

vre, bound to St. Petersburg has been wrecked near the port of Boulogne; 12 passengers perished with the ship, and all the baggage of Count *Capo d'Istria*, the Russian Minister, has been lost. It is stated in these papers, that the port of St. Valery has sent out 22 vessels manned with about 600 seamen, to fish upon the eastern and northern coast of Scotland—the scene of Dutch industry of so many years; and the primary cause, we are led to believe, of the affluence and maritime power of Holland. It is to be wished that some systematic efforts by men of capital were made, on a scale commensurate with the importance of the object, for securing to Great-Britain a participation at least in the boundless riches of her own seas. Above a third of the Inhabitants of Holland were at one period employed immediately in the fisheries on those very British coasts whose produce we have so long and so improvidently overlooked; or they derived their subsistence from trades connected with the fisheries. The fleets of Dutch men-of-war which *Van Tromp* and *De Ruyter* so often led to battle against the navy of England, were fought and navigated by draughts from the herring busses. The carrying trade of Holland was maintained by crews of fishermen; the scanty fruits of Dutch agriculture were compensated to the poorer classes by an abundant supply of fish; and the population far more than the soil could support was thus preserved in comfort and prosperity, by calling in the assistance of the ocean. This expedient might be resorted to by the active, enterprising, and affluent amongst our countrymen, to a greater extent and with more powerful efficacy, than in Holland at the brightest periods of her history. It might be resorted to, but we fear that it will not. Many of the poor of England, although they cry out with hunger, have an invincible and even vicious prejudice against salt fish—against that food which all classes, high and low, amongst our ancestors, consumed more largely than any other, and paid to Holland immense yearly sums for the supply of it. The failure, indeed, of our Canadian and Newfoundland fisheries, from the pitiable impolicy with which the United States have been suffered by the negotiators of this country to share in them

may drive the defeated capital and industry of our merchants from the scene of their discomfiture nearer home; but that can serve only as a beginning to a future work; at best a dreary, it is also not an immediate prospect, nor such as can be relied upon for giving a new impulse to our domestic action, or opening a fresh source of relief and abundance to the poor. Economy is laughed at; projects of emigration are condemned unheard by a crowd of philanthropical politicians, who exclaim against the cruelty of sending people from home: so that the search for an effectual remedy will, perhaps, be left to some riper stage of the disease, when the search must be more difficult, and the effect more doubtful.

New-York, November 29.

From the National Intelligencer of November 26.

Capt. Read of the United States ship *Hornet*, arrived in this city yesterday. We understand that he brings information that the treaty is not ratified; and that things remain much in the state in which our last advices left them. Mr. Forsyth remains at Madrid, and a Minister from Spain is to be forthwith sent to this country. If further particulars come to our knowledge, they shall be hereafter noticed.

Foreign News.—The packet ship *James Monroe*, Watkinson, arrived last evening in the very short passage of 26 days from Liverpool—She sailed on the first of this month, and has brought us a file of the London Courier to the 30th October, inclusive. A few extracts only can find a place this evening. The reformers, Hunt, Watson, Thistlewood, Waller, &c. have got into a quarrel and denounced each other in the papers.

GREENOCK, SEPT. 28.

Meeting at YORK.

A Requisition having been presented to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of York, signed by above 400 inhabitants of that town and neighbourhood, desiring him to call a public meeting, to take into consideration the late unfortunate events at Manchester, his Lordship appointed this day (Monday) for that purpose: and erected a hustings in the Guildhall, in order to accommodate the different gentlemen who were likely to attend as orators on the occasion.

About 10 in the morning, 4 or 5000 people paraded the streets of the city with banners and music, and to what is called at Manchester *martial array*, for they marched in a regular procession of six abreast. A man preceded them with a large black board on a pole, on each side of which was inscribed, in white letters, "Order," whilst the whole of it was decorated with black crape. The band of music came next, after which was borne a large flag, inscribed "Magna Charta," "Trial by Jury," "Bill of Rights," and "Liberty of the Press;" then a yellow flag, with the inscription "To the

immortal memory of the Reformers killed at Manchester on the 19th of August." The Union Flag succeeded, inscribed "England, Scotland, and Ireland," similar to that exhibited by the orator at Smithfield. The whole were decorated with emblems of mourning. In Coney-street, the band played "The Dead March in Saul," during which the great concourse of people took their hats off, which gave to the scene a very solemn and imposing appearance.

About half past 11 the Committee, accompanied by the Hon. L. Dundas, W. Bryon Cooke, Esq. S. W. Nicoll, Esq. and several other gentlemen of respectability, proceeded from Etrilge's hotel to the Mansion House. On arriving there they were loudly greeted by the populace.

The Lord Mayor took the chair at 12 o'clock. In the opening the business of the day his Lordship took occasion to observe, that he had not called for the attendance of a single regular constable, and that he had not sworn one special one. The Resolutions nine in number, and nearly verbatim copied from those of Mr. Alderman Waithman, were proposed in a speech of great length by Mr. S. W. Nicoll, Barister and the Recorder of Doncaster. They were seconded by the Hon. L. Dundas one of the Members of the City of York. Mr. Walker, and Mr. Hargrove, Editor of the *York Herald*; each of whom spoke very fully. The resolutions were then carried unanimously, and the Thanks of the Meeting voted to the Lord Mayor; when the Meeting dispersed quietly.

The London Traveller of the 23d of October, speaking of the dismissal of Earl Fitz-William, says—"Some force must evidently be raised to keep down the deluded men who have been stimulated by demagogues to the fatal madness of rebellion. Of this there can be no doubt—but whether that force might have been effectually supplied by Loyal Armed Associations, or whether it is absolutely necessary to retrace our steps, and re-augment an army improvidently reduced—is a grave question which the wisdom of the Legislature alone can resolve. At all events not a moment should be lost by those whom are willing to protect their altars and hearths, in associating for that purpose. Their services cannot certainly be rejected; and perhaps the offers may be such and so numerous, as to supersede the necessity of butchering the country with an addition to the standing army.

Opinions may also fairly differ on the necessity of removing Earl Fitzwilliam from a post which he long occupied with credit to himself and benefit to the Public. If his removal was not a matter of absolute necessity, it must doubtless be viewed with extreme regret; for the office of Lord Lieutenant is not and ought not to be one of mere party connexion. It should always go to a Nobleman of great local weight and influence, and of great personal integrity and respectability. Such a person, if convinced that danger existed to the public peace, would throw far behind him any consideration of Opposition politics, would stand foremost in the ranks of loyalty, and would display, in the most unequivocal manner, his zealous attachment to the King and Constitution.

Both the topics to which we have here adverted will doubtless come under the early consideration of Parliament. Ministers must then make out their case; and if it proves satisfactory, they will certainly be supported by the Legislature and the Nation; if otherwise they will neither merit nor obtain such support.

All parties must admit that we have arrived at another and most alarming crisis; but till the actual state of affairs can be better and more fully known, he must indeed be a bold politician who should assume to himself to determine what measures are necessary to be taken at this eventful time. Ministers, it must be presumed, will ask nothing from Parliament that would be refused by the Nation.—This, at any rate, is our confident hope.

Before we conclude these passing hints, we cannot but notice the rumour set afloat by the great Opposition Paper of this day, namely that negotiations are actually on foot in order to strengthen the hands of Government, at this juncture, "by a Coalition with that Party of Peers, and their few followers in the Commons, whose thirst of office is so truly appreciated by the

Country;" and that the only obstacle to a treaty are the scruples of the Earl of Liverpool and his friends, on the subject of "Catholic Emancipation." It is added, at the same time, that "it is supposed the Premier will give way on this question, by an arrangement which will satisfy the noble persons with whom he is negotiating, and that this partial Change" in the Cabinet "will take place before the Meeting of Parliament!"

Emigrants' Office,  
Dec. 12th, 1819.

WHEREAS several Labourers have made application at this Office for work—It is necessary to give this public Notice, that unless persons having the means of giving employment favour the views of the Society, by sending to the Office their names and descriptions of Servants or Labourers wanted, the intentions of the Institution *must fall to the ground*; but if a unanimous and generous feeling pervade the country, the FREDERICTON EMIGRANTS' SOCIETY will produce the most beneficial effects.

SECRETARY.

£5 REWARD.

BROKE Gaol on Tuesday last, JAMES CARNS, confined in the Fredericton Gaol, charged with Grand Larceny. The above Reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and bring back the said JAMES CARNS to Prison. Fredericton, 14th Dec. 1819.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby strictly charged not to improve, or purchase, LOT No. 1249, in St. Andrew-Street, in the City of St. John, from any other than the undersigned, who is the original Grantee.

SAMUEL R. RAYMOND.

Fredericton, 9th Dec. 1819.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby informs the Gentlemen of Fredericton and its vicinity, that he has taken a Shop in the back part of E. SLOOT & Co's Store, where he carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS;—and assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render perfect satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their orders.

As he will employ none but good Workmen, he pledges himself that his work shall be done in the neatest manner and newest Fashion.

WM. MADIGAN.

Fredericton, 14th Dec. 1819.

A QUANTITY of dry FISH was left in charge of the Subscriber, some time in October last, by Capt. Ackerly of the sloop Regent, said to belong to a person in Saint John, who intended to take passage in said sloop for this place—he can have them by proving his property and paying expenses.

WM. DAYTON.

Fredericton, 7th Dec. 1819.

ALL PERSONS

HAVING any just demands against the estate of Robert Sutherland, late of Nashwalk (Parish of St. Mary's) deceased, are requested to render their accounts duly attested, within Six Months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make payment.

ARCHD. CLAYTON.

Nashwalk, 19th Oct. 1819. 6m.

TO be disposed of, on reasonable terms, a very handsome Gold WATCH and KEY; Johnson and Exley's imperial ENCYCLOPEDIA, 4 vols. 4to. with 200 elegantly engraved plates; and MARTIN'S CIRCLE of the MECHANIC ARTS.

For particulars, enquire at the Store of Mr. BERTON.

Fredericton, 2d Nov. 1819.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have claims for School Money, or Bounties on raising Bread Corn, are hereby notified, that whenever the money is payable at the Province Treasury, notice will be immediately given in the Royal Gazette, that all persons may call at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace and receive their several proportions.

BLANKS for Assessors to Collectors, may be had, upon application.

Fredericton, 13th Sept. 1819.