

facting 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 REMEMBRANCE 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. LUGRIN, the store of MR. SLASON, and the House of the Rev. J. MILNE.

Frederickton, June, 11 1819.

LONDON, APRIL 27.
HOUSE COMMONS.

CONVENTION WITH AMERICA.

Mr. F. Robinson said, that to obtain leave to bring in a bill to enable His Majesty to carry into effect certain arrangements of a Convention lately concluded between the government of this country and that of the United States of America, the usual and most convenient plan, he believed, was to move first for a committee to explain the objects of the measure in contemplation. He would therefore now move, that the House resolve itself into a Committee, and in that Committee, he would state the nature of his proposition.

The motion of the Right Honourable Gentleman was agreed to; the convention was referred to a Committee, and the Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Robinson then stated, that he did not think that it would be necessary to trouble the Committee with any observations. The measure he was about to propose was short and simple, and not likely to encounter any objections. The Committee was aware, that by this Convention the Fisheries on a part of the coast where the United States had formerly the right of catching and drying their fish, had been acquired by us exclusively and surrendered by them. It was, however, remarkable, that as the law now stood, we could not prevent the Americans from carrying on the fisheries which, by the arrangements of this Convention they had renounced; and they might fish off the port of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, without any power of prevention in the Executive. If their fishing vessels were seized and carried into any of our ports in that quarter, for contravening the provisions of this Treaty, they could not be condemned as prizes. In this case it therefore became necessary for Parliament to pass an Act to enable the Crown to enforce the stipulations of this Treaty. It was necessary to enable Government to enact regulations for the protection of the right of British subjects in that quarter. There were certain provisions likewise of the Commercial Treaty of 1815, to which it would be necessary to refer for the purpose of continuing them. He thought the best course would be for Parliament not to enact specific regulations, but to empower his Majesty by an Order in Council to issue such directions as the subject might require. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to enable his Majesty to issue regulations for carrying into execution certain arrangements for the taking and curing of fish on the coast of Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador, contained in a Convention, concluded between the Govern-

ment of the Country and that of the United States of North America.

Sir J. Newport did not feel himself called upon to give his opinion till the bill was brought in; but could not let the opportunity pass without expressing his dissatisfaction with the terms of the former convention, the consequences of which he called ruinous. The measure was one of the greatest importance, and ought to meet with the most ample discussion.

The motion was then agreed to, leave was granted to bring in the proposed Bill, and, after a few words from General Gascoigne, who recommended that sufficient time should be allowed between the first and second reading for those who were interested in the measure to make their applications in Parliament, the House resumed, Mr. Robinson having answered that no long time would be required, as the terms of the Convention were already well-known.

The Select Committee on Finance, re-appointed in an early part of the present Session, have made their first Report to Parliament, which embraces the probable income and expenditure of the Country for the Current year.

The Committee commence by observing, that "having examined the accounts presented to the House in the present Session, relating to the receipt and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the year 1818 which they have compared with the estimates in the fourth and eleventh Reports from the Select Committee on Finance in the last and in the preceding Session of Parliament; they now lay before the House the result of the examination and comparison of these documents, which fully proves that the expectations, expressed by the Committee, in both the Reports referred to, that the Revenue would again reach that state from which it had suddenly declined upon the termination of the war, had been entirely realized, it having in fact very considerably exceeded the utmost estimate of that Committee.

From the aggregate produce of the Revenue for the two years ended 5th Jan. 1818, and 5th Jan. 1819, it appears, that the total Revenue of Great-Britain for the latter period, exceeded the total Revenue for the former, by the sum of £1,705,510. The Revenue of Ireland for the same period, shews an increase in favour of the last year of £192,969, which, added to the sum of £1,705,510, makes a total improvement of the Revenue of the United Kingdom, of £1,898,479. The real improvement, however, is much greater; for by deducting the sum of £2,330,531, being the amount of unappropriated war duties received in 1817, from the receipt of that year, and the sum of £566,639, being the amount of the same duties for the year 1818, from the receipts of that year, it will then appear that an actual improvement to the amount of £3,662,371, has taken place in the permanent Revenue of the United Kingdom, in the year 1818, as compared with the year 1817.

These are surely consolatory facts, and furnish the best answer to the querulous declamations of those who delight to consider the partial embarrassments of a particular branch of national industry, or the insolvency of over speculation, as proof, of the general decay, of the national prosperity.

CITY, Half-past 2 o'clock.

M. Haste, from the Bank of England, has this instant made an official communication at the Stock Exchange, stating, that if there is a loan contracted for this year, that Exchequer Bills for one-fourth the amount of any subscription that individuals may make, will be taken at a premium of 20s. This communication, it is believed, makes the report of a Loan certain.

APRIL 20.

HOUSE OF LORDS, APRIL 28.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PETITIONS.

The Earl of Donoughmore said, that notice had been already given by a Noble Friend, in his absence, that he would probably present the petition of the Catholics of Ireland on the 4th of May. He hoped it would be convenient for their Lordships to permit him to adhere to that notice, and it was his intention to found on the petition a motion which he should submit to their Lordships on Friday se'night. Besides the petition to which he had alluded, he was instructed with several petitions from Roman Catholics in different parts of Ireland, which he would likewise submit to their Lordships on Tuesday next. He moved

that the House be summoned for Friday se'night.

Earl Grey said, as his Noble Friend intended to present the petitions of the Irish Catholics, he should take the same opportunity for laying before their Lordships the petition of the English Catholics.

The House was ordered to be summoned on Friday se'night. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

General Gascoigne moved, pursuant to notice, for Returns, of the Exports from Great-Britain to Canada, Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, Pr. Edward's, and Cape Breton, from 1814 to 1818, both inclusive. —Also of the Amount of Tonnage employed in such Trade; of the number of Shipping which had been entered, either inwards or outwards, at each of those Colonies; of the Quantity of Fish dried and exported from each during the same period. —Ordered accordingly.

Accounts from Cadiz still continue to announce the great activity that prevails in that port, to complete the grand expedition, whose departure for the river Plata, is now fixed for the month of September next; but it is intended, in the course of this month, to despatch three ships of the line and a frigate to cruise in the Pacific Ocean, to oppose the forces of Lord Cochrane. The naval officers, it appears, have objected to repair on board these ships, alleging their unfit state. Two Commanders have been cashiered.

Most of the English transports have arrived in good condition, and others from France, The sum of 500,000 piastres (2½ millions of francs) had recently been sent from the capital to accelerate the naval preparations. The King it is positively expected, will proceed on a journey to Andalusia in the course of next month.

A rich convoy is daily expected from the Havannah; the value of which is estimated at more than six millions piastres. Two frigates have sailed to protect this fleet against the Insurgent privateers.

Letters have been received in town from Hanover, dated the 19th inst. stating that the Duchess of Cambridge was recovering from her late confinement, but had not yet left the House; the young Prince was going on very well, and the Duchess of Clarence was recovering very fast.

BRIGHTON, APRIL 28.

The Prince Regent is so far recovered, that the exhibition of a bulletin this morning was dispensed with. The answer to enquiries this morning is, "that the Prince Regent is much better, and is convalescent." In confirmation of which, we have the pleasure of stating, that his Royal Highness was enabled this day to leave his apartments and enjoy the society of his noble guests.

MR. O'CONNELL'S ADDRESS
TO THE
CATHOLICS OF IRELAND.

"Remember thee! yes, while there's life in this heart

It shall never forget thee, all torn as thou art:—

More dear in thy sorrow, thy gloom, and thy showers,

Than the rest of the world in their sunniest hours."

"FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—One more year of humiliation and alienage in our native land has passed over us. We have endured one year more of degradation and injustice.

"In the administration of justice, we are excluded from all judicial situations. The property, the person, the life, the honour of Catholics of Ireland are in the hands of Judges, not one of whom can be a Catholic; they may be of any other religion whatever, or of no religion at all, but not one of them can be a Catholic.

"In the Corporations, we are excluded from all offices, from Mayor down to Scavengers, both included.

"Here, too, the injustice is rendered more poignant by the superadded result—for we alone are thus excluded from parish vestries;—they are open to all other dissenters from the Established Church, Presbyterians, Methodists, Jumpers, & Jews.

"Catholics, of Ireland, how long are we fated to suffer these evils? How long are we doomed to be aliens and slaves in the land of our birth—in the land of our forefathers?"

"The answer to those questions is perfectly easy. We shall continue to endure inferiority and injustice until that time arrives when the Catholics of Ireland shall arouse themselves to demand with a combined voice, in the tone of perfect courtesy and respect, but in accents of perfect firmness, their freedom. If all the Catholics will combine to demand their right; if they will, as they easily can, blend conciliation of temper and manner with constitutional firmness and determination, the remaining links of our chains will fall off, and we shall be restored to all we desire, to an equalization of civil rights with our Protestant fellow-countrymen.

"Every thing announces the present as a period peculiarly well suited to a fresh effort for relief. In Ireland, prejudices have almost entirely vanished. The Protestants of Belfast and Galway have entered into the spirit of conciliation and kindness; they have set us a glorious example of affectionate cordiality, which we ought to cherish, and above all to imitate; indeed if such a temper as the Protestants of Galway and Belfast have exhibited were universal, we should scarcely feel the evils of our exclusion.

"Catholics of Ireland, your fate is in your own hands; it is the business of every honest man; no man amongst you is too high to be above the evils of our political inferiority; no man amongst you is too low to be unaffected by the influence of a hostile administration of the law; believe me there is no man who may not be of some use in procuring emancipation, and if all can be roused to assist each other, believe me that emancipation will be certain.

"Let me then conjure you, as you value yourselves, your families, and your unhappy country, to cast away all pretences for negligence or silence, and to come forward one and all to demand your rights.

"Catholics of Ireland, we are about to address another and a better Parliament. This is a moment peculiarly suited to our just views. The Protestants of this Empire, and in particular the Protestants of Ireland, exhibit daily proof of an increasing liberality and kindness. The Government appears not to be unfavourable.

"Catholics of Ireland, deign to listen to the Counsels of an humble but sincere friend, who advises you at this propitious moment to make one combined and powerful struggle for 'happy homes and altars free.'"

"I beg leave, fellow-countrymen, to subscribe myself, your devoted Servant.

"DANIEL O'CONNELL.

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 now 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, Mullins, Cambrics, Callicoes, Handkerchiefs and Shawls, Cotton Checks, Striped Cotton, Shirting do. Scotch Homespun, Irish Linsens, Sheetings of various descriptions, Flax and Tow Osabergs, India black Silk and Bandannae Lustrings, Persian Taffeties, changeable Lustrings, Florentine, Parisnets, 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.

LIFEWISE 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.

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