

each: they were hung round his neck, and the ceremony being in public, had the appearance of investing him with an order, with which he seemed to be highly gratified. As the boat shoved off from the landing-place, the crew gave them three cheers, which they returned in their own style of salutation. They had sent on board the ship, a great number of coloured paper lanterns, for the purpose of illuminating her at night, in honour of our king. This was done after dark, the lanterns being regularly ranged along the yards and rigging, the main-deck ports illuminated, sky rockets thrown up, and blue lights burnt at the yard arms, bowsprit, and spanker-boom ends, with a *feu-de-joie* of musketry, thrice repeated round the ship. The whole had a very brilliant effect from the shore, where thousands of the natives had collected to view the scene. About this time the Boatswain's wife of the Alcates, who had been a good deal on shore, and was much noticed by the higher class of natives, had a splendid proposal made, by a deputation from some great man, to remain behind; a grand house to live in, and all manner of finery and attentions; great offers were also made to the Boatswain to induce him to comply with this bargain; but (after two days' consideration) the negotiation was broken off on the part of the husband, who refused to part with her. These proposals most likely, came from the king, for it is not probable that any subject could have entered into a treaty of this sort.

A young lady of high rank, who had a great curiosity to see this *Inago-Engelles*, or English woman, was brought to her one day when she was quite alone, and walked round her for a considerable time, eyeing her with great appearance of surprise.

The marriages of this country are not managed blindfold, as in China: but the young people are permitted to make their own choice, and to communicate without reserve. In China they would seem to have a superstitious dread of all foreign women; so much so, that any ship having one or more on board, must land them at the Portuguese settlement of Macao, before they are permitted to pass up the river; as they fancy that their putting foot on the celestial soil, would be attended with some great calamity to the country, or perhaps rather that their unrestrained liberty would be a bad example, for their secluded females.

The rocks about the coast of Lewchew, were all of the coral kind; and immense masses, some assuming very odd shapes, were seen every where along the sea-shore; and some of the formation were found on the higher land, and at some distance from the beach, whose situation is not easily to be accounted for, unless we suppose them to have been elevated by the force of volcanic fire.

The period of our departure being now fixed, all the stores were embarked on the evening of the 26th October. The next morning, as the ships unmoored, the Lewchew, as a mark of respect, arrayed themselves in their best apparel, and proceeded to the temple, offered up to their gods, a solemn sacrifice, invoking them to protect the *Engelles*, to avert every danger, and restore them in safety to their native land! In the manner of this adieu, there was an air of sublimity and benevolence combined, by far more touching to the heart, than the most refined compliment of a more civilized people. It was the genuine benignity of artless nature, and of primitive innocence. Immediately following this solemnity, our particular friends crowded on board to shake hands, and bid "Farewell!" whilst the tears of them shed, evinced the sincerity of their attachment. Even hard-faced Buonaparte was not unmoved; and as the ships got under weigh, they lingered along side in their canoes, displaying every sign of affectionate regard.

We stood out to seaward; and the breeze being favourable, this happy island soon sunk from the view; but it will be long remembered by all the officers and men of the Alcates and Lyra; for the kindness and hospitality of its inhabitants have fixed upon every mind, a deep and lasting impression of gratitude and esteem.

A man of dark and peculiar aspect so named, because he was suspected, on our first arrival, most inclined to keep us at arms length.

READY MONEY, and the highest prices will be paid at St. John, for all kinds of **SKINS and FURS,** by **Z. WHEELER.** St. John, 22d April, 1818.

NEW-YORK, May 1.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the Lieutenant-Governor, Council and Assembly, of His Britannic Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia, passed in the year 1816, it was among other things enacted, that from and after the first of May, of that year, "no Plaster of Paris, otherwise called Gypsum, which should be laden or put on board any ship or vessel, at any port or place within the limits of the said Province, to be transported from thence, to any other port or place, within or without the said limits, should directly or indirectly be unladen or landed or put on shore, at any port or place, in the United States of America, eastward of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, nor unladen or put on board any American ship, vessel, boat, or shallop, of any description, at any port or place eastward of Boston aforesaid, under the penalty of the forfeiture of every such ship or vessel from which any such Plaster of Paris or Gypsum, should be unladen contrary to the provision of the said act, together with her boats, tackle, apparel and furniture, to be seized and prosecuted, in manner thereinafter mentioned."

And whereas, by an act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the third day of March, 1817, it was enacted, that from and after the fourth day of July, then, next, no Plaster of Paris, the production of any country, or its dependencies, from which the vessels of the United States, were not permitted to bring the same article, should be imported into the United States, in any foreign vessel—and that all Plaster of Paris imported, or attempted to be imported into the United States, contrary to the true intent and meaning of said act of Congress, and the vessel in which the same might be imported, together with the Cargo, tackle, apparel and furniture, should be forfeited to the United States; and liable to be seized, prosecuted and condemned, in the manner herein prescribed:

And whereas, by the said act of Congress, it was further enacted, that the same should continue and be in force five years, from the thirty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen: Provided nevertheless, That if any foreign nation, or its dependencies, which at the time of the passage of the said act of Congress, had in force, regulations on the subject of the trade in Plaster of Paris, prohibiting the exportation thereof, to certain ports of the United States, should discontinue such regulations, the President of the United States, was thereby authorized to declare that fact, by his proclamation: and the restrictions imposed by the said act of Congress, should, from the date of such proclamation, cease and be discontinued in relation to the nation or dependencies, discontinuing such regulations:

And whereas, an act of the Lieutenant-Governor, Council and Assembly, of His Britannic Majesty's province of Nova-Scotia, repealing the above-mentioned act of the said province, passed in the year 1816, has been officially communicated by His said Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to this government:

And whereas, by the said repealing act of the said province of Nova-Scotia, one of the dependencies of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, and the regulations at the time of the passage of the said act of Congress, in force in the said province, on the subject of the trade in Plaster of Paris, prohibiting the exportation thereof to certain ports of the United States, have been and are discontinued:

Now therefore, I, **JAMES MONROE**, President of the United States of America, do, by this my Proclamation, declare that fact, and that the restrictions imposed by the said act of Congress, do from the date hereof, cease and are discontinued, in relation to His Britannic Majesty's said province of Nova-Scotia.

Given under my Hand, at the City of Washington, this twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the forty-second year of the Independence of the United States.

JAMES MUNROE.

By the President,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

26TH MAY, 1818.

The marriage of the **PRINCESS ELIZABETH** to the **PRINCE OF HESSE HOMBURG** took place on the 7th of April.

His Royal Highness the **PRINCE REGENT** has informed Parliament that treaties of Marriage are in progress between His Royal Highness the **DUKE OF CLARENCE**, and Her Royal Highness the **PRINCESS OF Saxe-Miningen**, and between His Royal Highness the **DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE** and Her Serene Highness the **PRINCESS HESSE**, niece to the Elector of Hesse, and daughter of the Landgrave **FREDERICK**.

The American Trade Bill was passed in the House of Commons on the 8th of April.

A Cotton Mill has lately been consumed by fire, near Manchester, (Eng.)—fifteen children perished in the flames.

Arrived this morning in the Steam Boat *General Smyth*, the Hon. Lieutenant-General **COPPIN**, Member of His Majesty's Council; **MR. GEORGE STREET** and Lady.

The increase of the Public Revenue of Great Britain has been progressive. From the report of the receipts of the last quarter, it appears that it exceeds the former by a sum of £39,000. This is, in the general total, but the improvement is more considerable, including particular subjects of duty not enumerated.—*London Paper.*

[From the N. B. Courier.]

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this City, dated London, 6th April

"The FREE PORT BILL has passed the House of Commons and no doubt will pass the Lords. His Majesty's Government had made up their minds in favour of the measure. Naval stores, corn, flour, dry provisions, cattle, tobacco, staves, &c. are allowed to be imported by it in neutrals, from their own country, and every thing to be exported in neutrals to their own country."

The Hon. Ward Chipman, W. Chipman, jun. Esq. His Majesty's Agents under the 5th Article of the Treaty of Ghent, and W. F. Odell, Esq. principal Surveyor to the Commissioners aforesaid, arrived at Boston on the 7th of May, on their way to New-York.

Saint John, May 23.

ARRIVED.

Sunday, ship *Elizabeth*, Thompson, Dunfries—to master—149 passengers.
Dunlop, Brown, Greenock, via Halifax—Hugh Johnston, & Co.—Government Stores.
Canada, Shearly, London—John Dove—general cargo.
Brigs, Henry, Chaplain, New-Castle—William Black—ballast.

Prince Edward, Perriam, Plymouth—to master—ballast.
Monday, ships *Nancy*, Williams, Cork, via Halifax—Crookshanks & Johnston—general cargo.
Herald, Snowden, Greenock—Thomas Smith—ballast.

Brigs *Clyde*, McLachlan, Greenock—R. Robertson and others—cargo dry goods, and 20 passengers.
Star, Blacket, Aberdeen—J. & A. Robson—assorted cargo.
Hiram, Burns, Jamaica—H. Gilbert—cargo rum, sugar, &c.

Tuesday, ship *Ben Lomond*, Thompson, Greenock—Wm. Donaldson—cargo dry goods, &c.
Brigs *William*, Anderson, London—J. L. Venner—cargo dry goods, &c.
Ajax, Mackie, Aberdeen—Robertson & Simpson—cargo dry goods, bricks, &c.

Maid of the Mill, Bell, Glasgow—to master—assorted cargo.
Morrison, Roche, Kinsale—to master—passengers.
Wednesday, sch'r *War Hat*, Way, Windsor—S. Humbert—cargo plaster.

Yesterday, brig *John Smith*, London—H. Johnston, & Co.—ballast—Spoke long, 30, W. brig *Maria*, Cameron, hence, for Liverpool, all well.
This morning, ship *Oscar*, Epworth, London, via Halifax—W. Black—ballast.

Brig *Minerva*, Hare, Halifax—W. Black—ballast.
Brig *Comet*, Bell, Cork, via Halifax—William Barr, & Co. cargo pork and glass ware.
CLEARED.
Brig *Hartnet*, Newel, Thain, Boston—Coats, her-rings, &c.—S. Humbert.

Dispatch, Faulke, Demerary—assorted cargo—T. Hanford.
Sch'r *Flying Fish*, Ives, Labrador—Fishing voyage—Halsall & Peters.
Sch'r *Duke of Wellington*, Cory, New-York—grindstones, &c.—N. Disbrow.
Herman, Milne, Jamaica—fish, &c.—Wm. Pagan & Co.

The brig *Woodman*, Robson, of this port, cleared at New-York, for Jamaica, the 16th inst.
The *Wellington* spoke on the 13th inst. lat. 43, 12, long. 66. Brig *Velocity*, Lockwood, from London for Halifax.

DIED At Westmorland, on the 13th inst. in the 68th year of his age, **ANDREW KENNEAR**, Esq. formerly Commissary of that place, at which station he served for 30 years.
At St. John, on Wednesday evening last, **MR. STEPHEN DEAN**, aged 46 years.

[From the Halifax Recorder of May 16.]

We have received London papers to the 15th ult. by the *Comet*, Capt. Bell, from Cork, in 22 days. The Gazette of the 7th, announces the appointment of the Duke of Richmond, to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick and the Islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton. We sincerely hope that His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, our present worthy and esteemed Governor, will continue to administer the affairs of this Province, which has already insured to him the respect and affections of its loyal inhabitants. Sir Peregrine Maitland, son-in-law of the Duke of Richmond, comes out as Governor of Upper Canada.

New Goods.

MARK NEEDHAM

Has just received by the Ship *Benlomond*, from Greenock, and *Wellington* from London,

A NEAT and Fashionable Assortment of GOODS, (part of which are just come to hand, per the Steam Boat,) all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash or short approved Credit.

Fredericton, 26th May, 1818.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber up to the 1st January last, will please pay immediately, otherwise they will be sued without delay:

W. BAILEY.

Fredericton, 26th May, 1818.

FOR SALE.

THAT well-known Property of the Subscriber, situate in the Parish of Queensbury, about 18 miles from Fredericton, 97 Rods in front, containing 450 Acres, whereof 60 Acres is in a state of cultivation, and cuts 25 Tons of Hay annually. There is a comfortable House, with a new Barn, 28 by 38, on the Premises—also an Orchard. The whole is well fenced.

For particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, living on the Premises.

CHARLES JOHNSTON.

26th May, 1818.

Jerusalem Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber hereby informs the Public, that he has taken the House lately occupied by Mr. WM. TAYLOR, in Poplar Street Fredericton, which he intends to improve (under its old name,) as a House of entertainment.

Every possible attention will be paid, and every exertion made to render his accommodations agreeable—and hopes by assiduity to merit and obtain a share of Public Patronage.

M. M. BURNS.

Fredericton, 11th May, 1818.

Waterloo Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber returns thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the encouragement heretofore afforded him in his Business, and informs them, that he has taken the House recently occupied by the late Mr. JOHN M'LEOD, where his old Friends and all other Persons who may favor him with their custom, will receive every degree of attention, and will be accommodated with entertainment on the most reasonable terms.

Passengers coming from Saint John in the Steam Boat or cloops, will find Lodging at any hour of the night.

Stabling for Horses, at least equal to any in the County of York.

JAMES-VAN HORNE.

Fredericton, 12th May, 1818.

LOST

ON Wednesday last a NOTE of Hand for Sixty pounds—thirty shillings was endorsed on the back:—whoever have found said Note, and will return it to the Subscriber shall be rewarded for their trouble.

JAMES YOUNG.

Nashack, 4th May, 1818.

Just Received,
And may be had at this Office,
A few Copies of a

LETTER

ADDRESSED TO THE

REV. JAMES MILNE, A.M.

In consequence of his Remarks on Dr. BURNS'S

View of the Principles and Forms of the

Church of Scotland.

As by Law Established.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THAT WORK.

27th April, 1818.