

to an Act, intituled "An Act for the further increase of the Revenue of this Province," passed 29th March 1820--passed to be engrossed.

A Message from the Council, as follows: "Mr. Speaker,--His Majesty's Council have concurred in passing the following bills:

"A bill to authorise the Justices of the Peace of St. John, to levy a further assessment for the Poor House:

"A bill for the preservation of the Red and Fallow Deer in this Province: And

"A bill for the better extinguishing Fires that may happen in the Towns of Fredericton and St. Andrews."

Mr. Perley presented a Petition of the Auxiliary Agricultural Society of the County of Sunbury and others, praying that restrictive duties should be laid on Oxen and other importations from the United States of America--ordered to lie on the table.

A bill, "for the more speedy and effectual administration of Public Justice in the Province, and for lessening the costs attending the trial of causes on the Circuits," was read the first time.

Friday, 16th February.

Mr. Munro presented a Petition of Thomas Elder, praying that money paid by him as transient tax on goods imported into this Province, may be refunded: also Petitions of Ward McDonald, Fearon, Sealby, & Co. Thomas Powell, with the like prayer--referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Wetmore presented a Petition of John Smyth, praying aid towards making an establishment for the accommodation of travellers on the new Shepody road--referred to the Committee of Supply.

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

"NEW-BRUNSWICK.

"Message to the House of Assembly, 1st February, 1821.

G. S. SMYTH.

"The Lieutenant-Governor directs to be laid before the House of Assembly, a letter from Mr. Bonnor, the Province Agent, with an account of the expense of procuring the Royal Arms, which has exceeded the Legislative grant made for that purpose, and leaves a balance due to Mr. Bonnor, of £28: 10 sterling; for which the Lieutenant-Governor recommends to the House to make provision.

"G. S. S."

Mr. Stubs presented a Petition of the Mill Proprietors, Merchants, and other Inhabitants of the Parish of St. George, in Charlotte County, praying that such measures may be adopted as will prevent Aliens trading on the Magagaudavic river--ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Agnew presented a Petition of Trustees for the time being, of the Methodist Chapel in Fredericton, praying aid for the support of said Chapel,--and Mr. Chipman, a Petition of the African settlement, about 3 miles from Loch Lomond, praying aid in procuring grain and implements of husbandry--which were referred to the Committee of Supply.

The bill, "to ascertain ratable Estates in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned,"--passed to be engrossed.

A bill "for the more speedy and effectual administration of public Justice in this Province, and for lessening the costs attending the trial of causes on the Circuits," was read the second time.

An engrossed Bill "to repeal an Act, intituled, an Act "for the further increase of the Revenue of this Province," and an Act in addition to an Act "for the further increase of the Revenue of this Province,"--was sent to the Council for their concurrence.

Mr. Agnew presented a Petition of the Minister and Trustees of the Baptist Church in Fredericton, praying that a Law may pass authorizing the Rev. Theodore S. Harding and his Successors in office, to solemnize marriage,--ordered to lie on the table.

A bill, "to alter and amend an Act, intituled "An Act for the organization and regulation of the Militia of this Province,"--passed to be engrossed.

Saturday, 17th February.

Mr. Johnston presented a Petition of the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry, of Trinity Church in the City of St. John, praying for aid to enable them to build a

Church at Carleton: also a Petition of Alexander Edmond, praying that the duty paid by him into the Treasury for damaged sugar, imported by him from Trinidad, may be granted him; and Mr. Perley a Petition of the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry, of the Parish of Mauderville, praying for aid to enable them to repair the Parish Church and Parsonage House: and Mr. Peters, a Petition of the Minister, Trustees, and Congregation, of the Methodist Chapel in the City of St. John, praying for aid to enable them to pay off a debt incurred by them in building the Chapel--which were referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Wilnot, brought in a bill, "to prevent Paupers brought from other places, being landed in any part of this Province," and Mr. Agnew, a bill, "to enable the Ministers of the Baptist Order and Society, in this Province to Solemnize Marriage," which were read the first time.

Mr. Perley presented a Petition of Samuel Upton and others, praying for aid to enable them to finish the Methodist Chapel in Sheffield--referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the bill, "providing for the liquidation of certain securities taken for monies due to the Treasury of the Province, under an Act, intituled "An Act to provide for the necessities of the Province, occasioned by the failure of the late crop."

The chairman of the Committee reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES,

Continued.

May.--The Prince laid the result of his inquiries before his Majesty.

29.--The King issued a commission to Lord Erskine, (Chancellor) Ellenborough, (Chief Justice) Spencer, and Granville, to take examinations on oath.

June.--Sir John and Lady Douglas, and a great number of other witnesses, were examined on oath by the commissioners, Sir S. Romilly being the only person present beside the commissioners, and reducing the depositions into writing.

June 7.--The Duke of Kent informed the Princess that a formal investigation into her conduct had commenced. She consulted with Lord Eldon, Mr. Perceval, and Sir T. Plumer thereupon.

July 14.--The commissioners made their report, in substance, that the alleged pregnancy of the Princess was clearly disproved; but that other parts of her conduct particularly with reference to captain Manby, afforded matter for his Majesty's serious consideration. The upshot of which was, that her Majesty was found guilty of nothing but--firting!

August 11.--The report was communicated to the Princess.

October.--The Princess laid her defence before the King, who referred it to the cabinet ministers.

1807.

January 25.--Cabinet minute by the ministers, recommending that his Majesty should give the Princess a serious admonition on her conduct.

January 28.--The King sent a message of admonition to the Princess.

February.--The Prince requested his Majesty to suspend his determination as to receiving the Princess at court, until further investigation should be made into her conduct; to which the King acceded. Some letters of remonstrances from the Princess.

April 22.--Mr. Perceval and the rest of the ministers signed a minute of council, recommending his Majesty to receive the Princess at court, which was accordingly done.

June 7.--The Duke of Brunswick, father of the Princess, was killed in the battle of Jena: shortly afterwards, the Duchess of Brunswick arrived in England.

1809.

June.--The Princess having got into debt to the amount of £52,300 her creditors applied for payment to the King's Ministers (the Duke of Portland and Mr. Perceval), who referred them to the Prince of Wales. After some negotiation, a Deed of Separation was signed by the Prince and Princess, by which it was agreed that the Prince should pay the debts of the Princess to the amount of £49,000 and should be exonerated from all future demands on her account, (except an addition of £5,000 per annum to her maintenance, making with

the former £17,000) £22,000 per annum which was to be under the control of a treasurer, in order to provide against future debts; the remaining £3,300 to be gradually liquidated by her Royal Highness's treasurer out of her increased allowance. This arrangement was sanctioned by the King and his Ministers.

1812.

March 23.--The Prince of Wales being now Regent. Mr. Creevy, and other members of opposition, suggested that an increased allowance should be made to the Princess of Wales. This suggestion was several times agitated in parliament, whilst the bill for increasing the allowance of the unmarried Princesses was pending; but no addition was then made to the allowance of the Princess of Wales. In the autumn of this year, some restraints were imposed on the intercourse between the Princess of Wales and her daughter, the Princess Charlotte, in consequence of alleged improprieties in the conduct of the former when the latter was present; and in the winter the Princess of Wales sent a letter of remonstrance on this subject to the Prince Regent.

1813.

February 10.--This Letter was published in The Morning Chronicle; in consequence of which the whole matter was referred by the Prince Regent to the Privy Council.

February 24.--Report of the Privy Council, signed by 21 Councillors, including the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Armagh, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, Master of the Rolls, Judges of the Prerogative and Admiralty; and Speaker of the House of Commons, that under all the circumstances of the case it was highly fit and proper, with a view to the welfare of the Princess Charlotte, and the most important interests of the State, that the intercourse between the Princess of Wales, and the Princess Charlotte, should continue to be subject to restraint.

1813.

March 1.--The Princess wrote a letter of complaint to the Speaker of the House of Commons, which, on the motion of Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, was taken into consideration by the House on the 5th with closed doors; but the House declined further interference. In consequence of some expressions used in this debate, Sir John and Lady Douglas petitioned Parliament that they might be re-examined on oath in any way which would subject them to a prosecution for perjury, if they swore falsely.

1814.

May 23.--Letter of the Queen to the Princess of Wales, stating that as the Prince Regent had declared his unalterable resolution never more to meet her Royal Highness in public or private, her Majesty must decline receiving her at the drawing room. The Princess of Wales hereupon addressed a Letter to the Queen, and after publishing the whole correspondence in the newspapers, communicated it to the House of Commons.

1814.

June 23.--Mr. Methuen moved that this correspondence should be taken into consideration. In the course of the debate, Mr. Tierney suggested that the Princess of Wales, as Consort of the Regent, was equitably entitled to £50,000 a year. (This appears to have been on the supposition that she would live in England.)

June 29.--Lord Castlereagh brought up various papers, and moved a resolution to grant the Princess £50,000 a year; having previously communicated his intention to her, and received her acquiescence. The Resolution passed, was notified to her Royal Highness, and she again declared her acceptance.

July 5.--The Princess wrote a Letter to the Speaker, declaring that she wished to accept only £35,000 a year. On a subsequent day the House agreed to this sum; and a Bill was accordingly brought in for the purpose.

July 25.--The Princess of Wales wrote to the Earl of Liverpool, that she intended to visit Brunswick, and from thence to travel over other parts of the continent. She stated that she had declined the £50,000 because that sum was intended to enable her to hold a Court in England. On the same day her Royal Highness wrote to Mr. Whitbread, stating that he might inform his friends of her intended departure: but admitting that she had neither asked his nor Mr. Errougham's advice on this step.

July 28.--Lord Liverpool's answer stated, that the Prince Regent left her Royal Highness at liberty to reside either here or on the Continent.

July 29.--The Act granting her £35,000 a year received the Prince Regent's assent.

August 9.--The Princess of Wales embarked for Hamburg.

August 21.--Date of the Bond, purporting to be given to the Princess of Wales by her brother the Duke of Brunswick Oels, for the sum of £15,000 sterling, lent to him by her at Brunswick.

Shortly after this period the Princess of Wales, attended by Ladies E. Forbes and C. Lindsay, the Hon. K. Craven, Sir W. Gell, Dr. Holland, and Captain Hesse, proceeded to Italy.

October 9.--The Princess arrived at Milan, and in about the week hired one Bartolomeo Bergami, an Italian, as a Courier, Footman, or Valet de place.

From Milan the Princess passed through Rome (where she honoured Lucien Bonaparte, with her particular notice) to Naples.

November 8.--She arrived at Naples, where she staid till the following March.

1815.

January.--She gave a grand entertainment to Murat.

March.--She left Naples, and was then quitted by Lady E. Forbes, the Hon. Sir W. Gell, K. Craven, and Captain Hesse. Her Royal Highness proceeded to Civita Vecchia, where she embarked on board the Clorinde frigate for Genoa. On her way she was quitted by Lady C. Lindsay. At Genoa she was joined by Lady C. Campbell.

May.--She returned to Milan, where she was quitted by Lady C. Campbell, and was joined by Mr. W. Bunnell, who accompanied her to Venice, but left her there and went to Brussels, the Princess returning to Milan.--Dr. Holland quitted her at Venice.

August.--After an excursion to Mount St. Gothard and other places, the Princess of Wales established herself at the Villa d'Este on the Lago di Como. At this time the places of her Royal Highness's English Court were supplied by the relations of Bergami and other Italians.

September.--In consequence of reports circulated at Brussels and other places, of the Princess's conduct, persons were now first employed to watch her.

Nov. 15.--She sailed in the Leviathan to Palermo, and from thence went to Messina, Syracuse, Catania, and other parts of Sicily.

1816.

Early in this year the Princess of Wales, accompanied by Bergami, sailed to Tunis, Utica, Athens, and Constantinople, whence she went to Ephesus, Jerusalem, &c.

Sept.--The Princess of Wales returned to the Villa d'Este. About this time she wrote to the Emperor of Austria, complaining of the persons who watched her, but received no answer. Bergami, who had assumed certain honorary decorations, was prohibited by the Austrian Government from wearing the cross of Malta, to which he had no claim.

1817.

Feb.--The Princess of Wales made a tour through the Tyrol to Carlsruë, and returned to Vienna where the Emperor refused to see her. Thence she proceeded by Trieste to the Villa d'Este, which she soon afterwards sold and established herself in August at Pesaro.

1818.

March 13.--The Princess of Wales having filed a Bill in Chancery against the executors of the Duke of Brunswick Oels to compel them to pay for the Bond £15,000 above mentioned. Count Munster made affidavit that he believed the bond not to be of the Duke's hand writing or style of composition. To this statement no answer appears to have yet been given.

1819.

In the latter part of this year the Princess came as far as Lyons to meet Mr. Brougham, but he not arriving she returned to Italy.

1820.

Jan. 29.--By the death of King George III. her Royal Highness became Queen Caroline; and soon after receiving intelligence of this event she set off for Geneva. After some stay there she came on to St. Omer's, and was met on the way by Mr. Alderman Wood and Lady Anne Hamill.