

Nothing will be lost, and the measure will be to equalize the benefits of trade throughout the country, they ought and will be satisfied: in this view, it is a call upon their patriotism, which will not be disregarded. The effect upon the products which we receive from their Islands, in British vessels must be small indeed. Rum, sugar and molasses are the principal articles which we thus receive.—Their rum we can well dispense with; if there never should be another gallon imported into the country, it would be a favor to the nation. We now receive large quantities of sugar and molasses from the Havana, and some from other Islands than British; we formerly received considerable quantities of sugar from the East Indies and South America (Brazil)—we now obtain considerable quantities from the southern portion of the United States, and with suitable encouragement, a great proportion of our whole consumption could be obtained from that source.

It has been pretended by some, that the trade now carried on between this country and the British Islands, is not a profitable one; and we see calculations in some of our public papers, made, no doubt, by British merchants or British agents among us, to this effect. But why do they persevere in this trade if it be unprofitable? Why not permit others to participate in the loss? The suggestions on this head remind me of a circumstance mentioned respecting the first merchant in New-York who shipped flaxseed to the Irish market. On the return of this ship, he was asked how the article answered? Not at all was the reply, it was a ruinous business; but it was observed he soon loaded another vessel with the same article, and then another; still on the return of each, the story was—that the trade was most ruinous. His friends asked him why he persevered in such a losing trade? He replied, that he must do something to support his family. So those British merchants and agents, who complain that the colonial trade with this country is a losing one, get something to support their families; and what is more, greatly to benefit the English nation.

It may be asked, will not this measure aid in building up the neighbouring British Colonies on the continent of America? Sanguine calculations, I know, have been made by some English writers, on this subject; that large quantities of lumber are, and will continue to be, exported from the Canadian territory, by the St. Lawrence, including that which they receive from the United States by Lake Champlain, &c. there can be no doubt, and much valuable timber will be exported from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; but to suppose that any thing like an adequate supply for the British home market, and for the British West-India colonies can thus be obtained, is erroneous. The climate interposes an insurmountable obstacle to a regular supply. The St. Lawrence is closed by the ice from three to five months in each year. Not to detain the committee any longer, it does appear to me, that whether you consult the interest of your fellow citizens, or the honor of your country, this prohibitory bill ought to pass. If it be not done now, rely upon it, Sir, that a future Congress will, in defence of the rights and privileges of this nation, be obliged to adopt a similar measure, under circumstances more adverse than the present. I can only add a fervent supplication, that Congress may so decide on this, and on every other occasion, as will redound to the peace and prosperity of these United States!

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.  
Copy of Mr. Clark's Letter to Lord Cochrane and Mr. Francis Burdett.

MY LORD—At a very numerous meeting of the distressed inhabitants of the metropolis, held in Spa-fields, December 2, 1816, to petition the Commons House of Parliament for a reform in the Representation of the people, it was unanimously resolved, that your Lordship, accompanied by your Honorable Colleague, Sir Francis Burdett, be requested to present their petition, and support the same; another resolution was on the foregoing one formed, and passed without a dissenting voice, that your Lordship and the Hon. Baronet be respectfully solicited to attend the adjourned meeting in Spa-fields, on Monday the 10th of February, 1817, to communicate the reception the Hon. House of Commons gave their petition. If your Lordship will condescend

to return an answer of your intention to comply with the above requests, it will much oblige your Lordship's very humble and most obedient servant, W. M. CLARK. To Lord Cochrane's.

Lord Cochrane's answer.

(COPY.)

Palace-yard, Feb. 3, 1817.

SIR—I shall most willingly present the petition of the distressed inhabitants of London, and I will support the prayers of their petition for a radical reform of Parliament, and of all other abuses; I have to beg that you will be pleased to send it to me as early a date as possible, as I am about to proceed to Hampshire, (in which country I reside) to attend a meeting, to be held there on the 11th inst. to petition for reform. I am, Sir, your much obliged.

COCHRANE.

To Mr. Wm. Clark.

MR. HUNT—I request that the answer of Sir Francis Burdett be again stated; we must have every thing fair and above-board here—(Great applause, and cries of read.)

MR. CLARK—I have already stated, that no letter was sent in answer to mine from Sir Francis Burdett. The answer was communicated to me by a Gentleman who waited upon him, to learn the conduct he meant to adopt. Sir Francis said, he could not support a Petition embracing the principle of Universal Suffrage, or Election by Ballot; but if it recommended the Elective Franchise, as regarding Householders, he should support it, and no farther would he go.—(Murmurs of disapprobation.)

[Tandem Hunt then came forward and harangued the mob in a violent and intemperate speech of four columns long, about Parliamentary Reform. In the course of which his friend Sir Francis Burdett comes in for a share of abuse, for having deserted the cause of the Reformists.]

Thanks were then voted to Lord Cochrane, to Mr. Cobbet, (whom Hunt eulogised as his great teacher in politics,) for the eloquent and manly manner in which he had enlightened the minds of his fellow countrymen by his writings, during the last three months.

Mr. Hunt then asked, if it was wished that this meeting should be adjourned.—(Cries of yes.)

A resolution adjourning the meeting to this day six weeks was then put and carried.

Mr. Hunt then said that probably before that period a Bill would be passed to prevent their meeting and petitioning; if so, he should not attend; but he hoped every man would petition from his own house, and he would be the first.—(Cheers.)

The petition was then signed and taken to the House of Commons, and the crowd gradually dispersed.

Mr. Hunt, on quitting Merlin's Cave, remounted his tandem, with his servant, and took the direction by Cold Bath fields Prison, down Gray's Inn-lane, through the Eastern part of Oxford-street, then down Oxford-street to Hyde Park-corner, where, finding the populace still following, he, standing up in his tandem, at length begged them to permit him to go quietly out of town. During the drive, wherever he passed, all was alarm.—The shouting of the populace, the shutting up of shops, and the occasional quarrels of the mob, presented altogether one of the most curious sights that had been witnessed for a long time.

Mr. Hunt and the Magistrates.—A boy named Dogood, was lately committed by a Magistrate at Hatton-garden, on a charge of being idle and disorderly, and having no visible means of subsistence. He had been seized by Read and Limbrick, police officers, just as he had torn down a placard about "Mr. Hunt hissed out of Bristol." After remaining in prison 14 days, the poor lad was discharged, no one appearing to prosecute.—His case excited the attention of Mr. Hunt of Bristol, who, with Mr. Cobbett, had an interview with the Hatton-garden Magistrates on Friday, when it appeared that the boy had visible means of getting his bread, for he had upon him when seized certain religious tracts, which he had procured for sale, and of which these officers deprived him at the time.—After some conversation, Messrs. Hunt and Cobbett retired, declaring that they thought the Magistrate who committed the boy had done wrong, and that they would see to it.

NEW-YORK, March 28.

Capt. Selby, of the Gazette, informs, that

on the 16th inst. the day he sailed from St. Jago de Cuba, he was boarded by Commodore Taylor of the privateer brig Fourth of July, and was informed by the Commodore, that on the preceding day he spoke a Packet from England, the Commander of which stated, that "all the south of France had revolted, and that the King and his family had been obliged to leave the country."

The natural question is, can this news be correct? We answer, that as far as Captain Selby's veracity is concerned, so far we know it is so. As to the probability of such an event, the reader will form his own opinion. There can be no doubt but that a Packet may have arrived with news two weeks later than any received in the United States.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

29TH APRIL, 1817.

The Halifax mail had not arrived when this paper was put to press.

Since our last Montreal and Bangor papers have been received—nothing new.

It has been ascertained, that there is a surplus of 150,000 bushels of grain in Canada more than the consumption will be.—And committees have been appointed in the several districts to administer relief to sufferers.—N. Y. paper.

Disgusting and Shocking.

Every Journal in this City, (the Herald excepted,) some weeks ago, took notice of parts of the remains of a human body, that made their appearance on the ice on the river before the Town, when the snow began to melt. The other papers had so well exposed the circumstances as to leave no room for us to make any comment thereon, and which we had charity enough to suppose would deter a certain FRY (headed by some veteran no doubt) from again disturbing the ashes of the dead. But we have been mistaken. On Wednesday forenoon three or four human skulls much mutilated, with the intestines, hearts and lungs, and a great number of pieces of flesh horribly mangled, of several bodies were shamefully laid on the ice before the New Market Gate! Will such a diabolical act be intitled to credit in other papers? Whether it be or not the thing was, to the indelible disgrace of all the inhuman nocturnal hounds concerned;—would that they could be discovered and receive the punishment their crimes merit.—After what has been witnessed, what family, after losing their nearest and dearest relations can say that their ashes will remain undisturbed in the silent grave? No, they cannot enjoy even this last consolation; their remains may be scattered about as a prey to the dogs and ravenous animals, not half so savage as the disgraced mortals who put their repast in the way. But enough of this shocking subject.—Montreal Gazette.

DIED] On Thursday last after a long illness, Mrs. JARUSHA INGRAHAM, relict of the late Benjamin Ingraham, in the 70th year of her age.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of PIERCE & SHAW, on the first day of April inst. was by mutual consent dissolved. All Persons having demands against said firm, are requested to present the same for settlement.—And all indebted to make immediate payment.

D. W. PIERCE, OREN SHAW.

Fredericton, 1st April, 1817.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION On Saturday the 10th of May next, (if not previously disposed of at private sale)

THE House and Lot as it now stands in Union Street, adjoining Mr. J. B. PAYNE'S corner, (being subject to a small yearly rent) for further particulars, enquire of

WM WATTS, or WM DAVIDSON.

N. B. Terms of Payment made known at the time of sale. Fredericton, 15th April, 1817.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of BEVERLEY ROBINSON, late of St. Mary, deceased, are requested to render their accounts duly attested to, within Six Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

FREDERICK P. ROBINSON, Executor.

St. Mary, 11th March, 1817.

## THE STEAM BOAT

WILL commence to run between SAINT JOHN and FREDERICTON, as soon as the Season will admit. The established prices for the Season are—

All after-cabin Passengers from St. John to Fredericton, or from Fredericton to St. John, including Dinner and Tea,.....	£1 2 6
Children under 12 years of age in either Cabin including Dinner and Tea.....	10
Servants eating after master or mistress, All forward-cabin Passengers including Dinner and Tea.....	15
All forward-cabin Passengers who find themselves.....	11 3
WAY PASSENGERS.	
From Indian House to Worden's.....	12 6
Worden's to Scovill's.....	5
Scovill's to Burton.....	5
Burton to Fredericton.....	7 6
AND ON RETURN	
From Fredericton to Burton.....	7 6
Burton to Scovill's.....	5
Scovill's to Worden's.....	5
Worden's to Indian House.....	10

The Regular Days at commencing will be MONDAY, at eight o'Clock in the morning, from Saint John; and THURSDAY, at 7 o'Clock from Fredericton.

Fredericton, 22d April, 1817.

## REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he will remove from his present situation on 1st May next and commence business on his own account in his new Store now fitting up in front Street (nearly opposite the Wood-yard Gate) and lately occupied by the Commissary General as an Office, where he solicits a continuance of their favors; he will sell on the very lowest terms for Cash or short approved Credit.

He requests all persons indebted to him either by Bond, Note or Book Account previous to his co-partnership with Mr. GROSVENOR, to call and settle their respective balances without delay.

M. NEEDHAM.

Fredericton, 22d April, 1817.

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons who are indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.

THOMAS PICKARD.

Fredericton, 15th April, 1817.

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of JOHN DYES, late of Miramichi, (County of Northumberland) deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within Six Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

JARED BETTS, ELIJAH SPRAGUE, Adm'rs. Miramichi, 10th Feb. 1817.

## NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber on Bonds or Notes, or who may have balances due on Book, up to the 24th June last, are particularly requested to call and discharge the same without delay.

HENRY SMITH.

Fredericton, 26th Nov. 1816.

Miramichi Portage, 9th April, 1817. Mr. Lugin,--By giving place to the following in your Gazette, you will oblige your's &c. W. HARRIS.

In Mrs. SARAH BUTLER'S journey from Miramichi to Fredericton, she reported, and declared upon oath that she had lost a white lace Gown and a lace Cap, while at my house, and requested that search should be made for the above articles. The house was accordingly searched by Mr. Wm. McNEIL.—The following is a copy of the Certificate given by him:—

"This is to certify that I, Wm. McNEIL, have diligently searched the house of Wm. HARRIS, and every thing that the said house contained, and did not find the articles searched for.

Witnesses present.

Duncan Munn, James Allen, Benjamin M'Keel, Moses Crain, Philo M'Bain, Donald Ross.

The following is a copy of Mr. Lee's Certificate: This to certify that Sarah Butler never purchased any Gown or Cap whatsoever, from me. JAMES LEE.

W. P.