

To the Free and Independent Electors of the County of York.

GENTLEMEN,
HIS Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor having Dissolved the House of Assembly of this Province, an Election will in all probability, shortly take place:

THE SUBSCRIBER therefore begs leave respectfully to intimate, that he intends offering himself as a Candidate for your Suffrages; and to assure you, that if it should be your pleasure to Elect him as one of your Representatives, his abilities shall be exerted to the utmost, for the welfare of the County and Province at large.

CALEB FOWLER.

St. Mary's, County of York,
10th April, 1819.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the County of York.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been prevailed on, at the earnest request of a number of respectable Freeholders, to offer myself as a Candidate at the next General Election for Members to Represent this County, I take this public mode of informing you that it is my intention; and if it shall please you to confide to my care the important trust as one of your Representatives, I will endeavour to discharge my duty with Independence and Integrity.

I am

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,
STEPHEN CAMERON.

Frederickton, County of York,
10th April, 1819.

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 the Province.

HENRY SMITH.

Frederickton, 13th April, 1819.

Sheriff's Sales.

TO BE SOLD

At Public Auction,

On Thursday the 7th day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the County Court-House,

ALLOT that certain Piece or Parcel of LAND, known as that part of Lot No. 17, Town Plat of Frederickton, adjoining land owned by Col. Hales, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, taken in execution by virtue of a *feri facias*, issued out of the Supreme Court, from Michael Tripp, at the suit of James Sisson, Jun. for £515: 9: 8.

By the SHERIFF OF YORK.
Frederickton, 6th April, 1819.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday the 30th June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Market-House,

LOTS No. 51 and 52, in the Parish of St. Mary's, containing 400 acres, more or less, taken in execution from MICHAEL and CHRISTOPHER HANSON, by a Writ of *feri facias*, issued out of the Supreme Court, at the Suit of JONATHAN SISSON, for £43: 15: 7.

The whole will be struck off on the above day to the highest bidder, by

THE SHERIFF OF YORK.

Frederickton, 29th December, 1818.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Tuesday the 3d day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-House,

LOTS No. 38 and 39, and Half Lot No. 37, in the Parish of New-Castle, also No. 8, situate on Tracaday River, in the Grant to William Ferguson and others, containing in all 700 Hundred Acres more or less, taken in execution from James Henderson, by a writ of *feri facias*, issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of James Gilmore, Alexander Rankin, John Pollock, Allen Gilmore, and Arthur Pollock, for £1844: 14: 2.

The whole will be struck off on the above day to the highest bidder, by the

SHERIFF OF NORTHUMBERLAND.
New-Castle, 13th Jan. 1819.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

SILVER CURRENCY.

An important communication was made on Wednesday evening, in the House of Commons, by Mr. Wellesley Pole, respecting the future supply of the silver currency. By a recent arrangement, the Bank of England will receive from thirty to thirty-five thousand pounds worth of silver coinage every week, which it has been calculated will be found sufficient for the general purposes of the retail trade of the country. This arrangement, which is intended to commence next week, will be productive of very great convenience.

The Lords of the Treasury have given directions to the Commissioners of the Customs for the immediate dismissal of 81 tide-surveyors and waiters, who have been proved to have taken fees contrary to the Act.

We are sorry to announce the failure of that old and respectable concern the Tamworth Old Bank, of the firm of Harding, Oakes and Wellington, which stopped payment on Wednesday last.

In consequence of the great fall in the market for raw cotton, expresses have been sent from Liverpool overland to Calcutta, in order to countermand, as speedily as possible, any further shipments of that article. An absolute engagement is said to have been entered into by the persons bearing the expresses, to deliver them, allowing for accidents to life or limb, in three months from the date of leaving England.

The Gazette states the following to be the Lords of the Admiralty—Lord Melville, Sir George Warrender, John Osborn, Esq; Sir Graham Moore, Sir George Cockburn, Sir Henry Boscawen and Sir George Clerk; and the following returned Members to Parliament—John Riely, Esq. for Clonmel borough, vice the Hon. W. Bagwell; Ebenezer John Covert, of Lockerhouse, Herefordshire, for Cashel city, vice Richard Pennefather, Esquire.

A Grandee of Spain is, according to the

German papers, to proceed to the Court of Dresden, for the purpose of negotiating a marriage between FERDINAND VII, and a Saxon Princess.

RUSSIA & ENGLAND.

The claims of the English merchants on the Court of Russia, for the value of 140 vessels and cargoes under neutral flags, detained by the Government at Petersburg in the year 1810, are likely at length to be adjusted. It will be recollected that a deputation, at the head of which was Mr. Alderman Rowcroft, was sent from London to the Russian capital, to seek compensation from the Emperor for losses sustained by British subjects. As the Emperor was at Aix-la-Chapelle at the time of the arrival of the deputation, the memorial was forwarded to our Minister, and from him to the hands of the Emperor. An answer to it has now been received, and we are informed that it is of a satisfactory nature. The amount is very large, as the whole 140 vessels had valuable cargoes on board, chiefly colonial produce.

MARCH 18.

Letters from Manchester state, that more than 500 young poplars have recently been cut from a single plantation near Stockport, for the purpose, as is supposed, of being employed to form the handles for pikes. Great fears are entertained throughout this important manufacturing district, that the sufferings of the labouring classes will lead to some act of a desperate nature; but the Magistrates, who are well aware of the existing state of things, will be prepared, it is believed, with efficient measures for preserving the public peace.—Times.

We rejoice to see that papers were moved for by Mr. HUME, to lead to an inquiry into the state of the jurisprudence and of the administration of justice in India. The consideration that the happiness of sixty millions of human beings depends on the Government of a Company of Merchants, whose chief object is commercial profit, imperiously calls on the Legislature to extend its guardian care to those remote regions, and see that every possible provision is made to secure the interesting population from the evils and miseries of an erroneous system. It is an object of immense magnitude, and to which the anxious attention of every heart will be irresistibly drawn.

From the STAR of the 4th inst.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

The Communication in your last Paper signed "A British Subject," is written with more spirit, and with a greater degree of respect towards the gentleman whom it opposes, than our Newspaper discussions usually shew. As, however, I think very differently from the "British Subject," I shall say a few words on different parts of his letter, and then state some opinions of my own.

His first observation supported by any reasoning, is, that "there is a glaring inconsistency in the Messages sent to the House"—In the one it is said *The shilling per Ton forms a part of that system, which has been transmitted for the consideration of His Majesty; and bonds have been taken to secure the payment of that sum, in case it should eventually be demanded.* In the other it is affirmed, *no documents or proofs were before the House, which could warrant the fact assumed, that the system which required bonds to be taken for the payment of one shilling per ton on all pine timber manufactured in the Province.* Had the British Subject examined the Messages from the Lieutenant-Governor, he would have found, that the shilling per ton was only on timber belonging to His Majesty, and not on all timber manufactured in the Province.—so much for the glaring inconsistency in the Messages. But, what shall we say for the glaring inconsistency of a body like the House of Assembly, boldly asserting as a fact, a thing totally without foundation? If we should, improperly, adopt the mode of reasoning pursued by the "British Subject," by judging of the whole from a part; and if the whole conduct of the late House of Assembly were to be decided on from the part above quoted, it would lead us to a conclusion as little favourable to the veracity as to the prudence of that body.

I am not aware what the gentleman means by "we have enough to warrant our apprehensions, together with the most prompt and vigorous resistance" connected with "memorials, representations, and

"petitions" (or any thing else) I should imagine "are of little avail, when the evil complained of is beyond remedy;" but as the only means we have, and the only means the House had, (though by them shamefully neglected) to avert the payment of such sums as Government thinks proper to demand for Licenses to cut timber from His Majesty's woods, are by memorial, the sentence might lead to supposition, that we would be warranted in promptly and vigorously resisting the payment of the Bonds by some other way than by petition or memorial.

I am convinced that the "British Subject" has studied logic, else could he never have written the following observations:—"either the House had a right to institute an inquiry, or they had not;—if they had not, why was any information conveyed to them as to the system recommended? If they had, why then was not the whole exhibited to their view?" The shortest way of answering these questions is by asking others.—Does it follow that, because you give such information to a person who has travelled out of his way, as may enable him to get again into the road, that you are consequently bound to see him to the end of his difficulties, even should he request you to do so? Did it follow, that because the Lieutenant-Governor granted to the request of the late House of Assembly such information as he thought proper, regarding a measure in which they had no right to interfere, that consequently he was bound to lay before them the whole transactions of the privy council? Had the Lieutenant-Governor, viewing with surprise and regret the style of the Resolve dated 8th of March, taken no notice of it save by requesting the honorable House to confine their labours within their own sphere of action, and not interfere in the duty of the executive, it might have been as well.

The next sentence I shall take notice of, "had not some individuals accidentally heard of the shilling per ton, even that part of the system would never have been made known, till it had got the Royal sanction." If accident only made it known, surely the House acted strangely about a matter considered by the persons most deeply interested, (the timber cutters) of such little moment, that accident alone made them speak of it. The evil could not have been so great as the House made it out to be. Either they were mistaken, or there must have been a pre-disposition somewhere to make difficulties. No secrecy was used by the executive in regard to granting Licenses and taking bonds for the shilling per ton consideration-money,—all was open and clear. An applicant, if a British Subject and a freeholder, was furnished with his License on signing the bond, but he was at perfect liberty to leave them if he thought best.

The meaning of the following sentence I confess myself ignorant of: "the whole defence made by the executive department in the present case, rests on the success of the scheme devised for keeping the House of Assembly in ignorance as to its secret operations."

In short, I think the Lieutenant-Governor could not have refrained from dissolving the late House, in consequence of their improper interference with the executive;—and that the shilling per ton consideration-money secured for government, should it be demanded, on account of timber cut from His Majesty's woods, was a measure wise and prudent, when compared with the refusal to grant Licenses to cut timber from said woods on any terms; and moderate in itself, even unconnected with that measure.

The quibbles about the meaning of the expressions "secret advisers,"—"a junta in the higher regions"—"aspiring individuals, &c." are much in the style of an Attorney's address to a jury, and must be taken at their value by the public, just as a jury would take the other.—The intention, however, is apparent; they are calculated to render the privy Council obnoxious, as well as any gentlemen, not of the late House of Assembly, who may intend being Candidates at the next general Election. The latter body may, for aught I know, deserve the name of aspiring individuals; and they may deserve thanks for aspiring to seats in the House of Assembly, thinking probably, that no change (with a very few exceptions) can be made in the Representation, without materially serving the Province.—They may aspire to seats in the House of Assembly, in order that the principal branch of trade be-