

having caused a black man who had landed on the Island to be flogged in a barbarous and unmerciful manner.

SALEM GAZETTE EXTRA.  
MARCH 17.

Arrived, brig Cynthia, Holmes, 32 days from Surinam.

Capt. Holmes states the fire at Paramaribo to have been greater than before reported. It commenced about one o'clock on Sunday the 21st January, and continued burning about 20 hours. The most populous part of the town was laid in ashes. The destruction involved almost all the public and elegant buildings, among which were two superb churches, Roman Catholic and Dutch, together with 394 dwelling houses; in the whole, including stores, negro houses, &c. there were 1500 buildings consumed. It commenced in the northeast quarter of the town, (directly to windward) and made a complete sheet in some streets forty feet wide.

The Engines were perfectly useless in a short time, owing to the scarcity of the water and the hose bursting, when they were left to the devouring element. Many of the inhabitants, instead of trying to extinguish the flames, were on their knees praying for rain from heaven. The Jews were the greatest sufferers. It originated accidentally in a cook house, and about 10,000 souls were thus driven naked into the streets.

Vast quantities of provisions were pouring in from the country, and a number of American vessels loaded were also there; but in no instance was there any extortion, government being very strict in preventing it.

PORT OF MABLEHEAD, March 16. Arrived, brig Roll, Hooper, 16 days from Cape Haytien.

Business was suspended for a few days previous to the Roll's sailing, on account of Gen. Richard's concerted measure for revolting against the Government, and the destruction of the whites and mulattoes, which caused great confusion. He was immediately apprehended and sent by water to Port au Prince, under a strong guard, with several officers of rank and distinction. They embarked before daylight, lest they should be killed by the populace; order had been so far restored that the stores were again opened and a new governor appointed, who is considered a good officer and well qualified for the office. The ship Ontario was laying at the port the day of the skirmish, and by the request of the American and English merchants she came into port, much to the satisfaction of every one. Capt. Chauncey offered his protection in the most friendly and brave manner; kept his boat armed during the night, and established signals for the security of the whole. It was considered by many that the greatest troubles of the place were past, and that tranquillity would be restored.

Treatment of British soldiers in the south American Army.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The (London) COURIER of Nov. 16, contains a brief narrative of the operations of the Patriot army of Venezuela, commanded by Bolivar and Paez, written by JOHN EVANS, who had entered that service. The writer confines his remarks to the treatment of 560 men, raised in England, with whom he served. He states, that on the arrival of 300 of these men at Angostura, each was presented with a small blanket, which was to serve as a UNIFORM DRESS, as soon as they reached the head quarters of the army, by cutting a slit in the centre, so as to admit the head through. The rations consisted of beef, of a quality needless to mention; sometimes half a gill of aquedante and a small biscuit for the whole day; ground for the floor, in a large hovel of an Indian structure, bamboo and mud clay; a bullock's hide for the bed, and no covering. When the remainder of the troops arrived, they were sent 1300 miles further up the river, as these chiefs were determined not to keep a large body of English together. The bounty of 80 dollars, which was promised, was not paid, and not the least prospect of getting their pay of 10 dollars per month. The soldiers were exposed to the open Savannahs, without shelter or clothes, and not even able to obtain the common necessaries of life.

On one occasion, an English serjeant by the name of MARSH, who was attached to the battalion of black troops called "Bravo de Paez," solicited of Bolivar liberty to join his countrymen. Bolivar instantly ordered a couple of rank and file, shot him dead, and left him on the Savanna. On another occasion, when Paez was about to march, an English serjeant named ROBINSON, having asked for a pair of shoes, as he said he could not march without them, Paez, without the least hesitation, dismounted his horse, together with Gen. Torres, and placing their hands upon his collar, dragged him up against the mud end of one of their hovels, and six Englishmen, who formed the guard, shot him, by Paez's orders. As soon as he was shot, the whole of the native troops, who were looking on, cried out—"Carasso Inglises! Vive la Patria." In the space of five minutes he was taken down and thrown into the river; he not being a Christian, was not allowed to be buried in their Church-yard. When a part of the English were embarking on board the flecheras, many seemed unwilling to embark without the confirmation of their promises. Information was sent to Bolivar at the government house, of the discontent prevailing, when he shewed himself upon the ballustrading, and shouted an oath, "they are MY SLAVES—I have paid for them in mules and cattle—embark! embark!"

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 2.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Another expedition for further discoveries in the arctic circle is finally determined on, and is to consist of two vessels as before. Capt. Parry will be intrusted with the command.

The following officers, who served in the expedition to the Polar seas, have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenants, viz. Messrs. Palmer, Nias, and Dayley, of the Hecla; and Messrs. Skeene, and Reid, of the Griper. Mr. Fisher and Mr. Beverly, the Assistant surgeons in the expedition, have been promoted to the rank of surgeons.

The Parliamentary grant of £5000 has been distributed as follows:—

Capt. Parry	£1,000
Lieut. Liddon, of the Griper	500
Lieut. Beachey	200
Lieut. Hoppner	200
Capt. Sabine	200
The two Masters	25
Superior Midshipmen	each 25
Other ditto	do. 30
Seamen	do. 20

Melancholy circumstance.—A few days ago, a most diabolical attack was made on Miss Ann Craigy, a young lady about 17 years of age, who lives with her friend on Bermondsey-wall, which has produced consequences of a very afflicting nature. A boy knocked at the door of Mr. Craigy's house, and on Miss C. opening it, the villain immediately running off, threw a cat in her face, by whose talons it was shockingly lacerated. The fright of this unexpected and unaccountable violence, produced strong fits, which lasted two days and a night without intermission; and with which she was afterwards, at intervals, afflicted. On Christmas day, the family, while at dinner, were thrown into the greatest alarm by the unfortunate young woman being seized with hydrophobia, which she exhibited by biting her arms, snapping at whatever came nearest to her, and making hideous noises, similar to the mewling of cats, which increased to that degree that it was deemed necessary to have a straight waistcoat put on her, and shocking to relate, she still continues in this deplorable state. The means usually adopted for such cases has been applied, but, as yet, proves ineffectual. The perpetrator of this wanton, and, we believe, malicious act, has hitherto evaded apprehension; but we earnestly hope he will soon be brought to condign punishment.—London Paper.

NOTICE.

ALL those having any demands against the Firm of M<sup>r</sup>. Pherson & Wilcox, are requested to render their accounts immediately for settlement; and all those indebted to the above Firm, up to the 29th of Dec. last, are requested to make immediate payment, as Mr. M<sup>r</sup>. Pherson is about leaving the country, therefore the above accounts must be settled immediately to save trouble. Fredericton, 20th March, 1821.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

His Majesty having determined to open the Parliament in person, notwithstanding the severe cold under which his Majesty has laboured for some days past, the amplest arrangements were made to contribute to the order and effect of a proceeding so interesting to the whole nation.

At ten o'clock the usual search, under and about the House of Lords and Commons, was made.

Before half past one o'clock, the Royal State carriage, and the carriages of the officers of the household, the Duke of Montrose, as Master of the Horse, &c. entered the courtyard in front of Carlton-Palace. The Royal procession soon afterwards left the Palace, proceeding along by Whitehall, &c. and his Majesty alighted at the Royal entrance leading into the house of Lords, at two o'clock. He was met on the platform by the Earl of Westmorland, the Duke of Wellington, who carried the Sword of State, the Lord Chancellor, bearing the purse, and by Lord Liverpool, &c. The King was also attended by officers of his household. His Majesty proceeded through the Presence Chamber, the old House of Lords, and the Painted Chamber.

His Majesty having taken his seat upon the throne, the Black Rod was despatched to require the attendance of the House of Commons below the Bar. In a few minutes the Speaker appeared, followed by a large proportion of the Members of the House.

His Majesty then delivered the following gracious Speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have the satisfaction of acquainting you, that I continue to receive from foreign Powers, the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"It will be a matter of deep regret to me, if the occurrences which have lately taken place in Italy, should eventually lead to any interruption of tranquillity in that quarter; but it will, in such a case, be my great object to secure to my people the continuance of peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"The measures by which, in the last Session of Parliament, you made provision for the expenses of my civil government, and for the honour and dignity of the Crown, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

"I have directed that the estimates for the current year shall be laid before you; and it is a satisfaction to me to have been enabled to make some reduction in our military establishments.

"You will observe from the accounts of the public revenue, that, notwithstanding the receipts in Ireland have proved materially deficient, in consequence of the unfortunate circumstances which have affected the commercial credit of that part of the United Kingdom; and although our foreign trade, during the early part of this time, was in a state of depression, the total revenue has, nevertheless, exceeded that of the preceding year.

"A considerable part of this increase must be ascribed to the new taxes; but in some of these branches, which are the surest indication of internal wealth, the augmentation has fully realized any expectation which could have been reasonably formed of it.

"The separate provision which was made for the Queen, as Princess of Wales, in the year 1814, terminated with the demise of his late Majesty.

"I have, in the mean time, directed advances, as authorized by law; and it will, under present circumstances, be for you to consider what new arrangements should be made on this subject.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have great pleasure in being able to acquaint you, that a considerable improvement has taken place within the last half year in several of the most important branches of our commerce and manufactures; and that, in many of the manufacturing districts, the distresses which prevailed at the commencement of the last session of Parliament have greatly abated.

"It will be my most anxious desire to concur in every measure which may be considered as calculated to advance our internal prosperity.

"I well know that, notwithstanding the agitation produced by temporary circumstances, and amidst the distress which still

presses upon a large portion of my subjects, the firmest reliance may be placed on that affectionate and loyal attachment to my Person and Government, of which I have recently received so many testimonials from all of my kingdom; and which, whilst it is most grateful to the strongest feelings of my heart, I shall ever consider as the best and surest safeguard of my Throne.

"In the discharge of the important duties imposed on you, you will, I am confident, be sensible of the indispensable necessity of promoting and maintaining, to the utmost of your power, a due obedience to the laws, and of instilling into all classes of my subjects a respect for lawful authority, and for those established institutions under which the Country has been enabled to overcome so many difficulties, and to which, under Providence, may be ascribed our happiness and renown, as a Nation."

At an early hour, the centre of the streets, leading from Carlton house to Westminster, was strewn with gravel, and soon after 1, the same avenues were lined with files of the Royal Horse Guards. The crowd assembled on this occasion was immense, and of course, of all descriptions.

The windows of the houses in Pall-Mall, Cockspur-street, and Charing-cross, were filled with ladies and gentlemen of respectable appearance, who waited with great patience for a considerable space of time to witness the splendid spectacle. The larger portion of the multitude, however, was collected in Waterloo-place, immediately opposite Carlton house, in order to have a view of his Majesty as he came forth.

Precisely at half past 1, the western gates of the Palace were thrown open, and the head of the cavalcade advanced—it consisted as usual of a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards.—This was immediately followed by four carriages, drawn by six horses each, in which were the principal Officers of his Majesty's Household. Next came his Majesty, preceded by a guard of honour, and the usual number of running footmen and state attendants, and followed by a strong body guard. His Majesty looked in excellent health and spirits, and was dressed in the full dress uniform of a Field Marshal.

The moment his Majesty's carriage was recognized, the great majority of the individuals assembled, took off their hats in the most respectful manner; and the ladies in the windows and balconies waved their handkerchiefs with marked enthusiasm. At the corner of the Haymarket there was a spontaneous cheer, which was loudly re-echoed from the crowd in Pall mall. This seemed to irritate a few ladies and gentlemen, whose appearance did not seem to give value to their opinions, and they set up a faint cry of "The Queen, the Queen." This met with very little support, and although frequently repeated was productive of no other effect than to increase the manifestations of loyalty among the respectable part of the populace.

From the Horse Guards, the manifestations of loyalty continued to accompany his Majesty until he reached the entrance of the House of Lords, where the acclamations of the crowd were unbounded. One or two individuals only had the audacity to hiss. At the moment his Majesty alighted, the guns on the Westminster Bridge battery fired a royal salute—the Band of the Guards playing the great national anthem.

Dy. Assistant Commissary General's Office,  
Fredericton, 29th January, 1821.

IF the undermentioned PENSIONERS, or any of them, are residing in this Province, they are requested to make personal application at this, or the Commissariat Office at St. John, in order that they may be identified prior to an application being made for an authority for paying them:—

John Hazeu, Fencibles. James Bernard, do. Timothy M'Carthy, do. Thomas Mall, do. John Samples, 7th Vet. Bat. James Anderry, 7th Foot. John Smith, N. S. Fen. Fred'k, Dimpler, 104th Ft. Richard Smith, do. do. James Fraser, 71st Ft. Thomas Hogg, 23d Ft. John Boyle, 98th Ft. Patrick Dargan, do. do. Wm. Hamilton, 28th Ft.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber previous to the 1st February last, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment.

JONATHAN PAYSON,  
Fredericton, 12th March, 1821.