</i>	
Thos. Webster, sen.	Jas. Anderson, jun.
	Andw. Coffin, jun.

Lots 41, 42.

Angus M'Intyre,	Allan M'Donald,
Ronald M'Donald,	Jesse Duke,
<i>Lots 43, 44, & 45.</i>	
John M'Phe,	James M'Donald,
<i>Back Bush.</i>	
James M'Intyre,	John M'Intyre,
<i>Lots 46, & 47.</i>	
Donald Beaton,	Thos. Morrow,
Lauchn. M'Donald,	Ronald M'Donald,
<i>Bay Fortune.</i>	
James Aitken,	Valentine Needham,
Joseph Coffin,	James Coffin,
<i>Three Rivers.</i>	
George Aitken,	Samuel Sabine,
John M'Farlane, sen.	James Gordon,
<i>Murray Harbour.</i>	
James Irving,	Benj. Sensebaugh,
James Richards,	William Hawkins,
<i>Cape Bear and Wood Islands.</i>	
Angus Bell,	James M'Millan,
<i>Bell Creek and Flat River.</i>	
Samuel Beaton,	John M'Donald,
	Alexr. Stewart,

Point Prim and Belfast.

Samuel Murchison,	Thos. M'William,
Charles Stewart,	
<i>Orwell Bay.</i>	
John M'Donald, sen.	Don. M'Donald, j.
Ronald M'Donald,	Char. Nicholson,
<i>Orwell.</i>	
<i>Lot 50.</i>	
Roderick M'Niell,	Wm. Irving, jun.
Angs. M'Donald, Dr.	Henry Music,

Lot 49.

Nicholas Jenkins, jun.	George Sentner,
John Moore, sen.	Henry Jenkins,
<i>Lot 48.</i>	
James Mutch,	John Poole,
John Kelly,	Duncan M'Greger,
<i>West River and Dog River Lot 65.</i>	
William Hyde, sen.	Donald Shaw,
John M'Donald,	Wm Hyde, jun.
John Shaw,	Alexr. Livingston.

FENCE VIEWERS.

CONSTABLES.

Crapaud and De Sable.

Donald Campbell,	John M'Quarry,
Geo. Wigginton,	Archd. M'Kinnon,
<i>Tryon River.</i>	
John Kervan,	Wm. Callbeck,
Alexr. M'Innis,	John Lea,
<i>Augustine Cove and Cape Traverse.</i>	
John M'Fadgen,	Wm. Houghton,
Lewis Muttart,	Neil M'Fadgen,

Bedeque.

Major Hooper,	Alexr. Anderson, jun.
John Schureman,	Donald M'Donald,
	John Bernard,
	Dugald M'Callum,
<i>Lots 17, & 19.</i>	
T. C. Compton,	Benjamin Crossman,
Wm. Schureman,	John Townshend,
	Donald Green,
<i>Lot 16.</i>	
Alexr. Cameron,	William Campbell,
	<i>Lot 15.</i>
Maximilian Gallant,	Fidelle Arsnaux,
<i>Lots 12, 13, & 14.</i>	
Hugh M'Arthur, sen.	A. M'Donald 14.
Donald Carr, 14.	Jas. M'Arthur, 12
Donald Ramsay,	John Stephenson,

Cascumpeque.

John Gordon,	Richard Large,
Prosper Gallant,	Urban Gallant,
<i>Prince Town.</i>	
George Ramsay,	Paul Thompson,
Lewis M'Gibson,	Malcolm M'Gibson,
<i>Darnly Bason.</i>	
Peter M'Nutt,	George Thompson,
Niel Morrison,	Alexr. Warren,

Indian River.

Peter Hickey,	John Hickey,
<i>New London.</i>	
James Campbell,	Alexr. Cousins,
John M'Kay,	William Cole,
<i>Cavendish.</i>	
Malcolm M'Niell,	John Simpson,
<i>Grand Rustico.</i>	
James Jones,	Isaac Middleton,
James Peters,	James Fairclough,

Brackley Point.

Donald M'Kinnon,	James Shaw,
<i>New Glasgow.</i>	
Alexander Laird,	John Moffit,
<i>Cove Head.</i>	
David Higgins,	John Brown,
Samuel Boyer	James Leech,

Tracadie.

Vincent Bell,	Donald M'Aulay,
Archd. Campbell,	Alexander M'Phee,
<i>North River and Malpeque Road.</i>	
William Warren,	James Warran,
Christain Boisner,	Archd M'Kinnon.

The Justices of the Peace in whose neighbourhood the above named Persons reside, are requested to take the earliest opportunity of administering to them the necessary Oaths as Fence-Viewers and Constables, and give them a Certificate thereof.

By Order
FADE GOFF, C. C.

[FORM OF THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.]

I A. B. do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fourth. SO HELP ME GOD.

[FORM OF CONSTABLE'S OATH.]

YOU shall well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord the King in the Office of Constable (for the District of on Township No.) for the ensuing year, according to the best of your skill and knowledge. SO HELP YOU GOD.

[FORM OF CERTIFICATE.]

THESE are to certify that has taken the Oaths required by Law to qualify him to act as a Constable for Township No. or District of for the ensuing year.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to EWEN CAMERON, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and save expenses, which will otherwise most assuredly be incurred; and all who have claims against him, to send them in, for ajustment. Jan 22d, 1822.

N. B. He takes good Wheat, Pork, Butter, Fish and Fur at the market prices.

To be fold cheap for Cash,
at the Store of J. N. Le Page, & Co.

A General Assortment of Dry Goods, Ship Chandlery, Hardware, Saddlery, Crockery-Ware, Sap, Candles, Currants, Teas, Sugar, &c. Also per Pipe, Puncheon often Gallons, particularly cheap for prompt payment a Consignment of

- 25 Puncheons good Run,
- 6 Pipes best Hollands,
- 1 Do do. Cognac Brandy,
- 2 Hhds. do. Metella Wine.

All Persons who stand indebted to above concern are expected to make immediate Payment and those who may have unsettled Accounts, are requested to furnish them for settlement.

Charlotte Town, December 8th 1821

FOR SALE,

AT the House lately occupied by Capt. Campbell, and formerly by Mr. Ewen Cameron, the following Articles cheap for Cash,

- Best Cognac Brandy,
- Hollands Geneva,
- Jamaica Spirits,
- Bottled Ale and Porter,
- Souchong Teas.
- Loaf Sugar, &c. &c.

JOHN J. JAMES.

Charlotte-Town January 22d 1822.

The subscrib,
Having erected a Forge
Blacksmithing,

and employed an excellent workman from Glasgow, he solicits the favours of his friends and the Public. They may rely upon the work being done with neatness and dispatch. He begs also to inform them, that he has received his Licence for the ensuing year.

Watchmaking, Grainers, Shop-keeping &c attended to as usual.

He requests all persons indebted to make immediate payment to save trouble.

John Jury.

POOR QUALITY ORIGINAL



[Ss. 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 Ninth day of April, inst. I have thought fit further to prorogue the General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same, until Tuesday the Thirty-first day of December next, of which all persons concerned are requested 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 6th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two and in the Third year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. Carmichael, Colonial Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

FOR QUEBEC,

The fast sailing *Shallop* MARY,

fermin Blanchard, Master,
in the course of June next, pro-
vided Twenty passengers should offer-

For further particulars apply to

RICHARD ROLLINGS,
J. N. Le PAGE, or

Grand Rustico, JAS. PETERS.
2d April 1892

Mrs. Hodge,

BEGS leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Charlotte-Town, and its vicinity, that she intends to open school on the 1st May next, when she will teach the following branches of education:

READING & WRITING,
ENGLISH GRAMMER,
ARITHMETIC,
WHOLE SEAM, and SAMPLER,
FLOWERING and WORSTED
WORK.

She has a sufficient number offer, she also proposes to teach the Dressmaking; and, from her long experience in the above line, she flatters herself to be able to give satisfaction.

Terms will be made known to those who may be pleased to call at the house lately occupied by Capt. Spratt. Charlotte-Town, 19th March, 1892.

To be Let,

On the 15th inst. for the term of three years, A FARM at MURRY HARBOUR, now in the possession of Mrs. Penny, CONTAINING 300 acres of Land, 40 acres of which is cleared. There is an excellent House and Barn on the premises, and a small stock of Cattle: for further particulars apply to Mrs. Penny at Murry Harbour, or the subscriber Charlotte-Town.
Feb. 15th 1892 THOMAS OWEN.

Mr. Editor,

I take up my pen to conclude my observations upon the address to the frequenters of Theatres. The language of the Drama is found fault with; the same remark made in answer to the adornment of vice applies to this language; the raging *Tyrant*; the *empathioned Lover*; the heroic *Combatant*, or the pale *Villain*, must use such language as it may naturally be supposed their momentary passions would suggest; and the use of that language constitutes one part of the novel of the piece, because it practically shews us the bad consequences of allowing passions to govern us:—*Macbeth* is a *Murderer*; does his performance incite us to the desire of committing murder, or, on the contrary, do we not feel horror at his appearance? Does not the courageous, the generous *Rollo*, awaken in our breast an elevated, an amiable sympathy? Do we not regard the false *Stukely* with detestation,—the adulation of *Macsyrophant*,—the plausibility of *Lofty* or the hypocrisy of *Joseph Surface* with indignant contempt? How then can it be said, that the Theatre is a great corrupter of the morals of men; would it be sinful to read Books either in the shape of dialogues or otherwise, describing the various modes of practising or imposing on our feelings—our weaknesses? If so—what becomes of the Books of Proverbs and Ecclesiastes?—Epic poetry is generally allowed to convey strong and forcible imagery; but dramatic poetry, according to Aristotle, is superior to epic, particularly in action, for in the drama, the persons themselves are introduced; every thing is transacted in our sight, and our eyes and ears are once are gratified; besides the action in the drama is much more compendious than in the Epic; it takes up less time, and excites in the mind more rapid commotions. I deny that the Theatre gives the mind a light or a vain turn, or that it unfit it for rational or pious exercises; I address myself to people of common sense and education, and I maintain that if the Stage contributes to refine our susceptibility, as already described, with regard to the actions of man—it must in a proportionable degree enlarge our reflections—and elevate our ideas as regard the properties of the *Deity*:—Why do the peal of Bells, why do the Organ and Choir precede our Sabbath supplications? Why does the invocation open the Chapter of the Epic poem, or the Sermon of the Divine? Surely the preparatory refinement and elevation of the mind, is the object sought to be effected. What is the practical part of the Gospel but the most refined system of morality? The word “diversion” is constantly used in the Essay; it shews that the author is either very disingenuous,

or very ignorant:—*diversion and entertainment* are nearly as different as *true religion and hypocrisy*. I deny that the Theatre gives the softer sex either an air of boldness, or confidence; it may have the effect with *Barn Door Stollers*; but, in *decent life* he performers scientifically and mechanically support their characters on the boards, and return to their walk and station in society with generally speaking a peculiar delicacy and ease of manners. “The Theatre,” says the *Essay*, “breaks in upon family order, and creates expence.” The hours of the Theatre are as regular as those of any other public meeting, and the expence is less than that of any other public entertainment of equal magnitude in point of establishment: we don't usually go every night to the Theatre, and “there is a time for mirth.” We do not enter into drinking or gaming there, or, which is probably much worse, into that scandal, hypocrisy and uncharitableness which too frequently hovers over the lazy fire side.

The pieces which have been performed at the Charlotte-Town Theatre (such as it is) are divested of those exceptionable passages with which the Drama of the last Century too much abounded; the historical character and costume, are very fairly kept in view there: the action is not extravagant and the accent and pronunciation are each day improving; attention and encouragement would soon render that little stage a great public object, particularly to youth: the juvenile Theatres in London and elsewhere, have always met the support of the greatest men, and brought out our best Divine, Advocates, and statesmen. Dramatic study is intimately connected with the past, the present and the future life.—Whatever contributes to ease of manners, grateful action, and eloquence of address and delivery, should be supported by every well wisher to this island; If we were to nip those accomplishments in the bud, we must be indebted to other Countries for proficients in the liberal professions, for whom our dull and dispirited progeny might use, as servants the *Hoe* and the *Axe*.—The performers of the Charlotte Town Theatre have sedulously avoided reflection or attacks on the Character of any Class, Sect or individual; I shall pursue their plan, (veiling my eyes from a fruitful field of stricture, in that respect)—recommending it nevertheless to the selection of the *Essay* in question, that his future productions, if he offers any, shall not “deal damnation round the land,” or enthusiastically denounce a profession which is each day deservedly gaining ground in the esteem and reputation of the civilized world.

Ne plus ultra crepidem.
Yours, &c. AN ACROS.

OF ALLEGIANCE.]
I will swear
and bear true
fidelity King George
HELP ME GOD.

ABLE'S OATH.]
I will truly serve our
the King in the
or the District of

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SO HELP YOU GOD.
TIFICATE.]

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December 8th 1821

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JOHN W. JAMES.
January 22d 1822.

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John Jury.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday, Feb. 5.
OPENING OF THE SESSION.

This day Parliament assembled pursuant to the last prerogative. His Majesty came to the house about two o'clock, in the usual state, and having taken his seat on the throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was ordered to summon the Commons. The SPEAKER of the House of Commons soon after appeared at the bar, and his Majesty read the following Speech;—

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I have the satisfaction of informing you that I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"It is impossible for me not to feel deeply interested in any event that may have a tendency to disturb the peace of Europe. My endeavours have therefore been directed, in conjunction with my allies, to the settlement of the differences which had unfortunately arisen between the Court of St. Petersburg and the Ottoman Porte, and I have reason to entertain hopes that these differences will be satisfactorily adjusted.

"In my late visit to Ireland, I derived the most sincere gratification from the loyalty and attachment manifested by all classes of my subjects. With this impression, it must be matter of the deepest concern to me that a spirit of outrage, which has led to daring and systematic violations of the law, has arisen, and still prevails in some parts of the country.

"I am determined to use all the means in my power for the protection of persons and property of my loyal and peaceable subjects; and it will be for your immediate consideration whether the existing laws are sufficient for this purpose.

"Notwithstanding this serious interruption of public tranquillity, I have the satisfaction of believing that my presence in Ireland has been productive of very beneficial effects; and all descriptions of my people may confidently rely upon the just and equal administration of the laws, and upon my paternal solicitude for their welfare.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"It is very gratifying to me to be able to inform you, that during the last year the revenue has exceeded that of the preceding, and appears to be in a course of progressive improvement.

"I have directed the estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy which the circumstances of the country will permit; and it will be satisfactory to you to learn, that I have been able to make a large reduction in our annual expenditure, particularly in our naval and military establishments.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have the greatest pleasure in acquainting you that a considerable improvement has taken place in the course of the last year in the commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, and that I can now state them to be, in their

important branches in a very flourishing condition.

"I must at the same time deeply regret the depressed state of the agricultural interest.

"The condition of an interest so essentially connected with the prosperity of the country will, of course, attract your early attention; and I have the fullest reliance on your wisdom in the consideration of this important subject.

"I am persuaded that in whatever measures you may adopt, you will bear constantly in mind, that in the maintenance of our public credit all the best interests of this kingdom are equally involved; and that it is by a steady adherence to that principle that we have attained, and can only expect to preserve, our high station amongst the nations of the world."

FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

FEBRUARY 4.—Nothing can be more melancholy than the accounts daily received from the South of Ireland. The disorders of that unhappy country, so far from approaching to any thing like a cure, or even an intermission, rage with more virulence than ever, and begin at length to assume the face of open rebellion. Many engagements have actually taken place between his Majesty's troops and the insurgents, several rounds of shot have been fired on both sides, and a military attack has been encountered by a military resistance. On one occasion, the insurgents were so numerous and strongly posted, that it was not deemed advisable by the King's troops to attack them. On another an attack was commenced, which proved not altogether successful in the result.

Such being the circumstances of the case, it is well to consider shortly what is to be done; what line of policy is most prudent, and best adapted to the present occasion. One county has already been proclaimed, that is to say put under martial law, and exposed to all the terrible provisions of the Insurrection Act. The gaols are so crowded with prisoners, that they are no longer able to contain additional numbers; and troops are employed in every town to perform a kind of garrison duty, in order to prevent their escape. Such being the state of things, the question occurs, what is to be done? Is the Insurrection Act to be renewed? Are stronger measures to be resorted to? Is Ireland again to be put under military discipline, and a system of extraordinary measures. Undoubtedly there is nothing in the character of these extraordinary measures to recommend their adoption upon their own merits. It has been well observed, by a late writer that during the last fifty years, it had been the constant effort of successive administrations in Ireland, to relieve themselves and the country from the system of extraordinary measures, by which the kingdom had been governed during the two preceding centuries. Experience had taught the true character of this system. If it put down the evil for the present, it cherished its re-appearance with increased malignity for the future.

It put out the fire by kicking about the brands. It repressed the disturbance for the time, but provoked retaliating passions, which afterwards broke out with increased outrages. It is the character of a free government and of fixed constitutional laws, that such a government should operate more by its influence than its power; and that being recognized by every one as a system of equal protection, it should command obedience, more from feelings of general prudence and common interest, than under terror and intimidation. It is contrary to all principle, to hold forth the law, to a whole people, as an angry and vindictive avenger, instead of a benevolent and paternal protector.

We have always been disposed to think that the late courses which Ministers have pursued in governing Ireland, has been wise and judicious; though perhaps, under present circumstances, stronger measures must be taken.

Undoubtedly there are grievances of a malignant kind in Ireland; they are evils of an old standing, not easily to be removed, which have entwined themselves in the growth of the country, and gained vigour from her increase. Religious differences are the main cause of the unhappy state of Ireland; they are perpetually operating to destroy the harmony of families the temper of individuals and the peace of the State. The Protestants and Roman Catholics consider themselves as arrayed under opposite standards, civil and religious; they regard each other as enemies political and spiritual; and from the prevalence of the darkest bigotry and superstition, it is next to impossible to assuage these ever operating causes of discontent and animosity. But many of the political grievances in Ireland are much mistaken in England. Tithes and taxes are represented and put foremost in the list of oppression.

There is undoubtedly an outcry against tithes and taxes; but the former were paid nearly a thousand years ago; and even one hundred years ago were much heavier than at present. About fifty or sixty years since the agistment tithe is abolished by the Irish Parliament; and, at present, no tithe is paid of calves, lambs, pigs, or any other live stock; a tithe which was formerly levied on men's. Further, the titheable articles are corn, potatoes and hay, and are valued, as far as our information goes, at any thing like their full value. Yet it is desirable that the clergy were otherwise paid in Ireland, though certainly not in England; for tithe is an implicit tax; the source of incalculable distress to the conscientious minister, and incessant vexation to the people. With regard to government taxes, the Irish husbandmen pay none directly; and the few indirect taxes fall, but with one exception, upon luxuries. In former times indeed, if our reading be not incorrect, the poor Irish were subject in the meanest hovel to hearth-money. Down to the reign of our late sovereign George III. his galling and slavish tax continued, but was abolished

under his benevolent administration the most comfortable no more than I bute one still they think fit the farmers the small one cepted.

Whatever Ireland, and the destruction, the imputed with taxation. It tem of absent which have an unhappy state stitution of the ing factors for holders.

INSURRECTION

It will be for paper, that Martial law for renew Ireland; and ments of that ment with a p happy distur Two questions this head, nam ed enactments and is there an sity for recurr public liberty period?

As regards it cannot be suired only of the public a state of civil Government n Martial Law. This statute of Ireland, not protection of l securities for criminal justice ments of this tively taken av jury in the first a bill against the petty jury, as much as all to be brought trates (not less sentence, may years. It can a most tremen effect is not m ral character. In England, th of large prop ing, of the m ters; with the which necessar ners, to the a But in Ireland teeship the g magistrates are and factors of tors, or in the only. Under peril of this e fairly much formidable po unsuitable hab is the true ch requires no m

under his beneficent reign. At this day the most comfortable farm-houses (having no more than six windows) do not contribute one shilling to the state, nor, unless they think fit to use tobacco or liquor, do the farmers even pay an indirect tax; the small one on shoe-leather alone excepted.

Whatever therefore, be the evils of Ireland, and the causes of her misery and distraction, they cannot, we think, be imputed with any fairness to tithe and taxation. It is unquestionably the system of absenteeism and non-residence, which have reduced her to her present unhappy state. Add to this, the substitution of the middlemen, and the grasping factors for a native gentry and landholders.

INSURRECTION ACT. FEBRUARY II.

It will be found in another part of our paper, that Ministers have brought in a law for renewing the Insurrection Act in Ireland; and for arming by the enactments of that statute, the Irish Government with a power to extinguish the unhappy disturbances in that country. Two questions are chiefly important upon this head, namely,—what are the detailed enactments of the Insurrection Act; and is there an actual and extreme necessity for recurring to this suspension of public liberty (in Ireland) at the present period?

As regards the first of these questions, it cannot be denied that this is an Act suited only to the extreme peril of the public safety; only suited to such a state of circumstances, as leaves to Government no choice between a General Martial Law, and an Insurrection Act. This statute in fact, puts the peasantry of Ireland, not indeed out of the ordinary protection of law, but out of the ordinary securities for the due administration of criminal justice. By one of the enactments of this Act, the trial by jury is entirely taken away; not only by the grand jury in the first instance, as to the finding a bill against the party accused, but by the petty jury, or jury upon the trial; inasmuch as all persons apprehended are to be brought before a bench of Magistrates (not less than three), and upon their sentence, may be transported for seven years. It cannot be denied, that this is a most tremendous power, and that its effect is not much qualified by the general character of the Irish magistracy. In England, the local magistracy are men of large property, and generally speaking, of the most unexceptionable characters; with the education and the habits which necessarily belong in English manners, to the aristocracy of the country. But in Ireland, from the effect of absenteeism the greater portion of the local magistrates are middle-men, the stewards and factors of the nonresident proprietors, or in the best cases, their tenants only. Under such circumstances, the peril of this extraordinary trust is necessarily much aggravated. It is most formidable power committed to men of unsuitable habits and education. This is the true character of the Act, and it requires no more words to prove, that

such a statute ought not to be passed unless in the extreme danger of Government and property.

The next question therefore, is—does this extreme danger exist? and the debate on Thursday and Friday had no other object than to establish, that the condition of Ireland is thus perilous; and that if his Majesty's protestant subjects are to continue to live in Ireland, this Act must be conceded. It appears by the representation of the Irish magistracy to the Lord Lieutenant, that the spirit of insurrection is not confined to the counties of Cork and Limerick, but extends to almost every county in Ireland except those of Wicklow and Louth. It is stated in all these concurrent memorials, that there is general spirit of combination against the payments of rents, and the collections of tithes; the rents, indeed, being enormously beyond the value of the lands, and the tithes being collected in a manner still more objectionable than their rate. The truth is, that the clergy are less to be blamed for this than the avaricious factors and middle-men, who having themselves hired the lands at low rents, but subletting them in small patches at four and five guineas an acre, have established a system of tenantry which renders it impossible for the resident clergyman, (even where he is resident,) to collect his tithes in any mode than by a proctor. It is easier to blame this practice than to indicate any adequate remedy; for the clergy have unquestionably the same right to their tithes, which the proprietors have to their rents; and it will be equally an invasion of the laws of property to interfere with the mode of collection, as to interfere with the mode of collecting by the landlords. It must however be conceded, that there is a state of things which requires us to dispense with ordinary rules, and to do at least something, were we cannot do all. Mr. Hume talks against all principle when he talks of a parliamentary inquiry into tithes, &c. He might equally give notice of a parliamentary inquiry into rents, and bring in a law to compel landlords to accept of one pound an acre, instead of three. All things of this nature are fundamental, and as little admit of any alteration, as the hereditary right of the Crown, and the privileges and constitutional functions of the lords and Commons.

The correction of these abuses admits of no remedy but that of manners, and of the prudential considerations which must arise from the mischievous results of such a course. Such a mode of collection destroys the tree for the sake of the fruit. It ejects the poor tenant and throws him into those societies and fraternities, which most fatally and most excessively avenge the injuries which he receives. The land is deserted under the general panic; the middle-men loses, as he most richly deserves to lose, his extraordinary rent; and the proctor his tithes. Both are thus instructed by their own experience the sure results of extortion and oppression; whilst the general devastation of the country, and the de-

struction and insecurity of person and property, equally instruct the superior landlord, and the vicar or rector.

Such, unhappily is the condition of Ireland, and so hopeless of all immediate remedy is her state. It originates in a general condition, beginning in early times, and perpetuated by a system to be cured only by time. The Legislature does not possess the power of any remedy. It can do nothing but suppress the disturbances as they arise.

Declaration of Independence of the Spanish part of Santo Domingo.

The accounts in the American Papers of the Declaration of independence by the Spanish part of St. Domingo are fully confirmed. The Declaration is dated from the "City of St. Domingo, in the Spanish part of Haiti, Dec. 1, 1821, first year of independence." It is signed by Jose Nunez de Caceres, President, and Manuel Lopez de Umeres, Secretary, besides the names of six other individuals. It commences in the following style:

"No more submission—no more humiliation—no more obedience, to the caprice and levity of the Cabinet of Madrid.

ADVERTISEMENT.

JOHN FULTON,

BLACKSMITH, returns his sincere thanks to the Gentlemen and other inhabitants of Charlotte-Town and the Colony, for the liberal support he has received from them, in the line of his profession; and informs them that he has entered into co-partnership with JAMES THOMPSON, who has a general knowledge of his business, and has worked in most of the principal shops in Scotland, also a considerable time in Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick—has a thorough knowledge of Axe making, Horse Shoeing and Farriery in all its branches.—Ship work done in the shortest notice, &c.

Charlotte-Town, April 26, 1822.

N. B. All persons that have had smith work done at J. Fulton's shop in the last twelve months, are requested to make payment before the first of June, as no longer time will be given.

600 Acres of Land,

(More or less, as may suit Purchasers)

TO be DISPOSED OF on Lots 57 and 58, bounding on Orwell and Penette Rivers—For further particulars apply at this Office where the title may be seen—for terms apply to Samuel Nelson or Ewen Cameron, Esquires.

Notice.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of William Webster, sen. deceased, are requested to furnish the same duly attested to the Subscriber, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

MARY WEBSTER,
Administratrix.

April 9th, 1822.



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 Ninth day of April, inst I have thought fit further to prorogue the General Assembly of this Island, and I do hereby prorogue the same, until Tuesday the Thirty-first day of December next, of which all persons concerned are requested 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 6th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two and in the Third year of his Majesty's Reign

C. DOUGLASS SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. Carmichael, Colonial Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Office of the Judge of Probate,
28th February, 1822.

CAUTION.

IT having been represented to the Lieutenant Governor that several Marriages have lately taken place in the Country without License, I am commanded by His Excellency to publicly caution all persons against the like practices, as Letters of Administration will not be granted, in the usual manner, in cases where the Marriages cannot be fully proved to have taken place under License or by publishing of Banns.

ROBERT GRAY.

FOR QUEBEC,

The fast sailing Shallop MARY,

Fermin Blanchard, Master, in the course of June next, provided Twenty passengers should offer-- For further particulars apply to

RICHARD ROLLINGS,
J. N. Le PAGE, or

Grand Rustico, JAS. PETERS.
2d April, 1822.

Notice,

POWER of Attorney from PETER STEWART, of Woolwich, in the County of Kent, in the Kingdom of England, a Captain in the Royal Artillery, to William Waller, of Charlotte-Town, was duly Registered on the sixteenth day of March 1822. Book 28, folio 217.

NOTICE.

POWER of Attorney from MARGARET PENELOPE STEWART, of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, and Kingdom of England, to William Waller of Charlotte-Town, was duly registered on the 3d day of April 1822. Book 28, folio 281.

600 Acres of Land,

(More or less, as may suit Purchasers)

TO be DISPOSED OF on Lots 57 and 58, bounding on Orwell and Penette Rivers—For further particulars apply at this Office where the same may be seen—for terms apply to Samuel Nelson or Ewen Cameron, Esquires.

TO BE LET.

For the Term of Four Years from the First of May, instant,

THAT well known Inn, called the Cross Keys, situated in Queen Street, Charlotte-Town, and one of the very best Stands for any kind of business.

The Premises contain sufficient Room for carrying on extensively in the Public line; and also separate Apartments, which were lately let to Mr. Towan, for £20, currency per Annum.

For particulars enquire of Mr. Down, on the Premises, or at the Office of Mr. Binn, Attorney.

Charlotte Town, April 10, 1822.

W. Curtis,

BEGS leave to pay his humble tribute of thanks to those Gentlemen who have favoured him with patronage in his profession, and solicits a continuation of their (and the public's) favours.

TERMS.

For land surveying per day 20 15 0
Leveling for Water Works } 1 3 4
Canals, or irrigation, &c. }
Superintending the laying out } 1 3 4
pleasure Grounds, or irrigating }
April 26, 1822.

Notice.

ALL Persons having claims against the Subscriber, are requested to bring the same forward, forthwith for adjustment, and all those who are indebted to make immediate payment to

ARCHD. CAMPBELL,
R. N.

Charlotte-Town, April 26th 1822.

Notice

PERSONS indebted for Wharfage are requested to make immediate payment, or legal measures will be resorted to recover the same.

The Subscriber also requests those Persons indebted to himself to make immediate payment.

JAMES GIBSON.

March 25th, 1822.

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late ALEXANDER CAMERON, late of Lot 16 deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Six Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

David Murray, } Extrs.
John Kier. }

Prince-Town, April 12th 1822.

LONDON,

March 25.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mercurii 20. die Martii, 1822.

A Petition of the Merchants, Ship Owners, and others, interested in the Trade of Canada, resident in Glasgow, was presented, and read; setting forth, That the Provinces of Canada have hitherto afforded an extensive market for British manufactures and West-India produce; that their means of paying for such merchandize consists of the indigenous produce, and the grain and flour for the country; that the two Provinces are at the present time largely indebted to the United Kingdom; that grievous and impolitic restrictions oppress their agriculture, and interfere with their trade, thereby preventing not only the Canada debtors from keeping faith with their Creditors in the United Kingdom, but also reducing the inhabitants in general to a state of great distress; that the Petitioners, from the nature of their connexion with the Canadas, largely participate in the effects of these grievous and impolitical restrictions, and the Canadian Correspondents of the Petitioners have strongly impressed upon them, that in the present state of affairs they cannot receive payment of the debts due to them by the growers of the produce, and in consequence are not in a condition to make remittances on account of the debt which they owe in this country; the Petitioners therefore, entreat the House to take their distress early into consideration, and to grant to them such relief as in their wisdom the urgency and hardship of the case may require.

Yesterday a Court of directors was held at the East-India House, when the Right Hon. George Canning was appointed Governor-General of Bengal.

IRELAND.—The sixteen capital convicts condemned to death by the Spiritual Commission for the County of Cork, whose sentences have not yet been executed, have been respited. We trust that this merciful dispensation will produce a beneficial effect upon the minds of the misguided peasantry. There is still no general surrender of arms; and therefore, though the outrages have greatly diminished, either from the terror of the Insurrection Act, or from the necessary attention which the peasantry must give at this season of the year to the cultivation of the land, no reliance can be placed on the present state of comparative tranquility.—At the Special Session, on the 22d inst. James Regan, was convicted of an offence under the Insurrection Act, and several other prisoners were acquitted.

The proceedings of the West-India Planters and Merchants at their Meeting on Friday, and the Petition they have prepared for signature on the subject of American Intercourse, afford no additional testimony to the wisdom of those measures which Government is said to have in contemplation with respect to the Colonial trade; they only prove that a number of persons connected with that trade suppose the plan beneficial to their interests, or at any rate are willing, under present difficulties, that the experiment should be tried. It is a matter of course that this part of the community should come forward to promote a measure adopted in deference to their complaints, and with a view to their particular advantage. It is also natural that these gentlemen should wave any minute or anxious consideration of the manner in which other classes, or the state in general, may be affected by the proposed line of policy. Their business, according to the practice of the world, is to urge the point by all means in their power, and leave others to find out their own dangers, and guard their interests, if they can.

The question to be considered by Parliament when deliberating on the projected measures will be, what proportion the benefit to be reaped by the West-India Planters will bear to the injury inflicted on other parts of the community, and on the nation in general. Now, on these points it will certainly be prudent to receive other representations than those of the West-India Merchants and Planters, who are naturally disposed to entertain too sanguine expectations from the charge of policy intended for their relief, and who will be the last to perceive or assist the public in discovering the amount of evil that may be entailed by it upon the country and its dependencies. If the ship-owners and merchants of Great-Britain, and the people of her N. American Colonies are considered as interested parties, it is at least fit that their voices should be listened to on this subject, in opposition to those of persons not less interested, and Parliament will strike a balance between the conflicting statements. But in forming their conclusion, they will recollect that they are not merely trying a cause between colony and colony, between the claims of one trade and another; there is a great and paramount interest which imperiously demands attention, the interest of England herself as a Maritime State. Whether Britain shall yield up those commercial laws which may almost be deemed the charter of her naval ascendancy, abandoning, at this season of peace, one of the fairest sources of that strength so necessary to her welfare and independence, is a question not to be decided solely upon the opposing representations of two or more agricultural or mercantile communities, however important and respectable. Let the parties be fairly heard; let every reasonable allowance, be made for zeal, for interest, for the workings of hope and fear on either side; but even if the claims be in other respects equally bal-

anced, those ought to predominate in the end which shall be found manifestly coinciding with the surest and most approved national policy.

The West-India Petitioners encourage one another to strengthen the hands of Government; we also are anxious that they should be strengthened for all purposes which a wise and considerate Government can be desirous of accomplishing, but those who are called upon to assist in this office should be certain that the hands are stretched out to save and not to destroy.—At all events, if it be a work of charity to strengthen the hands of our rulers, it is a labour not less laudable to open their eyes.

MARCH 28.—We received this morning the Paris Papers of Monday, which gave an account of the discovery of two conspiracies—one for a general rising in Poland, to shake off the Russian domination, and the other at La Rochelle, against the Bourbon dynasty. We have extracted the particulars from the *Gazette de France*, which it is proper to observe is the only Journal that contains the information. The Greeks appear to have fixed the basis of their union under one Government, and it is stated that Deputies from the Peloponessus are to be sent to the different Courts of Europe and the United States, to obtain a recognition of their independence.

There is a talk of a revolutionary attempt meditated at La Rochelle, which has completely failed. Several Sous-Officers of the 45th Regiment, who arrived recently in that town, had formed the plan of hoisting the tricoloured flag on the 21st March, but on the morning of the 19th, one of the conspirators discovered the plot, and 11 Sous-Officers were arrested in their barracks. According to these disclosures it was determined that most of the Officers of the regiment should be put to death, as well as the principal civil and military authorities. It was proposed at the same time to seize the arsenal, where there are thirty thousand muskets and a quantity of munitions.

According to the news from Greece received at Marseilles on the 16th of March, the congress of the Peloponessus has resolved, that Representatives shall be sent to the different Courts of Europe to obtain a recognition of the independence of Greece. Men distinguished by their talents and their patriotism, will be chosen to fill those important functions. Political negotiations will be opened between the United States of North-America and the independent Islands of the Archipelago. It is affirmed that the American frigate *Caroline*, which entered the port of Trieste on the 14th February, is bound for Hydra; it has on board arms and ammunition. The Greek Deputies to be sent to the Congress at Washington will embark for North-America on board this vessel.

It has been so often stated, that all differences were settled, and that there would be no war, that a fresh positive declaration to the same effect is not cal-

culated to give the greatest possi-
surance. We have constantly asserted that nothing was decided with respect to these differences; and, in fact the complexion of affairs has hitherto been altogether of a warlike nature. But great efforts have certainly been lately made, both by England and Austria, to prevent Russia from availing herself of the present favourable conjuncture for carrying the designs of Catharine into complete execution; and though nothing can be more hazardous than, in a case like this, were national feeling, national policy, and strong interests, are in question, to predicate of such a Personage as the Emperor Alexander, what course he will follow, we think it incumbent on us to say, that there is at least some ground for believing the negotiations now carrying on at Vienna may end in a peaceable arrangement. We wish, at the same time, to have it understood, in order that no one may be misled by us on so important a subject, that we give no opinion. All we can say is, that the high Parties appear no more disposed to reconciliation than they have appeared at any former time.

We lament to observe, from the accounts in the Bury and Madstone papers, that the spirit of outrage which has been manifested against agricultural machinery is not yet subdued. The Calendar for the Norfolk Assizes, which commenced on Saturday, contains the names of 11 prisoners, charged with acts of destruction, originating in that violent hostility to mechanical inventions, which so frequently bursts forth when employment for the working classes is scarce, or inadequately required.

MARCH 26.—By the French papers of Friday, we find affairs proceeding with our neighbours much the same as they do with us; that is to say, that within the walls of the Legislature a great outcry is made against the necessary expenses of Government, whilst on the Exchange public credit presents a most favourable aspect, and Stocks continue at an unprecedented elevation. The closing price of the *Rentes* on Thursday last was 89. 64.; and this leads us to make some reflections on the fluctuating prices of this Stock, from its first institution to the present time. It first received its present name and constitution by the law of 1802, being founded on the *Tiers Consolidé* of the Directory. The price first quoted under the title of *Cinq pour Cent*, was on the 30th of May, 1802, when it was at 55. 60. From that time it continued to rise until May 13, 1808, when it attained the rate of 88. 5. including the *Dividend*. It is remarkable, that this "most palmy state" of credit under Buonaparte immediately preceded his unprincipled attack on Spain, in the month of June, 1802. From the moment, notwithstanding all his subsequent victories, credit had received a fatal blow.

April 3.
Paris Papers announce, on the authority of *The Nantes Journal*, that 25 Officers of different ranks have been arrested at

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consequence of the information given by some of their associates in the plot. No further circumstances have yet transpired to determine its extent or its precise objects. The Articles of the Budget continued on Thursday to form the subjects of discussion by the Chamber of Deputies, and gave rise to the usual bursts of intemperence between the opposing parties. Gen. Girard took occasion, in the course of his speech, to eulogize the military administration of Marshal St. Cyr, and to reproach the Ministers with the practical abandonment of the law of recalling the veterans of the Imperial Army to activity, under the form of an Army of Reserve.

We learn from authority in which we place confidence, that the Return of the Revenue, up to Saturday night, exhibits an increase of £450,000 over the corresponding period of last year.

On Wednesday, a Supplement to the London Gazette was published, containing a dispatch from Lieut. Col. Maxwell of the Company service, of an attack upon the Maharao Kishore Sing of Kotah near Mongroole, in the East Indies, on the 1st October, 1821; which ended in the immediate defeat of the enemy, the capture of his camp, guns, and baggage. Lieut. Rade and Adj. Clarke, 4th light cavalry, were killed, and Major Ridge severely wounded.—The British loss was altogether 7 killed and 21 wounded.

Important treaty between this Country and Denmark.

"It is confidently stated in the higher political circles, that a treaty has been, or is about to be concluded between this country and Denmark, by which the important fortress of the Sound is to be garrisoned by British troops, as soon as the first gun shall be fired by Russia against Turkey! If this account be correct, and of which we have no doubt, although we did not obtain it direct from an official source, it is of the highest importance, as Russia and her allies the Prussians, will be thus prevented from sending even a boat through the Sound. This Treaty adds much credit to the diplomatic talents of our noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs; and may account for our sending the Order of the Garter to the King of Denmark."

The Reports alluded to in the article from Denmark are those that have been circulated both on the Continent and England, respecting a projected matrimonial alliance "between a royal widower and the Crown Princess of Denmark." What can be in this case, every member of society, or to render it necessary to re-assure peaceful citizens of its falsehood, we cannot very easily divine. One would suppose, from the terror of the Danish editor, that the mission of Sir George Naylor, to carry abroad an innocent ribbon, and to return with perhaps as harmless a portrait, was as formidable to the inhabitants of Denmark as Lord Nelson's fleet, which broke up the Northern Confederacy, or the expedition of 1807, which laid their capital in ashes.—*Times*.

April 5.—The News from Turkey (which, however colored or exaggerated is decidedly indicative of war) has produced a great sensation in Paris; but whether the Funds have fallen so low on Tuesday as was announced yesterday, these papers do not decide: noting can, however, be more probable. And here, without denying the difficulty of forming correct opinions upon the probable conduct and policy of a Cabinet so capricious and barbarous as that of Turkey, it is impossible not to smile at the affected air of authority with which the *Courier* has, from time to time, announced the most contrary results. Its unpleasant task, at present, is to be mysterious, and to tell only one half the truth. We may as well observe here that by the accounts from Trieste, the report of the naval victory of the Greeks appears to be authentic. They are really a fine people, or at least possess all the germ of a fine people, and admirably expose the futility of the interested calumny and aspersions with which they have been assailed. We refer, for some additional information on foreign news, to our Stock-Exchange article. The following are a few brief extracts from the Journals to which we have been alluding:

FRANKFORT, March 27.—To day the mystery which for these two last days has produced so great an affect upon 'Change begins to clear up. Couriers, who arrived from Vienna on Monday, were bearers of the important news, that in a declaration addressed to the ministers of Austria and England, the Porte has refused to consent to the acceptance of many essential points demanded by Russia. The nomination of the two Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia is one of the conditions refused by the Porte. It is even announced that all the negotiations have been provisionally interrupted at Constantinople by the tenor of this communication from the Russ EMPEROR.

PARIS, April 2.—According to the Gazette of Augsburg, the news from Constantinople, which came to the 3d of March, is of a nature to produce a belief that the SULTAN will take a violent part and determine upon hostilities. The death of ALI PACHA, and the birth of a son to the SULTAN, have so exalted the Turks, that it is impossible to calculate upon the effects of their high Spirits. According to the same Journal, the merchants of Vienna have received letters which announce the arrival of a Courier from Constantinople, charged with a negative answer, full of arrogance, to the Notes of the mediating powers.

This news gives some consistency to the reports which have been circulated at Paris since Saturday, relative to the movements of the Russian Armies, which seem to form a prelude to approaching hostilities.

All these reports have produced a great sensation on 'Change to day, and the Funds have, it is thought been encreased by considerable sales on account of German Bankers.—*Constitutionnel*.

It is very extraordinary, as well as deplorable, that neither the insurrection Act (which has been executed with such distinguished vigour in the county of Limerick), nor the examples which have been made by the Judges of the Commission and Assize, appear to have had any influence in checking the progress of the Whiteboys in Limerick. Since last December, nearly thirty individuals have been executed; double that number have been convicted; and, perhaps, fifty or sixty transported under the insurrection Act. Besides, this county is filled with troops, and the Magistrates appear to be particularly active: yet, a perusal of the last Limerick Papers will leave the same impression on the mind, which those of four months ago had produced. *Dublin Evening Post April 3.*

IRELAND.

COUNTY OF CORK.

On Sunday night the 24th instant, three houses on the lands of Shinnah, parish of Kilbrogan, Brandon, were attacked by some armed men, who beat the inhabitants of the two houses in a most inhumane manner, and swore them to give up their farms. They are proceeding to attack the inhabitants of the third house in the same way, but the owners called out they would cut down the first man that entered.

The cause assigned for this outrage was, that these people had just taken possession of a farm, from Mr. William Banfield, and because they would not comply with a notice, containing most dreadful threats, which had been sent them a few days before. On the same night, and with a similar intent an attack was made at Gurteen, within a mile of Bandon, on one Burchill, a tenant of Colonel Hewitt, to whom they administered an oath, and held out violent threats, if he did not leave the farm in a few days.

The Criminal Calendar of persons for trial at the ensuing Assizes of Cork already amounts to the enormous, and we believe, unprecedented, number, of Three Hundred and Fifty.

JOHN FULTON,

BLACKSMITH, returns his sincere thanks to the Gentlemen and other inhabitants of Charlotte Town and the Colony, for the liberal support he has received from them, in the line of his profession; and informs them that he has entered into co-partnership with JAMES THOMPSON, who has a general knowledge of his business, and has worked in most of the principal shops in Scotland, also a considerable time in Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick—has a thorough knowledge of Axe making, Horse Shoeing and Farriery in all its branches.—Ship work done in the shortest notice, &c.

Charlotte-Town, April 26, 1822.

N. B. All persons that have had smith work done at J. Fulton's shop in the last twelve months, are requested to make payment before the first of June, as no longer time will be given.

Charlotte-Town,
SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1822.

The latest intelligence from England brought by the last packet, via Pictou, is to the 28th March. By the late arrivals at this town we have been favoured with London papers to the 5th ult.—

Up to the latest dates hostilities had not commenced between Turkey and Russia, but it is stated that war was inevitable.

Accounts from France state the political situation of that country to be little short of anarchy and rebellion. The "rancour which distinguished itself in the conflicting debates of the Chamber of Deputies on the 30th March, threaten the most fatal consequences to her repose."

Custom House,

ENTERED

April 29, Brig Sceptre, Pearson, London,
May 2d, Schr. A. live, Lavache, Pictou,
—3d, Brig John Wall, Bristol—Passenger Mr. Blatch,
—Schr. Gain, St. Johns, Nfd.
—4th, — Felicity, Oats, do.
—6th, — Two Brothers, Mureau, Arichat,
—7th, Brig Carron, S. ort, London—Passengers Mrs. Short, Mr. J. Brecken, Sen. Mr. J. Brecken, Jun. Mr. Cotes & Son.
—8th Schr. Union, Sutherland, St. Johns, Nfd.
—9th, Snow Relief, Dodd, Liverpool—Passenger Mr. James Reilly.

CLEARED,

April 28th Schr. Success Chessong, St. Johns, Nfd.
—20th, — Revenge, Chessong Halifax,
—30th, — Charlotte, Ghevargie, Halifax,
—Mary Ann, Magher, Rhing,
May 3d, — Success, Coffin, St. Johns, Nfd.
— — Anna Maria, Ramsay, Bay Vert,
—4th, — Eliza, Burk, St. Johns, Nfd.
— — Felicity, Oats, do.
—6th, — Two Brothers, Mureau, do.
—7th, — Elizabeth, Davison, do.
—9th, — Liberty, Costin, Halifax,
— — Victory, Bouck, do.
—10th — Charlotte, Peters do.
—11th — Active, Lurach, St. Johns, Nfd.

Died:

On the 18th Jan. at Chatham (England) after a short but severe illness, in the 29th year of his age, Lieut. SAMUEL HOLLAND, late of the 49th Regt. eldest son of JOHN F. HOLLAND, Esqr. Barrack Master of this Island, and grand son of SAMUEL HOLLAND, Esqr. late Surveyor General of Lower Canada.

Never was there a more painful duty to perform than to announce the death of this worthy, excellent young man. From flattering letters, recently received from him on the subject of his health, his family and friends in this Country, were in the hope of seeing him by the first arrival from Europe; and were making a number of little nameless domestic arrangements and preparations for his reception, and, consequently, to them dreadful must have been the shock produced by his premature fate. We are no doubt children of uncertainty, nor ought we to be surprised at the daily memorials of mortality which are successively forced upon our observation; but the death of this gentleman was so sudden, and the mind so completely unprepared for it, that it required something more than the common philosophy allotted to man to resist the effect.

Dr Johnson with great feeling, says, "The loss of a friend upon whom the heart was fixed, and to whom every

"wish and endeavour tended, is a state of dreary desolation, in which the mind looks abroad impatient of itself, and finds nothing but emptiness and horror. The blameless life, the artless tenderness, the manly virtues, the modest resignation and quiet death, are remembered only to add value to the loss, to aggravate regret for what cannot be amended, and to deepen sorrow for what cannot be recalled. Other evils fortitude may repel, or hope may mitigate; but irreparable privation leaves nothing to exercise resolution or flatter expectation: the dead cannot return, and nothing is left us here but, languishment and grief."

Lieut. Holland entered the service, in the 49th foot, in the year 1809, and served with that regiment in all the arduous campaigns of upper Canada during the late American war. In the action at Chrystler's Farm, while gallantly leading on the Grenadier company of the regiment, at the time under his command, he received a severe wound in the head by a musket Ball, which, although not immediately attended with any serious consequence, brought on a train of the most distressing symptoms, and eventually, after much acute and protracted suffering, for upwards of eight years, induced an affection of his eyes, which terminated in the total destruction of one of them and the partial loss of the other.

In the autumn of last year, Mr. H. having spent some months here with his friends on leave of absence from the regiment, and finding, from the increased severity and intractable nature of his disorder, that there was but little probability of his ever again becoming an effective officer, returned to England in order to obtain an honourable retirement from the service. His loss of sight entitled him to a pension; but it appears, before he could be recommended for it, that it was deemed necessary he should be placed under treatment in an ophthalmic institution, and for this purpose he was sent to the medical depot at Chatham where shortly after his arrival, from some cause, which we have not as yet been able to ascertain, he was seized with active intestinal inflammation, and to which he unfortunately fell a victim after a confinement of only two days.

He was interred with military honors, on the 21st of the same month, in the Church-yard at Chatham, in the following order of procession:

A Company of the 71st Regt. in subdivisions.
Band of the 71st Regt.
Clergymen.
Pall Bearers, { THE BODY } Pall Bearers.
Lieut. Marines, { Lieut. of Marines,
Lieut. of the Guards } Lieut. of the Guards,
Lieut. of Engineers, } Lieut. of Engineers.
Soldiers as Bearers. } Soldiers as Bearers.
Mourners.
Officers of the Garrison, &c. &c.

The writer of this article knew the deceased well, and for many years had numbered him among his friends, and while he offers the tribute of sympathy to his deeply lamenting parents, mournfully pleasing sensation arises in assuring them, that the remembrance of their son's

amiable qualities, fascinating and affectionate disposition, will be remembered in the circle in which he moved, as long as there is a heart susceptible of feeling or a mind capable of distinguishing merit.

On the 28th of February last, at the Governor's House, at Greenwich, Admiral Sir JOHN BORLASE WARREN, K. B. K. C. and F. S. A. He was on a visit to Sir Richard KEATS, the Governor where he was taken ill, and died in a few days.

On the 24th February, at his house in Stratton Street, London, THOS. COUTTS Esqr. Banker. His will recites the nature and extent of his property, to the amount of £900,000.

It is confidently said that Mrs. Coutts intends without delay to settle £10,000 per annum on the Marchioness of Bute, the Countess of Guilford, and Lady Burdett.

Dancing Academy.

Mr. McLEAN,

MOST respectfully returns thanks to the ladies and Gentlemen of Charlotte-Town who have patronized him and begs leave to inform them that his first GENERAL PRACTISING will take place on Friday next (the 17th inst.) at the Ball Room, Wellington Hotel, at 8 o'clock. In order that the visitants may be select, Tickets of admission may be had at Mr. M'L's. lodgings, or at the Bar of the Hotel.

At 9 o'clock a General Ball.
C. Town, May 11.

Notice.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of William Webster, sen deceased, are requested to furnish the same duly attested to the Subscriber, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

MARY WEBSTER,
Administratrix.

April 9th, 1822.

FOR SALE,

AT the House lately occupied by Capt. Campbell, and formerly by Mr. Ewen Cameron, the following Articles cheap for Cash,

Best Cognac Brandy,
Hollands Geneva,
Jamaica Spirits,
Bottled Ale and Porter,
Souchong Teas.
Loaf Sugar, &c. &c.

JOHN W. JAMES.

Charlotte-Town January 22d 1822.

To be Let,

On the halves for the term of three years, A FARM at MURRY HARBOUR, now in the possession of Mrs. Penny, CONTAINING 300 acres of Land, 40 acres of which is cleared. There is an excellent House and Barn on the premises, and a small stock of Cattle: for further particulars apply to Mrs. Penny at Murry Harbour, or the subscriber at Charlotte-Town.

THOMAS OWEN.

Feb. 15th 1822.