

previous to making the attempt. It is obvious, each of those subjects embraces such an extent, that they could only be briefly touched upon in an address, of this description. They are, however, stated in that explicit way which cannot fail to have its due weight. Of all the information this article contains, we consider the concluding paragraph as the most important. In this part it is strongly recommended to form associations, or societies at home, with a similar intention with those in this country; and that a correspondence should be formed between these societies for promoting the views of those intending to emigrate. This would be one of the best methods that could be adopted for the purpose in question. Those intending to emigrate could, on application to such societies, procure all the requisite information, and on their arrival in Canada, by applying to the societies, here, they could be at no loss to what place to go. It appears by the English papers that in some places societies of this description had been formed; particularly one in the County of Sutherland, in Scotland, which has existed for more than a year back. We hope to see an intimate correspondence established between these, and that of Quebec, as it certainly holds forth the best means for promoting the utility of both.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

PROSECUTION OF SIR F. BURDETT.

Sir Francis Burdett has received notice, that the Attorney General has filed an *ex officio* information against him for his Letter to the Electors of Westminster. The offence of writing this epistle having been committed in Leicestershire, the trial will take place at the next Assizes for that County.

The following is a copy of the information which has been thus filed:—

Leicestershire, to wit:— Be it Remembered, that Sir R. Gifford, Knt. Attorney-General of our present Sovereign Lord the King, who, for our said Lord the King, prosecutes in the behalf of his proper person, comes here into the Court of our said Lord the King, before the King himself, at Westminster, on Saturday next after the Morrow of All Souls, in this same Term, and for our said Lord the King, gives the Court here to understand and be informed, that Sir Francis Burdett, late of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Baronet, being a seditious, malicious, and ill-disposed person, and unlawfully and maliciously devising and intending to raise and excite discontent, disaffection, and sedition, among the liege subjects of our Lord the present King, and particularly among the soldiers of our said Lord the King, and to move and excite the liege subjects of our said Lord the King to hatred and dislike of the Government of this realm, and to insinuate and cause it to be believed by the liege subjects of our said Lord the King, that divers of the liege subjects of our said Lord the King had been inhumanly cut down, maimed and killed, by certain troops of our said Lord the King, heretofore, to wit, on the 22d day of August, in the 59th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, to wit, at Loughborough, in the county of Leicester, unlawfully and maliciously did compose, write, and publish, and cause to be composed, written, and published, a certain scandalous, malicious, and seditious libel, of and concerning the government of this realm, and of and concerning the said troops of our said Lord the King, according to the tenor and effect following, that is to say:—[Here the letter of Sir Francis, to the Electors of Westminster, published in our Paper of the 25th of August last, is set forth]—in contempt of our said Lord the King, and his laws, to the evil example of all others, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his Crown and dignity.

Second Count, the same as the first, only saying, that the libel contained, amongst other things, divers scandalous, malicious, and seditious matters and things, of and concerning the Government of this realm, and of and concerning the said troops.

There are four other Counts, which vary the manner of charging the offence, and set out parts of the letter only, and thus concludes: Whereupon the said Attorney General of our said Lord the King, who for our said Lord the King in this behalf, prosecuteth for our said Lord the King, prayeth

the consideration of the Court here in the premises, and that due process of Law may be awarded against him the said Sir Francis Burdett in this behalf, to make him answer to our said Lord the King touching and concerning the premises aforesaid.

PARIS, Nov. 30.

Yesterday the King went in state to the Chamber of Deputies, to open the session of 1819. He was attended by Monsieur the Dukes of Angoulême and Berry, Prince Talleyrand, Marshals Davoust, Bournoville, Macdonald, and Ragusa, and a number of other distinguished personages. His Majesty was received with strong marks of approbation, and proceeded to address the Assembly as follows:—

“GENTLEMEN—The first wish of my heart, in appearing again amongst you, is to acknowledge the blessings which Providence has been pleased to bestow upon us, and those which it permits us to hope for.

“My family is increased; and I may hope that my remaining wishes may be accomplished.—Fresh supports of my house will form new ties between it and my people.

“Our friendly relations with the different States of the two worlds, founded on the intimate union of the Sovereigns, and on the principle of a mutual independence, continue to form the pledge of a long peace.

“By the happy result of my negotiations with the Holy See, our principal churches are no longer deprived of ministers. The presence of the Bishops in their Dioceses, will establish order in all parts of the Ecclesiastical Administration: they will there propagate the respect due to our holy religion, and to the laws of the state. We shall preserve untouched the liberties of our Church. I shall hear the prayers of the faithful; I shall consult their wants and their resources, before I propose to you the measures which the restoration of the worship of our ancestors may still require.

“Two years of abundance have repaired, in part, the evils of scarcity. Agriculture has made a sensible progress, all branches of industry have taken a new spring, the fine arts continue to adorn and illustrate France. I have collected round me their numerous productions. The same advantage has been given to the useful arts. Public admiration has encouraged them. The liberation of our soil, and more favorable times, have permitted us to employ ourselves in the amelioration of our finances. I have ordered that there shall be laid before you the state of the public charges, as well as the means of meeting them; and I have the satisfaction to announce to you, that the foresight of the Legislature has not been deceived by pressing and accidental wants. No new debt will be created for the next year. Already considerable relief has been afforded to those who contribute to the public burdens. The reduction of the most heavy taxes will not be retarded longer than the discharge of the extraordinary debts, contracted by the state, may require.

“The laws have been every where executed with facility, and in no part has the public tranquillity been materially disturbed. Under these circumstances, and with a view to remove more effectually the recollection of past evils, I have thought that I might multiply the acts of clemency and reconciliation. I have placed no other barriers against them than those which are interposed by the national feeling and dignity of the Crown.

“Still, in the midst of these elements of public prosperity, I must not conceal from you, that just causes of alarm mingle with your hopes, and demand at this time our most serious attention.

“A restlessness, vague, but real, possesses all minds: every one now demands pledges of a permanent state of things.—The nation has but an imperfect taste of the first fruits of legal rule and of peace; it fears to see them snatched from it by the violence of factions; it is alarmed at their order for domination; it is terrified at the open expression of their designs. The fears of all, the wishes of all, point out the necessity of some new guarantee of tranquillity and stability. Public credit waits for it as the signal to rise; commerce to extend its speculations. In short, France, in order to be sure of herself, in order to resume among nations the rank which she ought to occupy for her own and their advantage, has need

of having her constitution placed out of the reach of those shocks, which are the more dangerous the oftener they are repeated.”

“Under this conviction, I have again turned my attention to those ideas which already I had wished to realize; but which ought to be matured by experience, and to be called for by necessity. The founder of the charter, with which are inseparably connected the destinies of my people, and of my family, I felt that if there were any improvement which was required by these great interests, as well as for the maintenance of our liberties, and which would merely modify some of the regulating forms of the charter, in order the better to ensure its power and its operation, it belonged to me to propose such improvement.

“The moment is come for strengthening the Chamber of Deputies, and for withdrawing from it the annual action of parties, by ensuring to it a duration more conformable to the interests of public order, and to the external dignity of the state; this will be the completion of my work. More fortunate than other states, it is not from provisional measures, but from the natural development of our Institutions that we shall derive our strength.

“It is from the devoted zeal—it is from the energy of the two Chambers—it is from their close union with my government, that I would ask the means of saving the public liberty from licentiousness, of establishing the Monarchy, and of giving to all the interests guaranteed by the Charter, that profound security which we owe them.

“We shall at the same time undertake the task of making all our laws harmonize with the Constitutional monarchy. You have already adopted several which have this tendency; and I have given directions for the preparation of others, which will ensure individual liberty, impartiality of trials, and a regular and faithful administration throughout all departments and districts.

“Providence has imposed on me—the duty of closing the abyss of revolutions; of bequeathing to my successors, to my country, Institutions that are liberal, firmly established, and durable. You are assembled for this sacred purpose. In order to accomplish it, rely, Gentlemen, on my unaltered firmness, as I rely on the co-operation of my faithful and loyal Peers of France—of my faithful and loyal Deputies of the Departments.”

Extract of a Letter dated Yarmouth, Jan. 2, 1820.

“We have been visited by one of the most violent gales of wind ever known in this part of the Province; and although the damages done in this vicinity are comparatively small, I fear much serious injury has been experienced at sea. The gale commenced on Thursday night, and blew with unabated fury until Friday evening, accompanied with squalls of snow, and extreme cold; some of the Wharves received injury, and most of the small vessels in the Harbour more or less damaged. A small schooner of 15 tons was totally destroyed, and one lately arrived from Halifax, of which Benjamin Goudie, was master, chartered and loaded for St. John, N. B. with a valuable cargo, was driven from her anchorage and filled; the cargo has been landed, and is partially damaged. A brig, called the *Æolus*, Captain Conner, 37 days from Barbados, in ballast, bound to St. Andrews, was driven on shore at a place called Cranberry Head, 6 or 7 miles from this place: the people were all saved but the vessel lies with less of masts and rudder, her keel gone, and bilged on a rocky beach, beyond any chance, I think, of repair. The most melancholy occurrence that I have to notice, is the wreck of the schooner *Perseverance*, Capt. McDonald, loaded at St. Andrews, by Mr. Millidge, of St. John, with a cargo of Staves and lumber, bound for Jamaica; this vessel sailed on or about the 29th ult. and soon after, in a heavy gale, sprung a leak, became water logged, and was capsized, her mainmast soon went by the board, and with it three of her crew, who sunk, to rise no more, in the merciless abyss; the Captain, Mate, and two others were saved so undergo further sufferings; as, on the vessel's rigging, they were left desolate of provisions or fire, and remained for two days longer, when all perished but the Captain, through the accumulated pressure of want,

cold and fatigue. By great exertions Capt. McDonald got the vessel's head towards land, and last evening she was driven among the rocks in a dreadful surf near the before-mentioned place. Every exertion was made by the Inhabitants to get off a boat; and five spirited men made two efforts at the risk of their lives, to save that of the only survivor, whose piercing cries were distinctly heard by them; their laudable and praiseworthy attempts failed from the violence of the surf, and they had much difficulty to save themselves. Capt. McDonald bereft of this hope, with singular presence of mind, formed a hasty raft of boards, and, after being twice cast from it, at last reached us far through the surf, as to be taken up by the anxious spectators alive, though severely bruised, and I am happy to say, from the humane attention shewn him, by those near the fatal spot, is likely to do well.

“Too much praise cannot be given to the worthy men who volunteered to risk their lives in the boat, with the hopes of relieving a fellow creature whom they saw in this wretched state; and indeed the inhabitants generally of this settlement, deserve every degree of credit for their exertions and readiness on the melancholy occasion.

“It is but justice to observe that Mr. B. BINGAY, one of the Magistrates of this County, and his brother, Mr. GEORGE BINGAY, remained during the whole of the severe night, rendering every aid that their advice and personal exertions could afford. The body of the Mate, whose name was *John Whelpley*, belonging to Cornwallis, and one man (whose name I have not heard) who had perished previous to the vessel's coming on shore, were drawn from the surf and this day decently interred.

“The Schooner went almost immediately to pieces, and such was the dreadful power of the sea that scarcely any part either of her or the cargo is worth collecting, being dispersed all over the beach, I may almost say in atoms.—As I understand Mr. Whelpley has a wife and family at Cornwallis, it will no doubt afford some relief to the sorrows of those dear relatives to know that the last melancholy duties of humanity were paid to his remains.”

EASTPORT, JANUARY, 15.

ARRIVED.
14.—sch. *Leod*, Babb, 60 days from Trinidad, via Shelburn, N. S. in distress, having sprung her foremast, short of provision, &c. Spoke, 11th inst. on the coast, brig *Charlotte Gambier*, of Liv. Eng. fr. Trinidad, for Halifax, in distress, having lost part of her rudder, short of provision, sails and rigging stranded, boats and bulwarks gone, and some of her crew sick. Capt. B. informs that an Am. schr. loaded with flour, was cast away in the late gale, on Cape Forchu—crew saved. Another vessel name unknown, was lost on Cape Negro, during the same gale.

15.—sch. *Fox*, Blanchard, St. John, with the loss of cables and anchors.
Sloop Polly, Flower, of Sedgwick, from Portland bound to St. John.

MEMORANDA.

Melancholly Shipwreck.—The ship *America*, capt. Viuberts, 180 days from Calcutta bound to New-York, was cast away on the Jersey shore the latter part of Dec. the capt. two supercargoes and eleven seamen were drowned, the vessel and cargo worth over 200,000 dollars was totally lost.

The upper part of the stern of a vessel, about 10 feet wide, green inside and black out, with a white star painted on each side, floated ashore on Williams' Island, head of Boston harbor, on Saturday. Mr. Knapp, of Merchants' Hall News Room, proceeded to the Island, and brought to town some parts of the above wreck, viz. a traverse for main sheet block, with the block gone, the strap painted green;—one of the cleats for the mainsheet, painted green, &c. Judging from the size of her stern, &c. she was about 50 or 60 tons, apparently an old vessel.
Centinel.

Spoke Dec. 9th, lat. 49. 40. lon. 21. brig *Isabella*, 29 days from St. John, N. B. for Liverpool.

GENTLEMEN disposed to aid the cause of Agriculture in these Provinces, may be furnished with AGRICOLA'S LETTERS at 2½ Dollars, by having their names at the Royal Gazette Office. Fredericton, 28th Dec. 1819.