

Mama, &c. &c. called upon to say, whether you are guilty or not guilty; if you don't plead— Prisoner.—They have been going to murder me for these last seven months. Mr. Justice Bayley.—If you do not think proper to plead—why then I must direct the Jury to try whether you stand mute by the visitation of God, or through obstinacy. The prisoner would not plead, but called for swords and pistols, and said they would not allow him to eat any thing but poison for these seven months. The Jury were then sworn to try his insanity. After hearing evidence, they returned a verdict that the prisoner stood mute by the visitation of God.

EASTPORT, 27TH JUNE.

To Capt. R. GIBBONS, Commandant, &c. &c.—The time being near at hand when this Island will revert to the United States, and our separation being about to take place; We the undersigned, Citizens of Eastport, beg leave to express to you our high respect and esteem for the disposition you have at all times evinced during your command, to conserve the interests of the inhabitants; to unite moderation with firmness; and prudence with decision.

We congratulate you and ourselves, that the circumstances under which we are about to separate, are so widely different from those which brought us together. The happy return of peace between the two countries to which we are respectively attached, must ever be a subject of congratulation to the people of both nations. The causes of War having passed away, we sincerely hope the passions and resentments of the contest have passed away with them; and it is with pleasure we reflect, that it is far from being the characteristic of the enlightened people of either country, to suffer the bitterness of animosity to mingle with their joy; but rather to consider each other "enemies in war—in peace friends."

While, from an ardent attachment to the government of our own country, we felicitate ourselves, that its laws are again to be restored to us, which must ever be more congenial to our feeling as American citizens, than the laws of any other; we should do injustice to our own feelings, were we to be unmindful of the tribute of respect, so justly due to yourself and other Officers who have presided over us; and who in the discharge of their official duties, have had the magnanimity and uprightness to refrain from all oppression, and to overcome the temptation to "feel power and forget right."

We would also avail ourselves of this opportunity to express, through you, our high consideration and esteem, for Major Gallagher, whose prompt and friendly attention to the interest of the inhabitants, will ever be justly appreciated.

To Doctor Bett, also, we would offer the sentiments of our sincere regard and esteem; his many charitable and kind offices towards many of the inhabitants of this place, will durably impress his name upon the tablet of grateful recollection.

To the other officers of the Garrison, whose nobility have been but little detached from the community, and who in the character of the soldier have not lost the feelings of the citizen; we would present our best and most sincere wishes for their future welfare and prosperity.

Wishing you health and happiness,
We have the honor to be, Sir,

With great respect,

Your most obedient Servants,

Signed JOHN BURGIN, and
by A. Z. of the RESIDENTS,
RESIDENT INHABITANTS,
in the name of the people.

MOOSE ISLAND, JUNE 28th, 1818.
Gentlemen—I have received an address, in which the names of you, the principal inhabitants of Moose Island, is attached.

leisure and satisfaction, conduct, as well as the Detachment of is placed under my our expressed appro-

Gentlemen, from our united thanks of your re- for your future welfare and happiness, we sincerely hope that that amity and good understanding, so happily re-established between nations of the same origin, the same language and feelings, may be so strongly tenanted by a reciprocity of interests, and advantages, as never to meet with interruption or dissolution.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your very obedt. humble Servt.
R. GIBBONS, Captain 98th
Commandant.

JOHN BURGIN, Esq. Moose Island.

EASTPORT, JUNE 25th, 1818.
To Sergeant PETER CROOK,
1st Battalion Royal Artillery.

SIR—As the time has nearly arrived when you will leave this place, We the undersigned Citizens of Eastport, cannot forbear giving you some parting testimony, of our respect and esteem.

The patience, with which you have discharged your various duties among the citizens, and the delicacy with which you have executed the commands of the Commandant relating to them deserve our best acknowledgements; and We would be doing an injustice to our feelings, did we not, in this public manner, assure you of our best and most sincere wishes, for your future welfare and prosperity.

Signed by the most respectable
Inhabitants.

To the Citizens of Moose Island.

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your Note, dated the 25th inst. and must confess my inability to express myself, sufficiently, on this occasion; but gratitude for your friendly and civil conduct towards me, as well as this mark of your approbation and esteem, demands my most sincere thanks; and that you may long enjoy health, happiness and prosperity, is the sincere wish of

Gentlemen, yours, &c.

P. CROOK,
Sergeant, Royal Artillery.

HALIFAX, JULY 13.

We received by the Pelham, yesterday, New-York papers to the 1st inst.—Extracts follow:

NEW-YORK, JUNE 29.

Two of our Commissioners left Buenos Ayres on the 24 of April; to embark in the Congress frigate. She had not left the river when the Woodrope Sims sailed. It is probable she will arrive in a week or two.

Judge Bland, it is said, had gone over to Chili about three weeks before the other Commissioners left Buenos Ayres.

A newspaper, published at Buenos Ayres, under date of April 4, says, "Last Wednesday, a soldier named Nicholas Rebert, was on the point of suffering death, to which he had been condemned for the crime of insubordination towards his Commanders. The Ambassadors of the United States, demanded a suspension of the execution of judgement, and accompanied by Mr. Milton, a merchant of N. America, to whom the family of the convicted was related, they went personally to solicit his pardon from his Excellency the Governor, who granted it immediately. Such is the commencement of the good effects which the union of the two parts of the New World will prove for humanity.

"The same paper remarks, 'Although nothing positive has yet appeared, with regard to the mission of the American Ambassadors, yet their arrival, and their interview with the Cabinet, seem to announce the approach of that glorious day which must forever consolidate the liberty of this country. In a short time the inhabitants of their territories will enjoy the fruits of their labors, and the happiness which their patriotism has deserved and obtained for them. The union of all parts of the new territory, is an insurmountable barrier to the ambitious enterprises, and the rapacity of the old.'

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

21ST JULY, 1818.

[Postscript to the Gazette.]

On Wednesday last, WILHELM BOWERS-BLISS, Esquire, Barrister and Attorney at Law of the Supreme Court of Nova-Scotia, was admitted to the like Degrees in the Supreme Court of this Province.

On the same day, GEORGE FREDERICK STREET and HENRY SWYMER, Esquires, Attorneys of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at Westminster, were admitted as Attorneys of the Supreme Court of this Province.

The following Circuits were appointed at the late sitting of the Supreme Court:—
Northumberland, first Tuesday in September.
Charlotte, Monday 14th September.
Saint John, Tuesday 22d September.
King's, Tuesday 29th September.
Queen's, Monday 6th October.
Sunbury, Thursday 8th October.

To the Editor of the Royal Gazette.

MADRAS SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

(Continued.)

In the year 1789, Dr. Bell, then Chaplain of Fort St. George, was appointed to superintend the Military Madras Asylum, established for the education of the poor children of the European Army on the coast of Coromandel. With the most benevolent feelings for the helpless condition of those Orphans, he determined to adopt in that Seminary the best mode of education that was then known in the world. He made the greatest exertions on his part to accomplish his intentions, against all the difficulties which he had to encounter in that remote corner of the world.

The inability of an usher of one of the lowest classes in the School to perform the task assigned him, was the circumstance that led to the discovery of a System of Education equal to the invention of Printing in the diffusion of useful knowledge over the world. Dr. Bell finding that the usher could not perform his duty to his satisfaction, selected a boy from one of the higher classes to make an attempt if he could accomplish what the usher declared impossible. The boy performed it with the greatest ease. The success exceeded his greatest hopes. Accordingly he was appointed by the Doctor to be the permanent teacher of the class. It was soon found that the boy far excelled the usher in conveying the rudiments of learning to his pupils. The same mode of arrangement was followed with the other classes, and it was soon discovered that the masters were entirely superceded as it respected instruction. Dr. Bell was with pleasure the System growing under his care, and proceeded to its formation and its most improvement, with the most animated hopes of success.

Such is the simple fact that gave birth to a mode of Education, as useful to the world as the invention of Printing by Laurentius of Haerlem in the year 1430. Knowledge was spread over Europe by means of Printing; the Madras System of Education will plant it in every nation of the earth. One Master educating with the greatest ease as many pupils as his School will hold, will enable him to do it at a much less expense, than can be done by the old plans of Education. Economy and cheapness are the only means to accomplish the wide diffusion of knowledge, because all classes of society can then afford to give their children the best instruction. This is the brightest feature of the Madras System. And not only this, but the principles of morality and knowledge are much deeper planted in the human breast than can be done by any other mode of instruction. Books became much cheaper, and the circulation of knowledge, much wider after the invention of Printing, than it had been before. Still the lower and even middle classes of Society found it sometimes difficult to bestow such an education upon their children as would permanently fix in their minds the grand principles of knowledge and Religion. The Madras System of Education removes the difficulty. Free from the degrading means used in the old Schools, it treats the infant souls of children as beings that are destined to live forever. None of those brutal punishments are by any means admitted, that sink them to a footing of equality with the animal creation.

The Madras Asylum continued under the care of Dr. Bell for the period of seven years. During that time he was employed in forming his System, as necessity and daily experience suggested to him. Every

year added some new improvements to the System, till in 1796 he was obliged to return to England for the benefit of his health. Before he left the scene of his benevolent improvements, he was requested to draw up a statement of the practices of the Seminary at that time, for the use of those who might succeed him.

In that statement, the practices of the New System are related as adopted by Dr. Bell in the Seminary under his care. Some of the effects upon these children who had been instructed therein are also recorded. They show the bold its machinery takes of the human mind, and its superiority over every other plan in calling forth the hidden genius of children. Tippoo Sultan, a chief in the East-Indies, retained a youth of seventeen years of age, that had accompanied an embassy to him, for a considerable time, to instruct some of his Lords in the use of a philosophical apparatus that had been presented to him by the government of Madras. Boys of four, five, and six years of age had been taught to read the Spectator distinctly, who had only began the Alphabet eight months before. Others of the same age, and during the same period at School could read the Old and New Testament better than some members of the Church can.

(To be continued.)

From the Star of the 14th instant.

We feel much pleasure in stating that a quantity of timber has, for the first time, been brought over the Grand Falls this season, 40 pieces were sent through by one individual, out of which 26 were picked up again, so that the loss (should this prove an average) appears trifling compared with the advantages likely to arise from this experiment. The timber is from the Marawascab settlement, sent over in its original state and equated afterwards. From this zealous example of our inhabitants in the interior, a new source is opened for the supply of timber, at the average exports, for nearly half a century to come. The Grand Falls 219 miles from our city, and the St. John river is said to be nearly 600 miles in length. From a paragraph in our paper of the 4th inst. it will be seen, that the Americans are hankering after the settlement on the Marawascab, on a plea that it is within their territory; however, there is no reason to believe that the boundary line now drawing, will at all augment their hopes. Be this as it may, the timber from thence must come to a British market.

Accounts from Eastport mention, that the American Collector had seized all the British manufactured goods on the island; that writs had been issued against him, but he had gone over to Lubec; that all was confusion and dissatisfaction. So much for their "restoration to the rights and benefits of their Constitution and Laws." A Mr. Guy, a Canadian gentleman, has been a loser to a large amount, by this arbitrary act.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 12.

ARRIVED.
Sunday, sch'r Three Partners, Hitchcock, Demerara—rum, &c.—T. Sandall & Co.
Tuesday, His Majesty's ship Wye, Capt. Harpe, from Halifax.
Brig Marchioness of Huntley, Thomson, Liverpool, via Newfoundland—ballast—T. Robertson.
Sch'r Perseverance, Almondson, New-York, 23 days—C. S. Thomas—flour and corn.
Sunday, brig John & Robert, Liverpool, 23 days passage.

CLEARED.
Ship Superior, Hamilton, British West Indies, via Quiddy—fish and lumber—N. Merritt.
—Lord Gardner, Cuthbert, Belfast—timber—J. M. Wilmet.
—Ingle, Todd, Smith, London—timber—T. Smith.
Brig Caledonia, Thom, Falmouth—timber—H. Milton, Sons, & Co.
—Joseph & Mary, Stanton, Falmouth—timber—E. Winslow & Co.
—Barrasie, Barr, Dublin—timber—Crook-shanks Johnson.
Sch'r Friends, Lane, New-York—fish, &c.—master.
—Oliver Branch, Leavitt, Demerara—fish and lumber—D. & E. Leavitt.
Ship Regent, Day, New-York—grindstones, fish, &c.—master.

The transport brig Queen and Pease, with the 98th Regiment on board, are now under way with a light breeze going out of the harbour, bound for Cork.

The transport ship Aurora is also under way, bound for Halifax.

DEED: An Sussex Y. on the 19th ult. Colonel JOHN BARRETT, in the 69th year of his age. He was a Captain in His Majesty's Service during the American Rebellion, and came to this country amongst its earliest Settlers, where he has ever since remained. As he lived respected, so he died regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.