

However, as such has been the line of conduct adopted by His Majesty's Ministers, and as it is our duty to submit to their decisions it behoves us to look within ourselves, and to ascertain what resources this Province possesses,—and with manliness and alacrity to seize upon its advantages. Among these the most conspicuous are presented by a water communication, that might be opened at a comparatively small expence between Halifax harbour and the Shubenacadie. We have been much gratified of late, by finding that this subject has not only become a theme of conversation, but that plans are under consideration for accomplishing an object so desirable. Were this Province in the hands of our more enterprising and patriotic neighbours, it would have been effected long since. By cutting through a distance of about eighteen miles at farthest and by expending a sum not exceeding thirty thousand pounds, an immense supply of timber, staves, coal, plaster of Paris and lime, could be brought with ease and expedition to the wharves of Halifax; and vessels that are now compelled to brave the dangers of the Bay of Fundy, and grope their way to St. Johns, might procure cargoes with facility and ease in one of the finest harbours in America.

The measures pursued by Government with respect to these colonies, will, we are persuaded, impel the inhabitants of this Province to cultivate the advantages with which nature has blessed them; and it is this reflection alone that imparts a cheering ray amidst the surrounding gloom. One half of the sum usually voted for the road service by the Legislature, would in three years accomplish the object to which we have alluded; and a prompt and manly representation of the grievances which are created by a circumscribed trade, together with a respectful application for redress, would, we feel convinced, be attended with success. We should then be enabled to cope with our more fortunate and prudent neighbours; and the depression and distress which at present pervade most classes of the community, would be succeeded by prosperous and happier fortune.

NEW-YORK, JULY 10.

We are indebted to a friend for an able translation of Gen. San Martin's Proclamation, issued previous to the sailing of his squadron. Its style and sentiment must interest every reader.

PROCLAMATION.

H. E. DON JOSE SAN MARTIN, Commander in Chief of the United Armies of Andes and Chili, Grand Officer of the Legion of Merit, &c. to all freemen and inhabitants of Peru.

CITIZENS! In addressing you I am actuated only by the feelings with which a freeman must address an oppressed people. The events which have transpired within the last 9 years, have established the solemn powers of the Independent States of Chili, and of the United Provinces of South America, by whom I am ordered to enter your territory to defend the cause of your liberty. That cause is identified with their own, with that of the whole world, and that the means entrusted to me are adequate to the accomplishment of so sound an object.

Ever since the wish for liberty was first evinced to several parts of America, the Spanish Agents have struggled to extinguish the light which was to shew the American their chains. The revolution began to bring forth prodigies of good and civil, and the Vice-Roy of Peru, dreading its progress, endeavoured to persuade you that it was in his power to extinguish in every inhabitant of Lima, even the sentiment of their sufferings and ignominy. The world saw with indignation American blood shed by Americans, and began to doubt whether these were to be more despised who presumed to oppress liberty, than those who dare not to defend it. War raged in this innocent country, but in spite of all the combinations of despotism, the rights of man began to be asserted and to triumph in the midst of political dissensions. Thousands of Americans have fallen in the field of honour or by the hands of hired assassins: but the principles maintained from the purest motives have daily acquired strength, and time, which regenerates all political societies, will soon shew the sentiments of the Peruvians, and decide the fate of South-America.

I come not a conqueror to establish another despotism; the state of things has paved the way for your political emancipation, in which I am only an instrument of justice and an agent of destiny. Aware of the horrors of war, I have studied to accomplish my object in the manner most compatible with the interest and happiness of the Peruvians. After the splendid victory of Maipu, far from indulging the just feelings of revenge against a barbarous aggressor; or the desire of retaliating the calamities inflicted on the Chilians, my conduct has afforded the strongest proof of my pacific sentiments. I addressed your Vice-Roy under date of the 11th of April last, representing to him the trying juncture of affairs, impressing upon him the strength of our two States if closely united and the efficiency of their armies—in short the inequality of the struggle in which he was engaged I represented to him that he alone must be answerable for all the consequences of war; to avoid which I proposed to him to convene the principal inhabitants of Lima, and to represent to them the sincere wish of the government of Chili and of the United Provinces, to accede to the declaration of their rights, and to allow them to adopt such a form of government as they should decree, promising that I would submit to their decisions, which should regulate my operations. This liberal proposition was rejected with contemptuous threats, and I am thus driven by justice and common right to the last resort of force. The blood which shall be shed in this conflict, well recoil on the tyrants and their proud satellites.

The sincerity of my intentions has been equally conspicuous since the battle of Chacabuco. The Spanish army was completely defeated. Chili declared herself an independent State, and her inhabitants began to enjoy in safety their property and the fruits of liberty. This example is the surest pledge of my conduct. The tyrants accustomed to misrepresent facts in order to light the torch of discord, have unblushingly asserted that the moderation of the victorious army in Chili, was prompted only by their interest. Be it so. Does it not prove that our interest is in unison with the liberty of the people's. Can there be a surer pledge? Can there be a safer foundation for confidence? The effect doubtless will be the expulsion of the tyrants from Lima; and, as the result of victory, the capital of Peru will behold, for the first time, her citizens assembling to adopt a government of their free choice, and to take their seat among the nations of the earth. The union of the three Independent States will inspire Spain with a sentiment of her imbecility, and all other nations with respect. Let a central Congress, composed of the representatives from the three States, impart new vigour to their respective organization, and let the constitution of each State be established in the midst of intelligence, of concord, and of universal hope.—The annals of time exhibit no revolution so splendid in its object, so indispensable to a people, so illustrious in the united wishes of so many hearts.

Let us follow with confidence the bright career which destiny unfolds to us. Under the empire of new laws and new authorities, the same activity which achieved the revolution, will sustain us in every species of labor, and multiply the blessings of society. In the first days of peace, the ruins which these grand political convulsions shall have spread over this continent, shall become like volcanic lava, which in time fertilizes the same fields over which it has rolled its devastating torrents.—Then shall your land smile in all the luxuriance of nature—then shall splendid cities rise embellished with the monuments of arts and science—then shall commerce spread his benign influence over the immense region nature has allotted to us.

Americans! the armies of an insolent tyrant spread terror among a people whom they oppress; but those I have the honor to command, compelled to fight against tyranny, promise only friendship and protection to their brethren, and wish only to deliver them from bondage. I pledge my sacred honor for the faithful fulfilment of this promise. I have made known to you my intentions and my duty—your conduct will shew whether you know your own, and whether you deserve to be hailed as the true sons of Peru.

European Spaniards! I come not for your destruction. I come not to spread devastation. The object of the war is to

protect the honest and peaceful inhabitants, and to promote their welfare. Your future happiness depends on the prosperity and independence of America. Your eternal shame will flow only from your opposition. You are sensible that Spain is reduced to the last stage of weakness and corruption. The revenues are exhausted; the state is burthened with an enormous debt, and what is still worse, terror and distrust forming the basis of her public measures, have reduced the nation to a state of gloomy pusillanimity and mute despondency. The liberty of Peru alone can afford you a secure retreat. Who of you is without relations or friends in America? It depends only on yourselves to constitute a family of brothers. Respect to persons, to property, and to the Holy Catholic Faith, and the principles of the United Provinces, and those I now solemnly guarantee.

Inhabitants of Peru! The eyes of all the world are fixed upon you. You will destroy the prejudices which have existed against you for nine years. Should the world behold you now improve this favourable occasion, your attitude and your power will inspire respect.—Consider the destinies of thousands of future generations. When the common rights of men, so long withheld from so many Peruvians shall be established, I shall be happy to unite myself with those institutions which shall have secured them; I shall have gratified the dearest wish of my heart, and shall have accomplished the noblest action of my life.

JOSE DE SAN MARTIN.

H. Q. St. Jago de Chili, Nov. 13, 1818.

Gazette Office, Boston, July 7.
Extract of a letter from Oporto, dated May 18, received in this town.

We hasten to inform you that advices have been this day received from Lisbon, of a duty having been levied on all Foreign Wheat and Indian Corn, imported into this country, say 80 rs. per alquere of Wheat, and 100 do. do. on Indian Corn, to take place from the date of the decree, 13th inst. This must put a stop to all speculations in those articles to this from your country, as soon as it becomes known within you; and we trust that before this reaches you will not have entered into any speculations, as they cannot fail to prove ruinous.

The suddenness of this decree is certainly very unjust, and you will oblige us by giving it publicity, as we have no time to advise our friends generally.

Price of New Wheat in Georgia.—A Farmer in Twigg's county, Georgia, advertises a thousand bushels of good new wheat which he offers at 62½ cents per bushel for cash, or 87½ for notes drawing interest, and payable on Christmas day.

NEW-YORK, JULY 17.

We have translated the following articles from the Journal of Paris, of the 9th of June, handed us this morning.

A private letter from Frankfort, 26th May, says, "Among the important objects which have arrested my attentions I have not lost sight, as you may well suppose, of the movements of the public feeling, which are manifested in Germany. To judge of these movements by the iniquities they cause government, one would believe himself, at the very moment preceeding a great revolution, that he saw conspirators in all classes of the community, and seditious persons in all the public places.

The police was never more active, more dark and mysterious. Even to the cut of the hair and fashion of the coat, all suspected.—The immense number of young men who in the German universities, have united themselves in the Teutonic Association, are the objects of peculiar watchfulness. It would be impossible, however, upon the whole surface of Germany, to cite a single fact which has borne the character of sedition—or a single word which might be considered as a provocation to revolt. All the desires of the German people have till this day been expressed in respectful petitions and representations.

We cannot however dissemble, and the anxiety of government is to a certain point well founded. Discontent is almost general, and it is besides augmented by the entire stagnation of commerce and the progressive decline of German industry. The enormous burdens which result from immense armies, maintained in complete peace, a pro-

hibitory system, to which each state has course, to augment its own resources, which tends to destroy of all commerce since, to enter Germany alone, you must pass the Custom-Houses of 38 confederate States; such are the principal cause of the afflicting picture which these countries present.

[The Teutonic Association has for its object the political union of Germany, by the concentration of patriotic ideas and sentiments.]

In the Second chamber of Baden (Assembly) a formal motion was made relative to the introduction of a free liberty of the press in that Duchy.

A general commission is about to be established at Frankfort, charged with certain alterations in the German Universities. Each University will send a Deputy who will set in this commission.

To the Electors of the County of York.

FELLOW SUBJECTS,

AS a dissolution of the House of Assembly has taken place, and His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor may think fit, within a short time, to issue Writs for a GENERAL ELECTION, the Subscriber thus early, with the utmost respect, offers himself a CANDIDATE to represent you in General Assembly. Should he be elected to fill so important a situation, he has no hesitation in assuring you that what abilities he does possess, shall be devoted as usefully as possible to the particular interests of the County, and to the general prosperity of Province.

HENRY SMITH,

Frederickton, 13th April, 1819.

JUST RECEIVED

By the Subscriber per the Protector from Greenock, the Brothers from Liverpool, and the Joseph & Jane, the Joseph & Mary, and Prince of Waterloo from London, and new opening for sale, an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Among which are the following articles:—

CLOTHS and Kerseymeres, Flannels, Blankets, Tartan Paid, Stuffs, Carpeting, India and British Cottons, Muslins, Cambrics, Callicos, Handkerchiefs and Shawls, Cotton Checks, Striped Cotton, Shirting do. Scotch Homespun, Irish Linens, Sheetings of various descriptions, Flax and Tow Osabergs, India black Silk and Bandannoe Handkerchiefs, Persian Taffeties, changeable Lustrings, Florentine, Parisnet, Slops assorted, Britannia metal & Block-tin Tea-pots, Iron Tea-kettles, Nails of all sorts, Knives and Forks, Scythes, Scotch Augers, Watches, & Watch Chains, China Snuff-boxes, and gold Rings, Saddles & Bridles. A variety of Book and writing Paper, Parchment, Quills, Sealing Wax and Wafers. Ladies and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, plated and Wool do. Window Glass, Glass and Crockery Ware assorted.

COGNAC BRANDY,

HOLLANDS GIN; WINES,

White Wine VINEGAR,

SOAP, and CANDLES,

Loaf-Sugar, Paints and Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Allum, Brimstone, black Lead, black Pepper, shelled & Pearl Barley, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

FLOUR, CORN, RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES and SALT. All which will be sold low for Cash or approved Credit by

JEDEDIAH SLASON.

Frederickton, 31st May, 1819.

FOR SALE AT THE ROYAL GAZETTE OFFICE.

A few Rolls superfine Parchment; yellow wove 4to Post; do. do. with black border; Broad and narrow Pink Tape; black Lead pencils Red Sealing Wax; red and black Inkpowder of Exchange; Indentures; Bail Bonds for the Supreme and Inferior Courts; Half-Pay Certificates &c. &c.
Frederickton, 5th June, 1819.

FOUND

ABOUT four weeks since, in the House of the Subscriber, on the Miramichi Portage, a Bay Seed HORSE about four years old:—If the owner does not come for him within three weeks from the date of this notice, he will, at the expiration of that term be sold at auction to pay expences.

GEO. SUTHERLAND.

Miramichi Portage,
29th July, 1819.