

from St. John to St. Andrews, dated 25th January, 1820. They state that the road from Musquash to Leproe (distance 10 miles) is very bad, owing to no money being laid out last year—the causeways require to be repaired. The road from Leproe to Magagaudavic (distance 20 miles) has had £75 laid out upon it this season, owing to its being in a very bad state—A great part of this road still requires to be causewayed and covered with earth, and can only be made in this way or by turnpiking, as the ground is very swampy—This part of the road requires to be opened five rods wide, as the fire has been through the woods the trees will fall in and block it up. The road from Magagaudavic to Bockabec (nine miles) has had nothing done on it this season, a part of which is very swampy and requires to be causewayed—That the road from Bockabec to St. Andrews (eleven miles) is opened four rods wide this season—A part of this road is very rocky, and the ground very hilly, and it would require a good deal of money to be laid out on it to make it a good road.

Monday, 28th February.

The Committee appointed to inquire into and report what sums are now due and remain unpaid upon the securities taken by the Commissioners appointed under and by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly of this Province, intituled "an Act to provide for the necessities of the Province occasioned by the failure of the late Crop," report that they have attended to that duty, and that the following sums remain unpaid in the different Counties:—

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|-----------------|-------|---|---|
| Westmorland, | £478 | 0 | 0 |
| Sunbury, | 350 | 0 | 0 |
| Saint John, | 800 | 0 | 0 |
| King's, | 660 | 0 | 0 |
| Charlotte, | 608 | 0 | 0 |
| York, | 1181 | 0 | 0 |
| Queen's, | 264 | 0 | 0 |
| Northumberland, | 682 | 0 | 0 |
| | £5023 | 0 | 0 |

Speech of Mr. Peel, member for Oxford, in the British House of Commons. Dec. 2d. on the Seditious Meeting prevention Bill.

Mr. PEEL said, the only anxiety he now felt, was that the proceedings and occurrences which took place at Manchester on the 16th of Aug. last, should not be misunderstood or unexplained. He was well acquainted with the scene of action and its neighbourhood. It was the place of his birth, and he was connected in various other ties with its welfare and population. He, however, had no tie which could prevent his taking an impartial view of those transactions. He was totally unconnected with any of the Magistracy which had acted on that occasion, and merely knew some of them by name. Yet it was his conviction that few were in possession of better sources of information upon this subject than himself, or on the nature and magnitude of the danger to which the town was on that occasion exposed, or on the unjust and undeserved calumnies which had been circulated to the prejudice of the Magistracy of Manchester—[hear, hear!]—He felt he should fail of his duty, were he not to add his testimony in favor of those calumniated individuals. He should first suggest to each member in that house, that whoever had formed his opinion of the condition of that District from the proceedings which took place on the 16th of August, had taken indeed a very narrow view of the danger which then impended, and totally incapacitated themselves from judging of the nature of the events which had transpired, and their probable consequences. He grounded his opinion on these topics upon the knowledge he himself had of every part of that country, and the constitution of society generally in that district. Combining this with information he had collected from other most authentic sources, he had come to the conclusion, that the Magistracy had been most fully justified in resorting to those measures of energy which had been crowned with such eminent success. It was true the meeting had been called together on that occasion ostensibly for the purpose of petitioning for reform; this was, however but the garb for collecting a tumultuous Meeting, during which it was intended to administer a stimulus sufficiently strong to prepare them for any resolution or deed however violent or atrocious. Could any man be deceived by the artifice of carrying one banner unfurled, with a motto

thereon, "Peace and tranquillity," by the musicians accompanying their march, playing the loyal air of "God save the King," or by the injunctions of the chief demagogue to preserve peace and order? The trick was too shallow to deceive even the spectators. But the Magistrates had that amongst the archives of their office, which, independently of what they knew of the disposition and object of this meeting, must have prompted them most imperatively to be on their guard, and upon the alert. He alluded to the Report of the Secret committee of the Lords in 1817, a Report made unanimously to the House. It was in every person's recollection, that similar meetings, ostensibly to frame reform petitions, had taken place at Manchester under very suspicious circumstances. That held early in March, 1817, gave birth to the monstrous proposition, that the meeting composed of many thousands, should divide itself into bodies of ten persons, each under an authorized leader, proceed thus to London, and in an aggregate body, composed of all these separate divisions, present their petitions personally to the Prince Regent. Circumstances rendered this monstrous resolve abortive. But the second meeting, principally of the same persons, was discovered to have for its object the destruction of all sort of property, and the invasion of the lives and liberty of all men of loyalty or influence. A general resurrection, the report affirmed, had been organized to take place on the 30th March. The Magistrates were to have been seized in their beds, the soldiers surprised in their barracks, or, if this should not succeed, different houses were to be fired in the neighbourhood, so as to draw them from their barracks, and expose the magazine to capture. Those desperate designs were effectually checked by the activity of the Magistracy. With such a specimen of the disposition and designs of such Meetings alone before their eyes, he would contend the Magistrates were most abundantly justified in the preparations made for the 16th of August, and the subsequent transactions of that important day. Had they suffered themselves to have been surprised, or had they acted with less energy, would not their imbecility and short sightedness, and guilty negligence, have been enforced by the Gentlemen on the opposite side of the House. With all the advantage of subsequent experience, he even now doubted if those Gentlemen could point out a safer or better mode of proceeding, (Hear.) Much as he most sincerely deplored the loss of lives and injuries sustained that day, he would ask the House, was it nothing that such meetings should be the constant order of the day, or that a district so populous should be weekly, or even oftener, overwhelmed with alarm? How was it to have been dispersed, except in this way? There were arriving large bodies of men from Rochdale, from Middleton, Oldham, and other places near Manchester, amounting to from 6,000 to 8,000 men in marching order, banners flying, military music, and abundance of the air of defiance.—Would these Hon. Members send two or three constables to meet those large bodies, and attempt to persuade them to return to their homes, lest they should sustain some inconvenience or injury at the proposed place of meeting? Would not the direct tendency of this have been to expose and render the civil power ridiculous? (Hear.) It had been said, why had not detached bodies of the military impeded their approach, whilst yet a Yeoman was unharmed and unengaged? What! were they to be told, what must have been the dangerous result of the discomfiture of any one of these detached bodies of military? What would have been the general panic and terror in Manchester consequent on this defeat? and what would have been gained by the disaffected as to confidence and strength in consequence of such disasters? The conduct of the Magistracy plainly discovered they were well aware of all these consequences, and therefore they were most equitably entitled to the letter of thanks on the part of the Prince Regent for the judicious exercise of a vigour which had completely defeated the atrocious designs of the leaders of that meeting. Had the Secretary of State, or the rest of his Majesty's Ministers neglected to advise his Royal Highness to that approval, the consequences would have been most fatal in diminishing the zeal and confidence of the loyal part of his Majesty's subjects, and increasing the temerity and boldness of the disaffected.

(Hear.) Would it have become his Majesty's Government, on such an occasion alone, to depart from the established usage in such cases, where it was uniformly supposed that persons invested with a trust so important as that of the magistracy, were persons from whose representation Government could alone receive information in its most perfect state, as to the detail of transactions within their jurisdiction of personal cognizance. Was it not in the same way presumed, that a general in command was the person most to be trusted as to the details of an action in which he had been concerned? When the dispatches had been received from Lord Wellington after fighting the battle of Talavera, in which he announced the defeat of the French army in a desperately contested engagement, would those Gentlemen on the opposite side of the house, contend, that as the Government were long before aware of that battle, they should have said in reply to the dispatch, we are acquainted with the bulletin published by Bonaparte claiming the victory; with the contradictory report of Marshal Victor; and must, therefore wait until these differences are reconciled to your statement, before we can advise his Royal Highness to thank you publicly for your services, more particularly as the gentlemen of the opposition might, and indeed are very likely (Hear! and laughter.)—to find many technical objections to your military proceedings, as well as others of a constitutional nature. If such were the niggard policy of approbation dealt out to those persons entrusted with the highest and most responsible situations in the Magistracy, the result would be a general disgust towards the office of Magistrate throughout the country, and the public would be compelled to look for the administration of justice alone to those whose interference had been in this instance sufficiently deplored, without, in his apprehension, the slightest foundation for the calumnious misrepresentation: he alluded to stipendiary magistrates. Whilst the Gentlemen opposite declaimed against the dangerous consequences of ill-timed rigor, he would direct their attention to those of ill-timed lenity in a case like that before the house. Would it not be fatal, if Ministers had been deterred by popular clamour from the performance of a duty which was the life and soul of an arduous, difficult, and unrequited office?—(Hear, hear, hear.)

(To be continued.)

LONDON, JAN. 1.

La Baronne DE PARIS BOISEUVRAY is arrived from Paris, charged with a commission to present to the Admiralty Board, a theory of the compass which gives the longitude and latitude of the Globe, for the discovery of which the whole world has so long looked. She is authorized to announce this discovery as certain. She is also authorized to present to the Royal Society a New System of the World. It may, without doubt, appear extraordinary that a lady should be charged with such a mission; but the reason is, that her husband has submitted his theory to the Academy of Paris, and he was anxious that no delay should take place, by which he might be deprived of the honor and benefit that may arise from the labour of his life; and to whom could he confide his discovery more properly than to his wife; and he has confidence, that if he shall prove what his theory announces, the Baroness will be received with welcome by a nation that has ever been distinguished by its patronage of the arts and sciences.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 1.

Captain SAMUEL GARRISON, late of the brig *Elizabeth*, of this port, arrived this morning from Machias Seal Islands, via Eastport, at which place that vessel was wrecked on the night of the 20th ultimo—Cargo, together with the Captain and Crew's clothing, totally lost—a little previous to the vessel's striking, had soundings in 90 fathoms—and was standing off to the Southward and Westward. Capt. G. and Crew were on the Island 4 days, without fire, and had only a few wet biscuit to subsist on, which were saved from the wreck.—The Captain and Crew were lashed to the vessel 12 or 14 hours before they could get on shore. The Crew, which have also arrived here, are in a deplorable situation some of them having their feet much frozen—the Cook, (a man of color) died from the severity of the weather in two days after they were cast away.

It is much to be regretted that no provision is made to afford relief to unfortunate sufferers similarly situated, and of which more or less cases occur every Winter, from the loss of vessels on our coast. We hope our Legislature will take this subject into their consideration, and devise means to relieve the wants of those unfortunates, thereby lessening the taxes for the support of the poor, which of late bear heavily on the community.

ARRIVED.

Capt. GARRISON tenders his most grateful acknowledgements to Capt. James STOTT, of the brig *James*, and ANGUS M'KENZIE, passengers, for the humane and benevolent treatment to himself and crew, after rescuing them from death at the risk of their own lives.

Eastport, Feb. 26.

ARRIVED

Wednesday, Am. schr. *Prospect*, Port. 3 Jan. master, lumber.
Rising States, Upton, do do do
Experiment, Forther, do do do
Thursday, schr. *Flying Fish*, Port. Demerara, 24 days, rum, &c. *Bibal* & *Peters*
Saturday, schr. *Packet Eliza*, White, Port. 6 days—master, lumber, &c.
This morning, Am. brig *Only Son*, Dagget, Port. land, master, lumber.
Schr. *Olive*, Neal, Portsmouth, N. H.—ditto.
CLEARED
Brigs *Shamrock*, *Hughson*, Barbados—lumber, J. Hughson.
Charles, *Everett*, Demerara—do. *Merritt* & *Van Horn*
Schr. *Maria*, *McLaughlan*, Jamaica—do. *Robertson*
Am. schr. *Charlotte Corday*, *Russell*, New-York, assorted cargo.
Fame, *Bieber*, Wiscasset—salt.
Lucretia, *Kemball*, Belfast and Portland—salt.

Arrived at Stag Cove, 25th February, brig *James*, Stott, 26 days from Demerara—The brig *Jane*, Corfield, from hence had just arrived; and schooner *Mary Stubb*, Parker, from do. had been there a fortnight; she was bound to Bermuda.

Kingston, (Jam.) Jan. 15th—schr. *Chatham*, *Crawley*, and brig *Clear Air*, New-Brunswick—21st, ship *Prince Regent*, from New-Brunswick, last Morant Bay.—At Falmouth, 19th, schr. *Susan*, Burt, New-Brunswick.

The schr. *Olive Branch*, Martin, from Demerara for this port, was fallen in with Jan. 28. lat. 23. 10. long 61. 26. dismantled and bearing away for the West Indies—was supplied with provisions, &c.

Brig *Triumph*, 48 hours from hence, was spoken Jan. 25. lat. 42. long 65. 30.

The sch. *Little Belt*, formerly American Privateer *Young Argus*, was seized at Lubbeck, a few days since, for a breach of the Revenue laws.—Eastport Sentinel.

The *Demerara*, (a very large and fine ship) from Demerara for Liverpool, was totally lost on the *Kivors*, on the night of December 26—the bodies of 20 of her crew had been picked up, and 22 of them buried in one grave—not a person known to be saved.

The *Martha Brae*, Gibson, from St. Andrews, at Bristol; *Aurora*, Stott, ditto, at Liverpool; *Hannah*, Newby, ditto, at Montego-Bay; *Sarah* & *Eliza*, Moutimer, ditto, at *Drogheda*; *Fri-Eds*, Clarke, from Miramichi, at Liverpool; *Argo*, Adams, ditto, at Gravesend; *Amity*, Spicer, do. at ditto; *Monarch*, Dougal, ditto, at Leith; *Stiffa*, Sterling, from St. John, at Dublin; *Hope*, ditto, at Killybegs, Laky; *Nautilus*, ditto, at Portsmouth; *Sisters*, ditto, at Whitehaven.

Dorcas Savage, Pollock, St. Andrews—ashore in Folly Roads.

Emma, Holmes, from Miramichi, for Liverpool, abandoned at sea; carpenter and two seamen washed overboard.

Prince Leopold, from St. John, at Portsmouth, with the loss of boats and other damage.

NEW-YORK, GRAND CANALS.

A New-York paper gives a table of the area of those parts of the United States and Canada, which will be opened to the commerce of Hudson, by the completion of the two great New-York Canals. The amount gives the astonishing number 111,129,600 acres, after deducting 60,640 miles for water. This expense, says the editor, nearly equals four times the superficies of the state of New-York. Though more than one third of the space thus surveyed is in Canada, it may be here correctly included, as the course of Commerce will be put little influenced by national boundaries.