

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 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. LUGGIN, the store of MR. SLASON, and the House of the Rev. J. MILNE.

Frederickton, June 11, 1819.

BOSTON, JUNE 23.

ARBUTHNOT and AMBRISTER.

It was exultingly proclaimed by those who appeared to wish so eagerly to sacrifice Gen. Jackson, that as soon as the subject of the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister should come before the British Parliament we should see the high ground that would be taken by the ministerial party; that they would instantly call upon the American government to disavow the procedure, and to punish Gen. Jackson; and in case of refusal, that a war would probably ensue. But what is the fact? Let the following extracts from the remarks of EARL BATHURST, and the EARL OF LIVERPOOL, (two ministerialists in the British House of Lords, while this subject was under debate, answer the question. EARL BATHURST said,

"Two British subjects, in the course of military operations, have been taken on a neutral territory by the American troops, and tried and executed; but it was well known not only that this was not done by order of the American Government, but that it had been committed without any knowledge or participation whatever of that

Government. The act which had been committed formed, indeed, a charge brought on the part of the American Government against their General; What might be the result of that charge, it was not necessary to inquire; all that their Lordships were called upon to consider was, whether the case was one for which retribution ought to be demanded.—Now their lordships could not fail to recollect that the occasion which justified a demand of reparation, ought to be one which rendered the right and the policy of such a course of proceeding unquestionable. If reparation were once asked, it became necessary to enforce it at all hazards. The demand once made, it must be supported to the utmost extremity.—But before such a course was taken their lordships would doubtless pause, and ask whether the case was one which would justify the involving the two countries in war. Above all, their lordships would doubtless feel that this was, of all others, a most unfit time to embark this country in a dispute for the protection of British subjects who might engage without the consent of their Government in the service of states at war with each other, but at peace with us. Any British subject who engaged in such foreign service without permission, forfeited, he conceived, the protection of his country, and became liable to military punishment, if the party by whom he was taken chose to carry the rights of war to that cruel severity. This was a principle admitted by the laws of nations, and which in the policy of nations had been frequently adopted. It was obvious, therefore, that if it were to be maintained, that this country should hold out protection to every adventurer who entered into foreign service, the assertions of such a principle would involve us in interminable warfare."

The following, among other remarks, were made by the EARL OF LIVERPOOL, another ministerialist:

"If an individual voluntarily embarked in war against any state with which his own government was at peace, he exposed himself to all its dangers and liabilities, without having a right to the protection of his own country. He might bring as a proof of this the provisions of a treaty concluded between Lord Grenville and Mr. Jay, in 1794: it stipulated that the subjects of neither should engage with any power in a war against the other, and that if they did, they should be left to the treatment to which the subjects of the third power were liable. This stipulation he had no doubt had a reference to the Indian wars. He did not say that this justified the conduct of Gen. Jackson, as regarding his own country, but it justified us in not demanding reparation. If a volunteer engages in the wars of another State against the sovereign of a State with which we are at peace, any severity inflicted on him is directed, not against the Government to which he owes allegiance, but to that of which he holds the commission. If reparation is demanded the state may say, 'You are our friend, he has become our enemy; he has, therefore, no longer a title to your protection, and in punishing him we offer no indignity to you.' Now, however unjustifiable General Jackson's conduct was, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, as being volunteers, and as exposing themselves to danger without any authority from their own Government, had no right to appeal to their own nation for protection."

JUNE 24.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

The city of Caracas, is said to have been recently visited by another earthquake; during which a number of houses were destroyed, and several lives lost.

Late from Bombay.

The ship *Tea Plant*, (Indiaman) Capt. Robinson, has arrived at New-York, in 108 days from Bombay.

Private accounts from Calcutta, mention that the crop of cotton this season is expected to prove very abundant.

Passed St. Helena on the 7th May. Next day came up with and spoke the English East-India Company ship *Lady Banks*, from Bengal, the Cape, and St. Helena, who had left the Island the morning of the day we passed it.—informed us that Bonaparte was in good health, but continued in his old retired mood, and kept himself quite shut up.

Capt. Robinson has brought Bombay papers to the 1st of March. The war in India is carried on with great slaughter. In

storming the fort of Nowah, by the British troops, the garrison, which consisted of 800 men, chiefly Arabs, (having twice refused to surrender and all attempts to escape proving fruitless) were, the greater part of them, put to the sword—436 bodies having been buried after the assault, and 100 being prisoners, of whom 80 are grievously wounded.

In another affair, two hundred of the rebels, as they were termed, were put to the sword.

The strong fortress of Raree has capitulated to the British, after a long siege. The garrison consisted of 1200 men. We may now consider, says the *Bombay Courier* of Feb. 27, the whole line of coast from Cape Comoria to Jigat, as either in our possession or under our controul.

Letters from several parts of India, speak of the severe weather which was experienced in that quarter during the month of January.—At Purneah, on the 14th of January the ground was covered with hoar frost. At Jaunpore on the 17th, the thermometer stood at 33. The letters add, that the Indigo has suffered much from the severity of the season. A letter from Sheergatty, mentions that on the 17th, 18th and 19th of the same month, the thermometer was at 28, and that they had ice a quarter of an inch thick. All the crops were ruined.

Translated for the N. York Columbian.

The German journals speak of a tumultuous scene which lately took place at Berlin.

We understand (says the *Strasburgh Courier*) by letters from Berlin, that an event lately happened in that city, that exhibits such a state of the public mind, as to have created a considerable share of alarm. On the 2d or 3d of April, while his Majesty was enjoying his daily promenade, and about to enter the Park through the Brandenburg gate, his progress was suddenly impeded by a crowd, consisting of about 1500 Burghers, who approached his coach bearing several petitions.

The King received these papers, and hastily perused some of them. The whole were uniform in their prayer or demand; that a constitution should be granted to Prussia agreeably to the solemn promises which had been so often repeated.

The King displeased at the importunity of the crowd, ordered his coachman to drive on; but the people completely obstructed the passage, and preventing the horses advancing at the same time observing, that the father of his country could not refuse to accede to the wishes of those who had sacrificed their property and their blood in the public service, and that they demanded nothing but what was in unison with law and order.

From the manner in which the demands were made, and the time and place chosen, it is presumed that they must have an evil origin. The King at length gave orders for the guard of a neighbouring post to advance and disperse the multitude. This guard entirely composed of Landwehr militia) was negligent in the execution of the order. The people finally opposed no obstacle to the progress of the King, and dispersed, observing aloud, that if their numbers were dispersed, they could immediately assemble 30,000 persons, who were animated with the same sentiments.

Statistics of Paris.—The population of Paris, (not including the rural communes,) by the census of 1817—amounts to 712,966 individuals; of whom 305,247 are males, 331,905 are females, and 56,794 not particularly designated, but included under the collective designation of both sexes—Houses, 26,801—Births, for 1818, 24,406, of whom were males 12,451 females 12,955; 4,337 were born in the hospitals.

Children not born in wedlock amount to 8,353; whom 3,893 were born in the hospitals. Of the 8,353 illegitimate children, 1,118 boy and 980 girls have been acknowledged by their parents—6,255 remain unacknowledged. Deaths, 25,706; of whom 12,692 are males, and 13,104 females. Of the whole number, 15,725 died in their own houses, and 9,981 in the hospitals, prisons, &c. Excess of births over the deaths, 700. Marriages, 7,455. Children born out of wedlock, but acknowledged in consequence of the subsequent marriage of their parents, 479. Adoptions,

20. In 1817, the number of births amounted 23,759, that of the deaths to 21,114, and the marriages to 6,982.

They reckon in Paris 1,119 streets and lanes, 111 passages, 32 quays, 18 houliards, 87 places, or squares, 31 crossways, 121 entries, 34 courts, (places for riding and taking the air) 25 avenues, 10 public promenades, 45 circular roads, 56 barriers, 16 gates, 16 bridges, 33 market places, 39 churches, 4 temples, 12 palaces, 24 hospitals, 37 establishments for public instruction, such as the Institute, the Faculties, the Colleges, the Special Schools, the Literary and Scientific Institutions, &c.; 15 museums, 6 public libraries, 12 theatres, &c.

The National Guard consists of 31,899 infantry, and 2,566 cavalry.—The Gendarmerie consists of 1,021 men, and 471 horses, and a battalion of sappers, &c. of 875 effective men.

JUNE 25.

The Missisagauas Indians have ceded to the British Government 2,748,000 acres of land, in the rear of Rowden, Huntingdon, Hungerford, Sheffield, Hensbroke, and Bedford; thence N. to the Ottawa river; thence down the Ottawa to Nepean; thence from the rear of Nepean, continuing a course adjoining and in the rear of Marlboro, Montague, Elmsly, Burgess, and North Crosby, to Bedford, in Upper Canada.

This tract embraces the river Missisagauippi, from its source until its entrance into the lake Chaudere or the Ottawa river equal to forty-six townships.—*Nat. In.*

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 22.

Mr. Forsyth, our Minister to Spain, was detained at Cadiz until the 30th of April, on account of the numerous bands of Robbers that infest the road between that place and Madrid. A letter from Cadiz says, "it requires a small army to travel with any degree of security.—a very strong escort accompanies Mr. F."

JULY 3.

IMPORTANT LETTER.

Extract of a letter from a respectable American, dated Lima, March, 9, 1819—received in this town.

"At this time Lord Cochrane, with four ships, is blockading the Port of Callao, and you will see by his Proclamation, (which surpasses in arrogance either the Berlin and Milan Decrees or the Orders in Council,) that all neutrals must leave Callao by the 9th.—This mighty Chief, harbours and protects all deserters, sends his boats among the neutrals to persuade their men to run away, and even robs them of their boats as well as men. Four men belonging to the Flying Fish, of Boston, took one of her boats, and went over to his Ship. The next day Capt. Fitch went after his boat and men, both of which were refused him, and Cochrane would give him no satisfaction, not even so much as to speak to him. He has gone so far as to say, if the United States frigate *Macedonia* attempts to enter this Port he will sink her!

PROCLAMATION.

By Lord Cochrane, Vice-Admiral of Chili, Admiral and Commander in Chief of the ships and vessels of the State.

Being authorized and commanded by the Supreme Government of Chili, strictly to blockade the ports, bays, harbours, and the whole coast of the Kingdom of Peru, I hereby declare as follows:

1st. That the port of Callao, and all the other ports, bays and harbours, as well as the line of coast from the port of Guayaquil to Atacama, in Peru, are in a state of formal blockade.

2d. All vessels are strictly prohibited from carrying on any commerce, or holding communication with the said ports and places, within the mentioned line of blockade.

3d. No ship or vessel belonging to friendly or neutral powers now in the bay of Callao, or in any of the ports or anchorages comprehended within the blockade aforesaid, shall be permitted to sail therefrom after the lapse of eight days from the date hereof.

4th. No neutral flag shall in any case be suffered to cover or neutralise the property of Spaniards or of the inhabitants of the Countries subject to the King of Spain.

5th. Any neutral vessel navigated under false or double papers, or which shall not have the necessary documents to prove the ownership of the property, shall suffer the penalties applicable to the goods and merchandise of enemies.

6th. Every neutral vessel which shall have on board military officers, masters, supercargoes, or merchants of the countries subject to the King of Spain, shall be sent to Valparaiso, there to be adjudged according to the law of nations.

7th. The present notification shall be transmitted to those whom it may concern.