

lines sufficiently ample for home consumption, but leaving a great surplus for exportation. Coffee, we certainly can procure from Spanish, Dutch and French possessions as well as those of St. Domingo. Rum we may not be able to procure in sufficient quantities, but we manufacture whiskey from a variety of articles, and sugars we can have in abundance, and our southern states now begin to produce great quantities of that article. In imports we shall not suffer to any extent in comparison with the advantages which will grow out of the employment of an immense portion of our tonnage; but it is not to be denied that we may suffer in exports, particularly if it can be ascertained that the British can be supplied elsewhere with those indispensable articles now procured from us.

The British colonies purchase of us near seven millions of our produce annually, which is profitable custom; and gives employment to near 100,000 tons of British shipping—a large amount to deprive us of—for if we could have that portion of navigation, how valuable and important it would be to our seamen and our vessels. But can the British West-India possessions do without lumber, rice and flour, cattle and vegetables? They cannot. And from no other place can they procure these articles, as cheap, and with as much facility, as from this country. Lumber they may procure from Canada, of a certain quality, but not with the expedition or economy that they can from the United States, for the difference of price is swallowed up by delay and expence of importation. It is then apparent, that the articles most in demand in the British colonies will be had from this country, if no obstacle exists; but it is a fair subject of inquiry, whether Great Britain will not permit the colonies to suffer rather than her favourite navigation scheme should be affected; or whether we can apply remedies to every impediment which may be thrown in the way of our commerce or navigation. If something is not done, however, the British may go on in increasing obstacles to our navigation system; and if we can succeed, in the present instance, we prevent a disposition to create further embarrassments. If we adopt countervailing laws we must adhere to them. We may be successful; but if we fail to coerce a portion of that trade, we may lose a profitable customer. At all events, it is a subject of interest, and should be cautiously, though firmly, approached. Much may be said in favour and against the bill; and we wait to feel what course it may take. — *Nat. Advocate.*

GALLANT DEFENCE.

The following is an account of a gallant and successful defence made by Captain McGlashan, of the brig Margaret, of Glasgow, against a pirate, on the 13th October, the day after leaving St. Thomas' :—

"At 9 P. M. a cutter-rigged vessel came bearing down from to windward and hailed us, ordering us to heave to, at the same time crossing our stern. On our demanding who he was, he immediately fired on board of us, carrying away part of our running rigging; again hailing and ordering us instantly to send our boats on board. Being rather unprepared to make resistance so unexpectedly, the boat was lowered down, and the master proceeded alongside with his papers; and was questioned concerning his cargo, and if he had not a quantity of dollars on board; and was extremely anxious for information regarding American vessels, apparently wishing to fall in with them. Wishing to know what he was, Captain M. G. inquired if he was not an independent privateer? He bluntly, and without much hesitation, answered, yes, ordering him on board again, and to lay to till morning, when he would board him. Immediately on getting on board, with the advice and assistance of Mr. Streetch and Mr. Llewellyn, passengers, we resolved to defend the vessel with our lives, being convinced that they were determined pirates. Got our guns in order, when she came alongside of us in the morning, under French colours, and again fired into us—hauling down his French, and hoisting a red flag (the signal we supposed for boarding), when we gave him such a reception as he little expected, from a well-directed fire from our two nine pounders, which were loaded close up to their muzzles with round and grape,

and coopers' rivets; soon after which, nearly cleared his deck of all the men.—On our cheering him in the smoke, he instantly dropped the peak of his mainsail, wore round and made the best of his way towards the land. We made sail after him, still firing into him, but from his superior sailing, he soon distanced us, or we should have captured him, as only three men appeared on deck, the remainder killed or wounded. She was a square sterned cutter-rigged vessel, had a long gun mounted on her fore-castle, manned with at least 25 men, Spaniards, Dutch, and Blacks, all well-armed; painted black with a white moulding, white bottom, and a trunk upon deck similar to what American pilot-boats usually had, and about 40 tons."

AGRICULTURE IN CHINA.

"In the empire of China, which contains nearly half the number of the human race, no spot of ground that is capable of cultivation is neglected, though never so small or difficult of access. Roots and greens are there the principal nourishment of the inhabitants—and they spare no pains to procure them in the greatest variety and of the best kinds. They have several kinds of roots and edible herbs which are not known in Europe—and besides cultivating all their lands, they obtain crops from several aquatic plants which are used as delicacies at Chinese tables—particularly the water chestnut. This by the imperial order, has been cultivated in all the lakes and marshes belonging to the empire. All the canals which water the emperor's garden are covered with it. The ponds and ditches every where are overspread with the flowers and verdure of this plant—which bears a fruit enclosed in a husk like a chestnut—and of a very palatable and wholesome nature.

"In a narrative of Lord Macartney's embassy to China, it is related that his Lordship's attendants in passing through a part of that empire, saw a man cultivating the side of a precipice—that, on examination, they found that he had a rope fastened round his middle, which was secured at the top of the mountain—and by which he let himself down to any part of the precipice, where a few yards of feasible ground gave him encouragement to plant his vegetables and sow his corn. The whole of the cultivated spots, which were at some distance from each other, appeared to be not more than half an acre—and near the bottom of the precipice, on a hillock, he had a little hut, where he supported a wife and family in this hazardous manner.

"By reason of the universal industry of the Chinese, together with their superior skill in husbandry, and their simple mode of living, almost every man is able to support a family—accordingly they marry young and multiply and cover the earth like grasshoppers. They are classed in the denomination of *pagan*, but some of their habits and customs are highly worthy of the notice and imitation of *Christian* people."

BANGOR, MARCH 19.

Extract of a letter dated St. Mary's, February 4, 1818.

"Col. Bankhead has received orders from the government by last mail, to put Amelia Island in the best possible state of defence, and Com. Henley to remain at Amelia until further orders. The government informed the Commanders at that place that orders had been given to have the mail sent twice a week, and to establish a post office at Fernandina."

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The Globe, arrived at New-York, from Buenos Ayres, brings intelligence that the force under Gen. Arregas at Coloni, had rebelled against their leader, and that 1000 troops had embarked, from Buenos Ayres to aid the mutineers. Two brigades, two schrs. and two transports, had arrived from Monte Viedo, and were at anchor off the town. Gen. San Martin was on his march to Lima, having been victorious throughout Chili.

INDIAN WAR.

A letter from New-Orleans, (says the National-Intelligencer of Thursday,) dated January 28th, states that the Seminoles and Creek Indians inhabiting the promontory of East Florida, against whom our forces are marching, are 4000 warriors strong; that they have destroyed all their towns, placed their women, children, stock and provisions

in a fortified camp, situated in the midst of an immense and almost impassible marsh. This account leads us to expect a protracted war in that quarter.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

7TH APRIL, 1818.

P. S. to the Gazette.
HEAD-QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,
2d April 1818.

Militia General Orders.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions:—

2d Battalion York County Militia.
Captain Richard Ketchum, to be Major Commandant, vice Morehouse resigned.
1st Battalion of King's.
Lieut Colonel Nase's, resignation having been accepted, the command of that Battalion devolves on the Senior Captain.

2d Battalion of King's.
The resignation of Major Hallett, having been accepted, the command of that Battalion devolves on Captain Cogle, who is appointed Major Commandant of the same.

Officers commanding Battalions will propose without delay for the approbation of the Commander in Chief, the most convenient periods for the ensuing general inspection and muster of their respective Corps.

The approval will be notified in the Royal Gazette.

By order of His Exy. the
Commander in Chief,
ARCHIBALD McLEAN,
A. A. G. M. Forces.

NEWFOUNDLAND, MARCH 3.

DIED, On Tuesday evening last, at six o'clock, His Excellency FRANCIS PICKMORE, Esq. Vice Admiral of the White, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Newfoundland, and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c. — Aged 62.

It seems that His Excellency's death was not so much occasioned by any disease, either constitutional or accidental, as by the breaking up of nature, hastened probably by the active and severe duties to which he had been long accustomed. An Alwise Providence we know can never do wrong, but the death of our Governor is much to be regretted at this season of unparalleled distress in Newfoundland. The plans and purposes of His Excellency, as more immediately applicable to present circumstances, must at this period have been in a very imperfect state. Had the goodness of God spared his important life a few months longer, it is presumed that he would have had an opportunity of discovering that conciliating disposition and that provident wisdom for which he has been so long and so generally respected in the navy; in which department he has served to the honour of his rank and to the satisfaction of his country.

His Excellency's remains were removed from Government House, this day, at 12 o'clock, and deposited in a vault prepared in the Church.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late JOHN McLEOD, deceased, will render their accounts for adjustment, and those indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment.

JEDEDIAH SLASON, } Executors.
M. NEEDHAM,
Fredericton, 7th April 1818.

NOTICE.

To be sold at Public Auction on the 6th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, at the House of the late DUNCAN McLEOD, Esq.

A MARE and COLT—RUM—VINEGAR, and sundry other articles belonging to the Estate of the late JOHN McLEOD, deceased.
JEDEDIAH SLASON, } Executors.
M. NEEDHAM,
Fredericton, 7th April 1818.

COLLEGE.

ALL persons indebted to the COLLEGE, for Rent or Interest, are requested to pay to the Treasurer by the 15th instant, otherwise they will be proceeded against without discrimination.
Fredericton, 5th April 1818.

For Sale by Auction.

On the 15th of May next, at 12 o'clock at the Jerusalem Coffee-House—

TWO LOTS on Sugar Island, being No. 23 and 24, containing Ten Acres each, and A LOT on the Nashwalkis Stream, above Mr. Green's—also.

A LOT and HOUSE in Town, now occupied by SAMUEL D. STREET, Esq.—If not sold to be leased for one year from the first of May next, by

ALEXANDER NEVERS,
Fredericton, 7th April 1818.

POST-OFFICE, FREDERICTON,

30th March, 1818.
A MAIL will be made up at this Office to be conveyed to the Post-Office at Saint Andrews on every Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, commencing Tuesday next the 7th April.
The Postage of all Letters for the United States must be paid at this Office.

A. PHAIR, P. M.

ADVERTIZEMENT.

TO BE SOLD,

On MONDAY the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Dwelling-house, Fredericton, the whole of the Household Property of the late Honorable GEORGE SPROUL, consisting of—

BEDSTEADS, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Blankets, Window Curtains, Mahogany Dinner and Breakfast Tables, Chairs of all sorts, Carpets, Painted floor-cloth, Mirrors, Books, open and close Stoves, Fire Irons, Side-Boards, Decanters, Tumblers, Glasses, Dinner and Tea sets of Earthen and China Ware, together with the whole of the Kitchen Furniture.

Also, two Horses, two Cows, a covered Sleigh with double Harness, a single Horse Cart with Harness, Saddles, Bridles, and several Cords of Fire-wood, with various other useful articles.

At the same time will be disposed of several articles, the property of Lieutenant-Colonel MOORE, consisting of a commodious Four Wheeled Carriage, with a set of Silver Plated Harness, and four spare Wheels never used, Saddles, Bridles, two Buffalo Skins a Carriole Role, a handsome patent four Post Bedstead with two sets of Curtains, Bedding and Blankets, Plated Ware, Decanters, Knives and Forks, &c. with a variety of other useful articles; and as the intire must be disposed of, great bargains may be expected.

Fredericton 6th April, 1818.

Just Published, and to be had at this Office,
price 2s. 3d.

REMARKS

ON

Dr. BURNS' VIEW

OF THE

Principles and Forms

OF THE

Presbyterian Kirk, as by Law established

IN

SCOTLAND;

By the Rev. J. Milne, A. M. Fredericton, New Brunswick.

31st March, 1818.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late JONATHAN SHERWOOD, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within three months from the date hereof, and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

MARY SHERWOOD, Administratrix.
DAVID NEWMAN, Administrator.

Miramichi, 27th February, 1818.

RAN AWAY

FROM the Subscriber, an indentured Apprentice named JAMES FERRELL, all persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting said Apprentice on the subscribers account, and whoever will bring him back shall be liberally rewarded.

ELIJAH WHITLOCK.
31st March, 1818.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INTENDING to leave Fredericton, on or about the first of May next, request all those indebted to him to make immediate payment. All Persons having demands against him, will please call on him for a settlement, prior to the above date.

WM. TAYLOR,
Fredericton 18th March, 1818.

New Goods.

Ezekiel Sloop & Co.

HAS just received per *Minerva* from London, part of their Spring supply of MERCHANDIZE, which they offer for Sale very low for Cash or good Bills of Exchange. They expect, daily, the remainder of their assortment from Liverpool.

Fredericton, 22d July, 1817.

Almanacks

FOR

1818,

For Sale at the ROYAL GAZETTE OFFICE.

HALF Pay Certificates & Military Allowance; Bills, of Exchange; Indentures, & Bail-Bonds for Sale at this Office.