

of Literature and Science, with notices of Works in the press, or preparing for publication; of Societies established for bettering the condition, or improving the manners of the people; and of the Societies whose object is the promotion of religious knowledge at home and abroad. It is probable that there are many associations which are now doing good in secret which may also be brought into notice; of which the resources may be enlarged, and the utility extended beyond their present limited sphere of action. By this means also, a degree of publicity which has not hitherto been afforded, and of which the want is frequently lamented, may be given to the measures of the great Societies, for Promoting Christian Knowledge; for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church; for the Enlargement of Churches and Chapels; and for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The several Secretaries of the District Committees of the National Society, and of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, have it in their power to render essential service to this department of the work; and it is hoped, that there is no presumption in soliciting their frequent and valuable communications.

The main design of the whole is to produce co-operation among Churchmen, by means of the press; to conciliate for the Clergy reverence and esteem, by producing instances of the various good works in which they are instrumental; to consolidate their exertions, and direct them to proper objects; and to prove what they are capable of effecting by prudent zeal, and cordial unanimity. It cannot be pretended, that the proposed publication is unnecessary; that the present labours of the periodical press are sufficient to accomplish its ostensible object; or that the means of public communication which the Church already possesses, bear an adequate proportion to the influence which she might be expected to hold over the moral and religious feelings of the age. The spirit of the Remembrancer is liberal and tolerant, as that of the Church, whose cause it undertakes to advocate; and in its execution it will endeavour to shew, that it is possible to speak the truth in love, to be zealous without bigotry, and moderate without an unprincipled flexibility; to be charitable without ostentation, and pious without superstition or fanaticism. The contributions of the zealous, the learned, and the good, are earnestly intreated, as they have been liberally promised, and are confidently anticipated in the progress of the work; and if, by the instrumentality of its pages, any practical good can be promoted; if what is evil can be counteracted or repressed; if what is of an ambiguous character can be prevented from becoming mischievous, and converted into an engine of unquestionable general utility; if any sophistry shall be detected, any ignorance exposed, or any avowed hostility overcome,—the REMEMBRANCER will not appear in vain.

London, Oct. 13, 1818.

Applications for the above Work, which are respectfully recommended to be made without loss of time, will be received at the Office of Mr. LUCIN, the store of Mr. SLASON, and the House of the Rev. J. MILNE.

Frederickton, June 11, 1819.

ST. VINCENT, JUNE 19.

At a Meeting of the Friends to Liberty and a Free Press, held at Collier's Hotel, this 18th of May, 1819. THOMAS HOWARD GRIFFITH, Esq. in the Chair, it was Resolved unanimously—

That this Meeting has been convened in consequence of notice from the Editor of the Globe, that he had been arrested and thrown into Prison, at the Suit of the Hon. John Beckles, His Majesty's Attorney-General of this Island; and that the exorbitant and vexatious bonds from two Sureties of £5,000 each, were required for his liberation.

That it is the decided opinion of this Meeting, that the Globe is the only Free Press which now is, or for a long series of years has been in this Island; and that the noble symbol of British liberty might be made applicable to the most beneficial purposes in this Community, by pointing out the abundant defects which are to be traced in many of our institutions, and thereby becoming the instrument of their reformation.

That it is the opinion of this Meeting,

that the Editor of the Globe has been marked as the victim of persecution, for having openly, manfully, and heroically offered his Press, in aid of this work of reform.

That it is with astonishment this Meeting have beheld the Honorable House of Assembly, (whom they never have contemplated, nor ever will, but as a body purely legislative; and in that capacity, ever with veneration) suddenly quitting the position assign'd them in the political sphere, and as suddenly bursting to the view of this Community, in the ominous character of public prosecutors.—That this Meeting have ever understood, there was a power vested in the Executive Government sufficiently adequate to punish all offences against the Laws;—that in the case in question, they apprehend it was peculiarly within the province of the August Chief Magistrate of this Island to direct a prosecution, if offence had been committed; and that if to his elevated wisdom, and consummate judgment, no prosecution seemed necessary, they are left, and they trust, fairly to conclude, that the interference of the Honorable House of Assembly was a work of supererogation; and they would willingly believe, originated from the impulse of an honest, but unreflecting zeal for the protection of their Country's Laws, rather than from individual and revengeful feeling.

That with all due respect to that Honorable House, this Meeting do stand here to contend, and they trust triumphantly, ever against the sophistries and subtilties of the most ingenious legal Advocates, (of whose judgment by the way, they have not so elevated an opinion as to suffer them to decide for them on a Constitutional question) that it is the inherent right of every Englishman to discuss the Laws of his Country, fully and freely; and not only as a matter of right, but of policy and duty, with the view fully to understand, and fully to obey them; and that such must have been the intention of those who made them, is obviously deducible from this simple fact, that ignorance of them can never be pleaded in a Court of Judicature, to justify their violation.

That this Meeting do most solemnly declare as their belief, that the Editor of the Globe never contemplated the base design imputed to him, of sewing the seeds of sedition, or even of disrespect to their superiors in the brave Royal Regiment.—That they believe that Regiment is two enlightened and too loyal, to be susceptible of such impressions; and that had the attempt been made, they themselves would have bound and dragged him to the Altars of their Country, to expiate its offence, without waiting even for the dignified assistance of the Honorable House of Assembly.

That this Meeting feel themselves called on to proclaim to their Countrymen, their character, and their assigns, in this Association. They claim not to be classed among the richest, nor the greatest—with equal sincerity they declare, they do not envy them.—They are too well acquainted with the principles which create, and the Laws which govern polished Societies, not to know, that Rank is an essential ingredient in their formation; but they mean that Rank which is adorned with wisdom and with virtue; that which employs itself in devising wholesome and salutary regulations, whereby the poorer classes are kept more securely within the pale of religion and morality, and their industrious energies most successfully developed. The character which this Meeting claims and assumes, is that of the yeomanry of Barbados. A class respected throughout the British Realm—a class the most productive. When standing on their lofty Hills they survey the superficies of the Island, it reminds them of their laborious industry, and gladdens them with the recollection that they have done their part for the advancement of their Country; but when they look to their civil institutions, they frankly say, they see but few corresponding objects to cheer them. They see much to regret, and much to be amended. They see that which seldom escapes the animadversion even of the passing Stranger.

That after the preceding exposition, the design of this Meeting must be obvious. They assemble primarily to protect the Editor of the Globe, prosecuted, as they think unjustly. He presents to them as a friendless stranger, and attracts their sympathy; as a British Patriot, and claims their support—and that support, united as they are in one band of fraternization, they pledge them-

selves to their God and to each other, to afford him "coute qu'il coute." They have other designs which in due time they will make known through their Representatives in the General Assembly.

On Thursday, the 20th instant, when the Grand Jury were to deliver their verdict, a great concourse of the inhabitants attended to here the result, and, on its being made known, testified their satisfaction by a general shout of applause. Mr. Ryan, we understand, was carried in triumph from the Court; while the Attorney General and his friends were treated with every mark of indignity, and barely escaped personal violence.

LONDON, MAY 27.

A Circular has been sent to Ministerial Members, inviting them to meet Lord Castlereagh at the Foreign Office on the 7th June. The object, according to report, is to sound them on the measure of reviving the Property-tax, with certain modifications, and even on the principle of a commutation, by which persons possessed of real property would be relieved from Assessed Taxes, in proportion to the sum that they paid as a property tax—while trade and professions, not chargeable with Property-tax, would still be liable to the full amount of their Assessed Taxes. If this should fail, taxes to the amount of two millions and a half per annum are to be devised to pay the dividend on the expected loan; and among other articles, it is said, that an additional tax is to be laid on Malt.

Attempt on the Duke of York.—Monday a man of the name of Dehary was examined at Bow-street, who had been found in the Duke of York's house, near his bed chamber, after his Royal Highness had retired to rest. He was discovered by the Page as he was also going to bed, and had he entered only a minute later, he would have got un-interruptedly to the Duke's chamber. He had climbed over the garden wall from the Green Park by means of a large stone tied to a rope, which he threw over the wall. His plea was that he had written in vain to the Duke, informing him of his distress; and having been denied admittance by the porter at the front door he had recourse to the expedient described, in order to have an interview with his Royal Highness. The Duke had consented in the first instance to his liberation upon condition of his returning to home, which, however, not having done, he was committed to Bridewell as a vagrant.

The plan for the Resumption of Cash Payments, suggested in the reports of the two Commissions, has received the unanimous approbation of both Houses of Parliament.

This arrangement may therefore be now certainly calculated upon, as that which is to become the law. We have therefore now nothing more to do than to examine those parts of it which have excited alarm, in order, by putting them in a clear light to dissipate at least such terrors as are but imaginary. It is an encouraging omen to this task, that the fever of apprehension which previously agitated the public mind, has greatly allayed within the last two days. It is agree on all sides, that the Resumption of Cash Payments at no very distant day, is not merely desirable, but indispensable to preserving the commercial rank of Great-Britain, and even the period of four years, has not been thought too early. The points on which objections have been raised are, first, the binding the Bank to a fixed period; and secondly, the intervention of the Bullion payments, by which it is proposed, to equalize the paper currency with the standard metallic currency of the realm, or, in other words, to raise the real value of Bank paper to its nominal value.

With respect to the first objection, it may be enough to say, that if a resumption of specie payments threatens to be inconvenient to the Bank or the public, with the advantage of four years' notice and consequent preparation, it would threaten to be much more mischievous to one another, or to both, if suddenly resorted to without any notice or preparation whatever. Whenever specie payments are to be resumed, the resumption must be preceded by a notice which will carry a certainty of the measure, and no arrangement which does not bind the Bank, will ever constitute a warning to be relied on.

As to the second question, the intervening bullion payments—this has to be remembered it an argument which has been strangely overlooked: The fact that it is calculated to supersede the necessity of that contraction of the currency, to which alone, those who object to Mr. Ricardo's scheme look for the means of raising the value of the Bank notes: That it will have the effect of rendering such a contraction unnecessary, we have the well weighed opinions of Mr. Peel and Mr. Ricardo.

#### IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

M. SAGE has lately stated, in a memoir read to the National Institute at Paris, the efficacy of flour volatile alkali, in cases of severe apoplexy. "For at least 40 years," says he, "I have had opportunities of witnessing the efficacy of volatile alkali, taken internally, as an immediate remedy for the apoplexy, if employed on the first appearance of the disease. One of the keepers of my cabinet, aged 72 years, robust though thin, and very sedate, was seized while fasting with an apoplexy. He fell down deprived of sense. When raised up he had the rattles in his throat, his eyes were closed, his face pallid, and his teeth fixed together. I drew out his under lip to answer the purpose of a spout, into which was poured a spoonful of water, containing 25 or 30 drops of flour volatile alkali. At the same time two slips of paper, the edges of which were wetted with volatile alkali, were introduced into his nostrils. The teeth were speedily separated and the eyes opened. A second dose of alkali was instantly poured down the throat. The rattles ceased; speech and recollection returned. In the course of an hour the patient recovered sufficient strength to proceed about 300 paces to his own chamber. In another hour he got up, asked for something to eat, and has since experienced no return of the disorder. He reports another instance in the person of one of his friends, who was a great eater, and was struck with the apoplexy while at table. "The volatile alkali excited vomiting; and after that had abated, the patient took 20 drops of volatile alkali in half a glass of wine. His senses returned, and in two hours he was able to walk in his garden."

\*Spirits of Hartshorn.

#### NEW GOODS.

EZEKIEL SLOOT & Co.

Have received per the MELANTHO from London, their Spring supply of British and East-India MERCHANDIZE, which they offer for sale on their usual moderate terms.

---ALSO---  
**CONIAC BRANDY,**  
 Hollands GIN,  
 PORT and LISBON WINE.  
 Wine VINEGAR,  
 London Bottled & Draft PORTER.  
 Double and single Gloucester CHEESE.

They expect daily, an assortment of WOOLLENS and STUFFS, from Liverpool.  
 Frederickton, 15th June, 1819.

#### NEW GOODS.

JAMES TAYLOR,  
**H**AS just received, and is now opening his SPRING SUPPLY of GOODS, which he offers for sale on his usual liberal terms.  
 Frederickton, 16th June, 1819. 3m.

#### NEW GOODS.

**T**HE Subscriber has received by the Brothers, Waterloo, and Prince of Waterloo, from Liverpool, Vestal, from London, and Mars, from Glasgow, an extensive and general assortment of Merchandize, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or short approved credit.  
 SAMUEL GROSVENOR.  
 Frederickton, 13th July, 1819.

#### FRESH GOODS.

MARK NEEDHAM  
**H**AS just received by the MARS from Greenock; VESTAL, from London, and KINGSTON, from Liverpool, a Supply suitable for the season,—which will be disposed of at his usual low prices.  
 Frederickton, 20th July, 1819.