

proportion that it supplies the consumption of the country with the produce of foreign labour." And he further observes, "that agriculture is the immediate source of human provision; that trade conduces to the production of provision only as it promotes agriculture; that the whole system of commerce, vast and various as it is, hath no other public importance than its subserviency to this end."

Now it will not we presume be disputed that the procuring of Plaster of Paris, can employ but a small proportion of the inhabitants of a country—that is, merely those who are employed to obtain it from the bowels of the earth; and we think it will also be admitted that the employment of transporting it, in the manner in which it has been done, has not been productive of public benefit—while it has created much private injury;—no industry is required to prepare it for a foreign market, which would be so much gained; and therefore it becomes a proper article upon which to levy a duty; particularly when we reflect that the Americans can procure it from no other quarter upon as advantageous terms as they would, after paying such duty, obtain it from this Province.

These are our sentiments and we would be glad to hear the opinions and arguments of those who differ from us, conveyed in a temperate and gentleman like manner. We have extended this article beyond our usual limits, but trust the importance of the subject will be deemed a sufficient excuse. We perceive that some persons in New-Brunswick are averse to the measure; and the Editor of one of the Halifax papers has so far embarked in the cause, as to insert a communication from a St. John's paper, which breathes defiance to a law of the land, and abounds with the most unequivocal and impudent threats. We are satisfied that the Legislature of that Province, duly weighed the consequence of the measure before they adopted it, and that the Executive will appoint a person to enforce the law, who will not be deterred from a faithful discharge of his duty, by virulent abuse and unmanly invective. And in conclusion we would observe to persons who merely skim over the surface of things, that "the principles of commerce are extremely complicated, and require long experience and deep reflection to be well understood in any state. The real consequences of a law or practice are therefore often contrary to first appearance."

TO BE SOLD OR LET,
THE HOUSE and Lot in Waterloo Row, well known by the name of the ROYAL OAK INN; with an excellent Barn and wood house,—also a half acre Lot in the lower vicinity of Fredericton: likewise for sale, a neat Sleigh and Harness.
For further particulars inquire of the Subscriber.

JOHN VAN HORNE.
Fredericton, 21st Dec. 1819.

W. J. LAYTON,
Deputy Surveyor of Lands, Magerville,
RUNS Lines on the most reasonable terms, and during the present scarcity of specie, payment taken in an accommodating manner. Orders received at the Store of Messrs. HAZEN, mouth of the Oromocto.

25th April 1820.

MRS. DENNISON having removed to the House lately occupied by Mr. ISAAC CLARE, in York-Street, is now prepared to accommodate Young Ladies as Boarders, at £45 per annum. Tuition and Washing included. Each young Lady is expected to provide herself with Bedding, and a Knife and Fork and Spoon for her own use, which articles will be returned on her leaving School.
Monday 1st May.

TO BE SOLD,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the first day of July next, (if not previously disposed of at Private Sale.)

A COMFORTABLE Dwelling-House, in Regent Street, the property of the Subscriber: it is fifty feet front, has a convenient Kitchen and Cellar, and a large Yard in the rear: there is also the privilege of a Well, that affords plenty of good water at all seasons.
For further particulars, enquire of
JOSEPH STEVENS.
Fredericton, 2d May, 1820.

CASH will be given at the Royal Gazette Office, for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

MASSACREE AT CADIZ.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS.

CADIZ, MARCH 14.
"I have commenced this letter to you on the 10th—a day which will form a blot in the annals of Europe—a day which will never be forgotten—a day horrible and cruel. On the 9th Cadiz was quiet and tranquil. At 12 o'clock at noon on that day General Freyre arrived from Port St. Mary's, and entered Cadiz by the seagate. A crowd of people were collected to witness his entry. On his stepping on shore, he called out in a loud voice, which was distinctly heard by numbers, 'City of Cadiz, I am come to establish your Constitution.' A great enthusiasm was manifested among the mass of the people; but the step appeared so extraordinary to many, that distrust could not be wholly banished. The General, however, at four o'clock, again made his appearance in the square of St. Antonio, and in person gave notice to the Public, that on the following morning, at ten o'clock, he would install the stone of the Constitution, and that it should be sworn to immediately afterwards. The people, not satisfied at this, eagerly called out, 'Now! now!' General Freyre, apparently acted on by this declaration of the public will, drew from his pocket the book of the Constitution, and kissed it, exclaiming, 'Now, then, the oath is taken; to-morrow the remaining requisite solemnities shall be performed.' Immediately after a flag was displayed, with the emblem, 'Live the Constitution, and live Freyre, our regenerator.' The General then required from the people an assurance that no animosity or vengeance should be shown against any body: upon which the people called out, that 'in free hearts no malice existed, and that all would be forgiven.' At this time I was in a house that commanded the whole scene. Immediately after the Gaol and the Castle were opened, and all the persons who had been arrested were brought forth. This bustle continued the whole night, during which the City was illuminated, but no disorder of any kind took place. The following morning, in the Diaro, an order, signed by the General, was issued, that all the houses should be decorated; that the Municipal Authorities should form themselves into a procession, in order to assist at the regular proclamation of the Constitution, and that the City should be illuminated for three nights in succession. The stone of the Constitution was carried into the middle of the square of St. Antonio, in preparation for the ceremony. A message was sent to General Quiroga and his Staff to be present on the occasion. The whole City, on the morning of the 10th, exhibited a scene of pleasure and hilarity which nothing could equal. A large party proceeded towards the land-gate, equipped with cockades of green and red, to welcome the troops from the Isle of Leon. The hour of 10 approached: but—my God! how can I express it?—as the clock struck, the troops began firing upon the unhappy people, crying aloud, 'Live Ferdinand, and down with the Constitution!' The greatest terror and consternation ensued among the poor sufferers, who, in their confusion, ran against and fell over each other, not knowing in what way escape could with safety be attempted. I am credibly informed that brandy had been previously administered to the soldiers in large quantities, in order to stimulate them to this deed of blood, and in order to increase their ferocity and brutality. General Freyre himself, I am also assured, was seen at the head of the troops giving orders and urging them on. As soon as the assembled people had nearly all dispersed, the Officers disappeared from among the soldiery, who, deprived of the little control exercised over them, soon lost all subordination, and the whole City resembled a place delivered over to the horrors of military assault. This scene of drunken violence and savage brutality, lasted from 10 in the morning till 8 in the evening, when the Officers again interposed, and by degrees succeeded in conveying the intoxicated troops to their quarters. The dead bodies in the streets exceeded 400, and the wounded were without number. At the scaffolding which was erected for the ceremony of proclaiming the Constitution, eight carpenters were at work, of whom five were killed. For hours after the termination of this horrid business, we were looking at each other, none of us able to conjecture the causes that produced it, yet no man venturing to question his neighbours. The whole business, it is now believed, was a stratagem, for the purpose of deceiving the troops in the Isla, and of deceiving them to their destruction. Quiroga, it appears, was deceived by the proceedings going on within the City, but, by some accident, was compelled to defer his entry till 12 o'clock, by which means he had time to hear of the commencement of this horrible massacre, and guard against the consequences to himself and his troops."

Another Letter, same date.
"Since Friday last we have been in a state little short of anarchy. The publication of the Constitution has been resisted by the garrison, who alleged that the Decree of the King had been exacted from him by force; and the morning of the 10th, appointed for the ceremony, was changed into a scene of massacre and confusion. The troops of course prevailed, as the populace were taken by surprise; but we much apprehend a repetition of the same scene, in which the result may be different. All the houses are closed; nor does any one venture into the streets."
"Cadiz, March 14, twelve o'clock at night.
"We just learn that the troops engaged in the late massacre, are at this moment hard pressed in the barracks, where they had barricaded themselves, by the people and the other troops on their side. It is possible that they may remain a long while in this situation, as they are by no means in want of provisions. We have reason to believe that the barracks in possession of the besieged troops, are those of Santa Helena and San Roque, which are situated within the two bulwarks so named in the front of the fortification of La Puerta de la Tierra."

"Seville, March 15.
"Cadiz is in a dreadful state; and we are not without apprehensions that similar scenes will be exhibited here. Freyre proclaimed the Constitution at Cadiz on the 9th, and on the following day collected nearly all the people to witness the conclusion of the ceremony, to which all the foreign Consuls were invited. In the midst of it, without any previous intimation, the unoffending people were fired upon, and charged with the bayonet, the soldiery not even sparing women and children: 400 killed lay in the streets, and 900 wounded were taken to the hospitals. Freyre, the next day, fled

to Port St. Mary's, his head-quarters, whence he issued orders to the Governors of all the towns in Andalusia, calling on them to abjure the Constitution, although the oath, by his own order, had been taken on the 9th. General D'Donoju, our Governor, received the order of abjuration on the 11th; but, instead of communicating it to any one, sent back for answer, 'that an oath once taken must be adhered to, and that it was not to be assumed or cast off like a part of dress. I think, therefore, that Seville will remain true to the Constitution. Valdes, Campana, and Col. Barrotejo, are said to be the instigators of the affair at Cadiz.'

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

16TH MAY, 1820.

[Postscript to the Gazette]

Head-Quarters, Fredericton,

16th May 1820.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Officers Commanding the several Battalions of Militia in this Province, will, without delay, propose days for the General Muster of their Corps during the ensuing season, which, if approved of, will be notified in General Orders; and they are hereby required as soon as possible after such muster takes place, to forward regular returns of the state of their Battalions to Head-Quarters.

By Command,

M. C. HAILES, A.A.G.M.F.

SEED OATS from Scotland, for the Agricultural Society, will be at Fredericton by the earliest opportunity.

As the Secretary has advanced payment on account of the Agricultural Society, those who wish may obtain not exceeding three Bushels each, by applying at Mr. Pickard's, and paying 5s. cash per Bushel on delivery.

SEED WHEAT, TIMOTHY and CLOVER, may also be had at Mr. Pickard's.

The Halifax papers by the last mail, contain London dates to the 27th March. The coronation of the King is to take place on the 12th of August; the anniversary of His Majesty's Birth-day.

The trial of Sir Francis Burdett, for writing and publishing a seditious libel on the Government the 22d day of August last, commenced on the 23d March, and terminated the same day: the Jury without leaving the box, returned a verdict of Guilty.

Accounts will be found in our paper of this day, of the dreadful massacre which took place at Cadiz on the 10th March last, in which 400 were killed and 900 wounded: Valdes, Governor of Cadiz, and Campana, Commander of the Forces, are said to be the instigators.

MILITARY PROMOTION.

War-Office, March 27, 1820.

Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, K. C. B. to be Adjutant-General of His Majesty's Forces.

GLASGOW, APRIL 1.

The Grand Jury of the County of Middlesex, to whom were submitted the Bills of Indictment regarding the Cato-street Conspirators, returned true Bills against six of them for Murder, and four for shooting at, with intent to kill. A true Bill was found against Thislewood in both cases.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 10.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday, Am. sch^r Lewis, Sears, New-York, flour, &c. master.
Charlotte, Corday, Russell, New-York, 11 days—master, flour.
Clothier, Gray, Norfolk—T. Millidge, lumber, &c.
Union, Keen, Waldeborough—lumber.
Woolwich, Trott, Bath—do
Friday, ship Waterloo, Ward, Liverpool, 44 days—J. Ward & Son, salt, coals, &c.
Monday, ship Hercules, Dunlop, Irvine—Hugh Johnston & Co. ballast.
Brig Duke of Wellington, Watson, Liverpool, 35 days—N. Disbrow, dry goods, &c.
Yesterday, ships Protector, Stimpson, Greenock, 45 days—H. Johnston & Co. dry goods, coals, &c.
Kingston, Spencer, Liverpool—Crockshank & Johnston, coals, &c.
Sovereign, Smith, London, 42 days—master, ballast.
Barque Isabella, Davis, Greenock, 33 days—L. Donaldson, dry goods.
Brigs Trent, Longbotham, Falmouth, 28 days—H. Johnston & Co. ballast.
Friends, Lunan, Liverpool—Hugh Johnston & Co. —, Thomson, Dumfries—master, passengers.
Monarch, Martin, Aberdeen—W. Black, assorted cargo.
IN THE OFFING—brig Hector, from Dundee, and two brigs names unknown.
CLEARED.
Am. brig Azores, Wass, Boston—rum.
Sch^r Huldah & Judith, Thompson, New-York, plaster.
Charlotte Corday, Russel, New-York—rum.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of ROBERT SMITH, Esq. late of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to render their accounts, attested to; and all those indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
JAMES C. F. BREMNER, } Ex^{rs}.
WILLIAM F. ODELL. }
Fredericton, 15th May, 1820.

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to the Subscriber are hereby called upon to make immediate payment.—And all to whom he is indebted will please render their accounts for adjustment.
GABRIEL ROSSITER,
Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer.
Fredericton, 16th May, 1820.

NOTICE.

YESTERDAY evening, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock, the Subscriber informs the Public, that he gave a Note of Hand to one BERNARD CARROLL, Tavern-Keeper, in the upper end of the Town, amounting to Nine Pounds, Nine Shillings, and some Pence, drawn by Jonathan Sisson, and payable in August next. The Subscriber requests that no person will give any value or remuneration for the above Note, until returned to him, as the said Note was only left in charge of CARROLL for the night, and upon being requested, he refused to deliver it up.

STEPHEN MURPHY.

Fredericton, 16th May 1820.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

ALL that Message and Tenement situate, lying, and being on the N. W. side of Regent-Street, at present owned and occupied by Joseph Stevens, and taken under an execution issuing out of the Supreme Court of this Province, at the suit of Jonathan Payson. The above Property will be sold on Saturday the 16th day of Sept. next, to the highest bidder, at the Jerusalem Coffee-House, by The SHERIFF of YORK.
Fredericton, 14th March, 1820.

ALL that Tract, Piece, or Parcel of Land, situate and lying in the Parish of Queensbury, in the County of York, and being in the rear of Lot No. 41, in the Grant to John Bedell—the said tract containing 300 Acres, more or less. The above Property taken under an execution issuing out of the Supreme Court of this Province, from Abraham B. Close, at the suit of Alexander Nevers; and will be sold on Saturday the 16th day of September next, to the highest bidder, at the Jerusalem Coffee-House, by The SHERIFF of YORK.

ONE half of Lot No. 66, and one half of the Mill-seat thereon, in Wakefield, one hundred and thirty acres more or less, taken by execution from Solomon Farley, at the suit of Aaron Putnam, by a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Supreme Court, for sixty-four pounds, one shilling, and six-pence, New-Brunswick currency; and will be sold on Saturday the 16th day of September next, to the highest bidder, at the Jerusalem Coffee-House, by The SHERIFF of YORK.

ALL that valuable Farm, together with the Building thereon, now in the possession of Archibald Clayton, on the river Nashwalk, containing 252 acres and 3 rods, being the uppermost and third part of Lot No. 41, in the grant to Daniel Lyman, and others. The above Property taken under an execution issuing out of the Supreme Court of this Province, at the suit of the Executors of the Estate of the late Duncan M'Leod; and will be sold on Saturday the 16th day of September next, to the highest bidder, at the Jerusalem Coffee-House, by The SHERIFF of YORK.

THE upper half of Lot No. 12, in the Parish of Fredericton, at present owned and occupied by William Buchan, in the Maryland settlement, taken under an execution issuing out of the Supreme Court of this Province, at the suit of the Executors of the late Duncan M'Leod. The above Property will be sold on the above day to the highest bidder, at the Jerusalem Coffee-House, by The SHERIFF of YORK.

AT a Special Session of the Peace holden at the County Court-House in Fredericton, in and for the County of York, on Thursday the 20th May, 1819, for the purpose of Regulating the Assize of Bread in the Town of Fredericton,

Ordered, that from Thursday the 27th inst the ASSIZE of BREAD be as follows:

THE Sixpenny Wheat 1b. 0z.
Loaf to weigh - - - 2 : 0
Ditto Rye do. 3 : 0
And other Loaves in proportion.
By order of the Court,
G. CLOPPER,
Clerk of the Peace.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,
And possession given the first day of June next,

THE Dwelling-House in Regent-Street, now in the occupation of Mr. WATS.

For particulars, enquire of
SAMUEL NEVERS,
Magerville.
Fredericton, 9th May 1820.