

That the same omission take place in that part of the Liturgy or General Supplication, in which the same words recur.

That in the title to the Form of Prayer to be used on the day of His Majesty's Accession to the Crown, the words "upon the twenty-fifth day of October" be struck out, and the words "upon the twenty-ninth day of January" be inserted.

That in the Prayer found in the service for the King and Royal Family, the words "Their Royal Highnesses George Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and" be omitted.

To the end that the same Form and Order may be observed in His Majesty's several Provinces, Islands, and Settlements in America and the West Indies, and elsewhere within His Majesty's Foreign Dominions, it is hereby ordered in Council, That the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do cause the necessary communications to be made to the Governors of His Majesty's said several Provinces, Island, and Settlements respectively.

(Signed) JAS. BULLER.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR has been pleased, with the advice of His Majesty's Council, to appoint Benjamin Wilson, Esquire, to be a Supervisor of the Great Roads throughout the Province. 2d May 1820.

Fredericton, 8th May 1820.

His Excellency the CHANCELLOR has been pleased to appoint Edward J. Jarvis, Esquire, of the City of Saint John, to be a Master in Chancery.

M. C. HAILES, Reg.



Proclamation

By His Excellency Major-General GEORGE STRACEY SMYTH, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, in consequence of the Demise of His late Most Sacred Majesty, King George the Third, I have thought fit to DISSOLVE the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province, which now stands prorogued to Tuesday the 6th day of June next—

I do, for that purpose, publish this Proclamation, and accordingly by these Presents, do Dissolve the said General Assembly.

Whereof all persons whom it may concern, will take due notice.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the first year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command, H. H. CARMICHAEL, D. S.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR has been pleased to nominate the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners to take Bonds from Persons obtaining Licence to cut Pine Timber off the vacant Crown Lands:

At Fredericton, George P. Bliss, }
St. Andrews, Neville Parker, } Esqs.
Miramichi, Joseph Dean, }
15th May 1820.

By ROBERT PAGAN, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Charlotte, in the Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Tyler Porter Shaw, of the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, Merchant, to me duly made, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided: I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal, within the said County, of Charles Cox, the younger, late of the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte aforesaid, Yeoman, (which said Charles Cox, the younger, is departed from and without the limits of this Province, or concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said Tyler Porter Shaw and the other Creditors of the said Charles Cox, the younger, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of Law as it is alleged against him) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said Charles Cox, the younger, do return and discharge his said debt or debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said Charles

Cox, the younger, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Charles Cox, the younger.

Dated at St. Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, the nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

ROBT. PAGAN, J. C. P.

JAS. BARBER, Att'y.

By JOSEPH HOME, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of Hugh Munro, Esquire, (of the Firm of John Johnston and Hugh Munro, Copartners in Trade) of the Parish of St. Peter, in the County and Province aforesaid, Merchants) to me duly made, pursuant to the directions of the Act of the General Assembly of this Province in such case made and provided; I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal, of Thomas Dodd, late also of the Parish of St. Peter, in said County, Merchant, (which said Thomas Dodd has departed from and is without the limits of this Province, or concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said Hugh Munro and his said Copartner in Trade, and the other Creditors of the said Thomas Dodd, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of Law, as has been made to appear to my satisfaction) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said Thomas Dodd do return and discharge his debt or debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal, of the said Thomas Dodd, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Thomas Dodd.

Dated at New-Castle, in the said County of Northumberland, the twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

JOS. HOME, J. C. P.

JOHN ABE. STREET, Att'y.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

MONDAY, FEB. 21.

The Queen.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee of supply, and also that the gracious Message of his Majesty to that House, together with the Army Estimates, and Civil contingencies, should be referred to the said committee, which motions were severally agreed to.

Upon the motion for the Speaker leaving the chair being put,

Mr. Hume confessed, after what had been said by the noble Lord (Castlereagh) of the blessings which this country had derived from the auspicious rule of the House of Brunswick; he was anxious to learn the reason why so illustrious a branch of it as the Queen of these realms, was suffered to remain unacknowledged; and from what he could collect abroad, he was afraid it was determined she should remain unacknowledged. (A cry of order!) He by no means intended to allude to or circumscribe any remedy that might be taken according to the rites of the church.

Lord Castlereagh thought the Hon. Member would have acted more advisedly had he followed the opinion of the greater part of the nation, who, with becoming delicacy, declined as much as possible entering upon this very interesting subject. The less it was agitated, he thought, the better; at the same time he assured the House, that the high personage alluded to should experience no want of attention to her rank or comforts at the hands of his Majesty's Government.

Mr. Hume still persisted in having an explicit answer, how Ministers could, out of the 50,000 intended to be moved for in the committee, grant a suitable allowance to the Queen.

Lord Castlereagh replied, that had the Hon. Member waited to hear the proposition of the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he would be satisfied the subject had sufficiently occupied the attention of his Majesty's Government.

TUESDAY, FEB. 22.

The Queen.—On the resolution for granting £200,000 for enabling his Majesty to provide for the payments charged on the Civil List,

Mr. Tierney asked of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, how any payment could be made to the Queen under this grant.

Mr. Vansittart said, the payment would be made as formerly to the Princess of Wales; the grant was made to the person.

Mr. Tierney said, the grant was made to the Princess of Wales, and there was now no such person in existence; and any person who should presume to pay the annuity granted to the Princess of Wales to any person except the Princess of Wales would be guilty of an offence against the House of Commons.

Mr. Vansittart conceived the annuity

was granted to the person and not to the title, and therefore might be paid notwithstanding any demise of the Crown.

Mr. Tierney. To the Princess of Wales, but not to any other person.

Mr. Vansittart said, he had nothing more to add on the subject.

Mr. Tierney believed the Right Hon. Gentleman had nothing more to say on the subject. He was aware the Right Hon. Gentleman must not utter the word Queen.

He would repeat that this grant was not to the person, but to support the title and dignity of the Princess of Wales, and the Princess of Wales no longer existed. If the Right Hon. Gentleman, should presume to pay money to any other person he would incur a heavier responsibility than any person in his situation had ever done before.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer repeated his former opinion. The grant was made to the person in one political character, and might be paid to the same person, although that person was now known under another appellation.

Mr. Hume could not conceive why the name of the Queen should not be introduced.

Mr. Lushington said this could not be done without introducing the name of every other individual mentioned in the Civil List. This was a grant to the King to be applied to the service of the Civil List, as would have been done had there been no demise to the Crown.

Mr. Tierney said there would be no Princess of Wales to receive it.

Sir R. Wilson asked, under what authority this money would be issued?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, under the usual authority, the grant of the House, which had always been deemed sufficient.

The Report was then agreed to.

From the Halifax Free Press, of the 2d May.

PLASTER OF PARIS TRADE.

A few weeks since we noticed a law which has been recently passed in New Brunswick, regulating the Plaster Trade; and as we consider the measure of much importance to these colonies, and if rigidly enforced as one that will prove extremely beneficial, we stated that at a subsequent period, we should express our sentiment more fully upon the subject.

The law to which we allude, may be justified and defended upon general principles, as well as the local advantages which it presents. A similar duty to that which it imposes, was proposed in Halifax during the last Session of the Legislature, but did not meet with the approbation of the members generally.

It must be in the recollection of our readers, that a law was passed a few years since, which prohibited the landing of Plaster of Paris at any of the ports of the United States to the westward of Boston, thereby contemplating that it should be carried in our own vessels to the different ports in the Union. A similar act was passed in New-Brunswick, and both subsequently received the sanction of the Prince Regent; and had the provisions of those laws been carried into effect, and had not the penalties been evaded, by the manner in which Gypsum was smuggled from St. Andrews, and the neglect to enforce the conditions of the Bonds in this Province, very great benefits would have resulted to the colonies.

The American Government subsequently passed a retaliatory act; and that circumstance combined with the reflection, that the Bill which had been enacted in Nova-Scotia, was almost invariably evaded, by the facilities afforded to smuggling in New-Brunswick, induced the House of Assembly to repeal the laws in question.

We were therefore much pleased when we found the Legislature of our sister Province, taking the lead in a measure which, although it may be censured by the few who have profited by the possession of large quantities of this rock, and be viewed with apathy by others who have merely taken a partial view of the subject, must be considered by every person of enlarged mind and liberal sentiments, as calculated to operate to the advantage of these Provinces.

Gypsum is an article in very great demand among the farmers of the United States, who use it for the purpose of manuring their land, and to increase the fertility of their

soil; and they are chiefly indebted to these Provinces, for a supply of this valuable fossil. They naturally endeavour to obtain it upon the best terms in their power; and have taken care to secure to themselves the carrying trade, and compelled the people of this Province who have hitherto been engaged in the transportation of this article, to be mere hewers of wood and drawers of water, for the supply of their wants and necessities.

Not only has this been the case, but many persons who might have lived very comfortably upon the farms which they possessed, had they attended to the cultivation of them; were, by the prospect of immediate advantage, and the supply of money which this traffic afforded, induced to engage in it; and were ultimately ruined by their indiscretion and folly.—They found it necessary in the first instance, to mortgage their farms to enable them to commence the undertaking, and while they supposed they were enriching themselves, were undermining their fortunes and involving their capital in inextricable difficulties. One instance we will beg leave to mention, which is not considered so injurious to persons engaged in this trade as others which might be enumerated:—A vessel which had been employed two months, lost during that time, including the premium for assurance, no less a sum than £140.

Besides, the trade was in itself pernicious to the morals of the people, and injurious to the revenue of the Province. In return for the cargoes which were carried away, the persons engaged brought back East India Goods, West India Produce and British Manufactures, which they smuggled on shore; and in many instances were obliged to pay three shillings per yard for calico, which could be obtained in the Halifax market for one shilling and threepence. And in addition to the moral depravity which a repeated violation of the laws must introduce among a people, they sometimes came back a little affected by Yankee principles, and divested of that independent character which is the ornament of private life and support of public confidence, and which contributes in a great degree to the prosperity and happiness of mankind.

It is natural to suppose that much injury must have resulted to the Province, in consequence of the neglect of husbandry, occasioned by this desire for speculation, so prevalent, in the Western parts of it. As we have already stated, it induced people to dispose of their property for the purpose of embarking in a trade which, as it was carried on, impoverished their country, and by which they were ultimately ruined, and which was highly injurious to the morals of the people—it diverted their attention from agricultural pursuits, that might have rendered them happy and independent;—and while thus neglecting that which is of vital importance to the Province, they were enabling the inhabitants of another country, to raise with more facility that bread for their supply, which they ought to have raised themselves.

In addition to all this, the article is in itself a very fit and proper one, on which to impose a duty for the increase of the Provincial revenue; and the smuggling of articles in return might be prevented, by having different ports of deposit appointed in each Province, as is contemplated by the New-Brunswick Bill, while the carrying trade would thus be confined in a great degree to persons who are already engaged in navigation. At all events the inducements, which have hitherto operated upon the minds of speculative men, and urged them to engage in an illegal trade, would no longer exist.

Upon the propriety of taxing a raw material such as Gypsum, we should presume there can be no difference of opinion among persons who are acquainted with the subject. "The lowest and the most disadvantageous species of commerce which can be carried on" says a celebrated author, "is the exportation of raw materials in return for wrought goods: as when wool is sent abroad to purchase velvets; hides or poultry to procure shoes, hats, or linen cloth. This trade is unfavourable to population, because, it leaves no room or demand for employment, either in what it takes out of the country, or in what it brings into it. Its operation on both sides is noxious. By its exports, it diminishes the very subject upon which the industry of the inhabitants ought to be exercised; by its imports, it lessens the encouragement of that industry, in the same