

Baptist Chapel in the Parish of Prince William, in the County of York, the sum of £100, to enable them to finish their Chapel lately erected there.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £100, towards defraying the expense of printing the Journal of the present Session.

To the Clerk of the Assembly, for Fuel, Stationary, Sleigh hire, and other contingent expenses of the present Session, the sum of

Mr. Allen, brought in a Bill, "in addition to and amendment of an Act, intituled 'an Act to provide for the Inspection of Fish for home consumption.'"

Thursday, 23d March.

Mr. Wheeler, brought in a Bill, "to prohibit the practice of drifting for Fish in this Province."

Mr. Wetmore, brought in a Bill, "to alter and amend an Act, intituled 'an Act for the further regulation of Fisheries and for preventing their decay.'"

Mr. Wheeler, brought in a Bill, "in addition to and amendment of an Act, intituled 'an Act to regulate the Herring Fisheries in the Parishes of West-Isles, Campobello, Pennfield, and Saint George, in the County of Charlotte.'"

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, by the Deputy-Secretary, as follows:

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 24TH MARCH 1820.

G. S. SMYTH.

"The Lieutenant-Governor informs the House of Assembly, that the Bill which has passed the two Branches of the Legislature, 'to regulate the rates at which certain Gold and Silver Coins shall pass current in this Province,' and which has been under consideration, cannot be assented to without a clause being added, suspending its operation until His Majesty's Royal approbation shall be thereunto had and declared.

G. S. S."

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the amendments made by the Council to the resolutions of appropriation sent up by the Assembly, dated 18th and 20th instant.

Mr. Smith, chairman of the Committee, reported, that in the Committee the following resolution was moved and seconded, to wit:

"Resolved, as the sense of this Committee, that the House do agree to the resolutions of this House of the 18th and 20th instant, relative to the several Churches and Chapels, as they are concurred in by the Council, and that a Bill be brought in to carry the same into effect."

On the question the Committee divided as follows.

Yeas,—Mr. Dow, Mr. Allen, Mr. Humbert.

Nays,—Mr. Sanders, Mr. McKay, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. Miles, Mr. Yeamans, Mr. Freeze, Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Agnew, Mr. Scovil, Mr. Ward, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Crandal, Mr. Spraker, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Perley, Mr. Easterbrooks, Mr. Fraser.

That then the following resolution was moved and seconded, to wit:

"Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that this House do not concur with the proposed amendments made by the Council to the 2d, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 16th resolutions of appropriation to religious objects, of the 18th instant, made by this House, and to the two resolutions of the 20th instant, to the same objects."

To which resolution the following amendment was moved and seconded, to wit:

"The House do therefore rescind the whole of said resolutions providing for any religious object whatever, of 18th and 20th instant."

On which amendment the Committee divided,—YEAS, 7,—NAYS, 13. It therefore passed in the negative.

The original question being put, it passed in the affirmative.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Agnew, and seconded, to wit:

"Resolved, that this House do rescind the whole of the resolutions of appropriation of the 18th and 20th instant relating to any religious house or houses of public worship."

On the question the House divided,—YEAS, 14,—NAYS, 6. It therefore passed in the affirmative.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The Civil Power having received information that a gang of ruffians held meetings for the purpose of organizing a plan for the assassination of His Majesty's Ministers when to be assembled at the Earl of Bathurst's, a party of twelve of the Bow Street patrol, headed by Richard Birney, Esq. proceeded to their rendezvous in Caton-street, and found them deliberating in a loft, the only approach to which was a narrow ladder. Ruthven, the patrol, led the way, and on forcing the door, found from 20 to 30 men, engaged apparently in loading guns, and arming themselves with swords. On the tables lay cutlasses, bayonets, swords, cartridges, &c. As the officers entered, the assassins all started up, and one of them, supposed to be the notorious Thistlewood, (the editor of the *Black Dwarf*), brandished a long sword, and when one of the patrol (Smithers) was advancing, the ruffian stabbed him to the heart, and he instantly expired.

The lights were then extinguished, and a scene of confusion and horror continued; the conspirators keeping up an incessant fire; and the Magistrate and officers making exertions to arrest them. Soon after, Capt Fitzclarence, (son of the Duke of Clarence) arrived with a detachment of Guards, and surrounded the House; and the Captain and four others ascended the ladder, amidst the whizzing of balls and the flashes of the muskets. At length they succeeded in taking nine of the conspirators, the others having escaped under the darkness of the night. They were immediately brought to Bow-Street, and placed at the Bar, and were ascertained to be James Ings, a butcher; James Wilson, a tailor; Richard Bradburn, a carpenter; James Gilchrist, Charles Cooper, Richard Tidd, and John Monument, boot and shoe makers, John Shaw, a carpenter, and William Davison, a cabinet-maker, (a man of colour). Ings is a hoary ruffian, between 50 and 60, and his hands were covered with blood. His small fiery eyes glared round upon the spectators with an expression truly horrible. The office was crowded with soldiers and officers, bringing in arms and ammunition of various kinds, which had been taken on the premises: muskets, broad swords, carbines, pistols, blunderbusses, belts and cartouch boxes, ball cartridges, gunpowder, found loose in the pockets of the prisoners, haversacks, and a large number of singularly constructed stilettos. These latter were about 18 inches long and triangular in form: two of the sides being concave and the other flat, the lower extremity being flattened, and then wrung round spirally so as to make a firm grip, and ending in a screw as if to fit the top of a staff. Several staves were indeed produced, filled at one end with a screwed socket; and no doubt they were intended to receive this formidable weapon.

Thistlewood was among those who escaped, and immediately the following advertisement was issued:—

Whitchall, Feb. 24.

"Whereas Arthur Thistlewood stands charged with High Treason, and also with the Wilful Murder of Richard Smithers, a reward of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS is hereby offered to any person or persons who shall discover and apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the said Arthur Thistlewood, to be paid by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, upon his being apprehended and lodged in any of His Majesty's gaols. And all persons are hereby cautioned upon their allegiance, not to receive or harbour the said Arthur Thistlewood, as any person offending herein will be thereby guilty of High Treason."

SIDMOUTH

Soon after Lavender and other peace officers, found Thistlewood in bed at his house, seized him, and instantly conveyed him to Bow-street, the crowd as he passed, exclaiming, "Hang the villain." Brunet, the second conspirator, has also been taken.

Captain Fitzclarence was very much bruised, and had his uniform almost torn to pieces in his attempts to seize the conspirators.

The editor of the *Courier* thus announces this event:

"This indeed is a tremendous annunciation, but it is not more tremendous than true. The diabolical principle which has been inculcated in revolutionary pamphlets and by incendiary writers, has found wretches wicked enough to act upon it—both here and at Paris. Scarcely had we finished communicating the details of the murder of his royal highness the Duke de Berri—may, in the midst of the horror universally felt for his untimely fate, our attention has been directed to another plot, equally hellish in its purpose, but more ample in its range, and embracing a greater number of distinguished personages. The intention, as we have already stated, was to have taken away the lives of all His Majesty's Ministers, at a cabinet dinner at the Earl of Harrowby's, in Grosvenor-square. The time fixed upon was last night, and but for the timely discovery of the plot, it is probable we should have had this day to have recorded such a scene of blood and murder, as is not to be found in the annals of this country or of any other."

It appears the plot has been known for some time to His Majesty's Ministers, and that Arthur Thistlewood was at the head of the conspiracy. The Earl of Harrowby's was selected as being nearer the outlet from London than the residence of any other of the Cabinet Ministers, and of course rendering it more easy to escape.

The horrible plan was, it is said, to have been executed in the following manner:—Thistlewood was to have knocked at Lord Harrowby's door, with a letter purporting to be a despatch, or with a red box, as is used in all the public offices, desiring it to be delivered immediately to the Cabinet Ministers at dinner, without delay. The servant, it is supposed, would immediately proceed with the despatch, while Thistlewood, with another of the conspirators, entered the hall as if to wait. They were immediately to open the street door. Others were to come in with hand-grenades, which were to be thrown into the house, and in the confusion produced by them, all the rest of the conspirators were to rush into the dining-room where the Ministers were at dinner, and the work of assassination was to have instantly begun.

On Monday last the well known Thomas Preston was apprehended—Thistlewood is committed on charges of High Treason and Murder. Brunet for High Treason only. The other nine for Murder. There have been no arrests since Monday, nor have any further particulars of the horrid plot transpired. The precise time and mode of trial of the Conspirators, is not yet fixed.

The Speech of the Lords Commissioners to both Houses of Parliament, on Monday, February 28, 1820.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

WE are commanded by His Majesty to inform you, that it is a great disappointment to His Majesty, that on this first and solemn occasion He is prevented by indisposition from meeting you in person.

It would have been a consolation of His Majesty to give utterance in this place to those feelings with which His Majesty and the nation alike deplore the loss of a Sovereign, the common Father of all people.

The King commands us to inform you, that in determining to call, without delay, the new Parliament, His Majesty has been influenced by the consideration of what is most expedient for public business, as well as most conducive to general convenience.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are directed by His Majesty to thank you for the provision which you have made for the several branches of the public service from the commencement of the present year, and during the interval which must elapse before a new Parliament can be assembled.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

We are commanded to inform you, that in taking leave of the present Parliament, His Majesty cannot refrain from conveying to you His warmest assurances of the sense which His Majesty entertains of the important services which you have rendered the country.

Deeply as His Majesty lamented that designs and practices such as those which you have been recently called upon to repress should have existed in this free and happy country, He cannot sufficiently commend the prudence and firmness with which you directed your attention to the means of counteracting them.

If any doubt had remained as to the nature of those principles by which the peace and happiness of the nation were so seriously menaced, or of the excesses to which they were likely to lead, the flagrant and sanguinary conspiracy which has lately been detected must open the eyes of the most incredulous, and must vindicate to the whole world the justice and expediency of those measures to which you judged it necessary to resort, in defence of the Laws and Constitution of the kingdom.

Then a commission for proroguing the Parliament was read. After which the Lord Chancellor said;

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

By virtue of His Majesty's commission under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in His Majesty's name, and in obedience to His commands, prorogue this Parliament to Monday the 13th day of March next, to be then held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Monday the 13th day of March next.

By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION,

For the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the preventing and punishing Vice, Prophaneness, and Immorality.

GEORGE R.

WE, most seriously and religiously considering, that it is an indispensable duty on Us to be careful, above all other things, to preserve and advance the honour and service of Almighty God, and to discourage and suppress all Vice, prophaneness, Debauchery, and Immorality, which are so highly displeasing to God, so great a reproach to Our Religion and Government, and (by means of the frequent ill examples of the practices thereof) have so fatal a tendency to the corruption of many of Our loving subjects, otherwise religiously and virtuously disposed, and which (if not timely remedied) may justly draw down the Divine vengeance on Us and Our Kingdoms; We also humbly acknowledging that We cannot expect the blessing and goodness of Almighty God (by whom Kings reign and on which We entirely rely) to make Our Reign happy and prosperous to Ourselves and Our people, without a religious observance of God's holy laws; to the intent, therefore, that Religion, Piety, and Good Manners may (according to Our most hearty desire) flourish and increase under Our Administration and Government, We have thought fit, by the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclama-

tion, and do hereby declare Our Royal purpose and resolution to discountenance and punish all manner of Vice, Prophaneness, and Immorality in all persons of whatever degree or quality within this Our Realm, and particularly in such as are employed near Our Royal Person; and that for the encouragement of Religion and Morality, We will upon all occasions distinguish persons of Piety and Virtue, by marks of Our Royal favour; and We do expect and require, that all persons of honour or in place of authority will give good example by their own Virtue and Piety, and to their utmost contribute to the discountenancing persons of dissolute and debauched lives, that they being reduced by that means to shame and contempt for their loose and evil actions and behaviour, may be thereby also enforced the sooner to reform their ill habits and practices, and that the visible displeasure of good men towards them may (as far as it is possible) supply what the laws (probably) cannot altogether prevent; and We do hereby strictly enjoin and prohibit all Our loving subjects of what degree or quality soever from playing on the Lord's Day at dice, cards, or any other game whatsoever, either in public or private houses, or other place or places whatsoever; and We do hereby require and command them and every of them decently and reverently to attend the worship of God, on every Lord's Day, on pain of Our highest displeasure, and of being proceeded against with the utmost rigour that may be by law; and for the more effectual reforming all such persons who, by reason of their dissolute lives and conversations are a scandal to Our Kingdom, Our further pleasure is, and We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our Judges, Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and all other Our Officers, and Ministers, both Ecclesiastical and Civil, and all other Our subjects whom it may concern, to be very vigilant and strict in the discovery and the effectual prosecution and punishment of all persons who shall be guilty of excessive drinking, blasphemy, profane swearing and cursing, lewdness, prophanation of the Lord's Day, or other dissolute, immoral, or disorderly practices; and that they take care also effectually to suppress all public gaming houses and places, and other lewd and disorderly houses, and to put in execution the Statute made in the twenty ninth year of the reign of the late King Charles the Second, intituled "An Act for the better observation of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday;" and also much of an Act of Parliament made in the ninth year of the reign of the late King William the Third, intituled "An Act for the more effectual suppressing of blasphemy and prophaneness," as is now in force, and all other laws now in force for the punishing and suppressing any of the vices aforesaid; and also to suppress and prevent all gaming whatsoever in public or private houses on the Lord's Day; and likewise that they take effectual care to prevent all persons keeping taverns, chocolate-houses, coffee-houses, or other public houses whatsoever, from selling wine, chocolate, coffee, ale, beer, or other liquors, or receiving or permitting guests to be or remain in such their houses, in the time of Divine Service on the Lord's Day, as they will answer it to Almighty God, and upon pain of Our highest displeasure: And for the more effectual proceeding herein, We do hereby direct and command all Our Judges of Assize and Justices of the Peace to give strict charges at their respective assizes and sessions for the due prosecution and punishment of all persons that shall presume to offend in any of the kinds aforesaid, and also of all persons that contrary to their duty, shall be remiss or negligent in putting the said laws in execution, and that they do, at their respective assizes and quarter sessions of the peace, cause this Our Royal Proclamation to be publicly read in open Court, immediately before the charge is given; and We do hereby further charge and command every Minister in his respective parish church or chapel to read or cause to be read this Our Proclamation, at least four times in every year immediately after Divine Service, and to incite and stir up their respective auditories to the practice of Piety and Virtue, and the avoiding of all Immorality and Prophaneness: And to the end that all Vice and Debauchery may be prevented, and Religion and Virtue practised by all officers, private soldiers, mariners, and others who are employed in Our service by sea and land; We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our Com-