that Great Britain should adopt towards Canada the policy of France and Spain towards Louisiana and Florida, and should cede us to the United States, what would then become of our prosperity?

In such an event it would indeed be prudent to economise, and then with consistency, as in the first year of an impoverished republic, we might adopt such a system as that introduced by the Bill. He concluded by saying, he thought it was fulfilling a duty to his Sovereign and his Country in voting against a Bill which, under pretence of placing a much larger sum than it really did, at the disposal of the Crown, aimed a fatal blow at the Constitution, by destroying the natural and necessary connection between the crown and its servants.

(The remainder in our next.)

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

1ST JUNE, 1819.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
30th May, 1819.

His Excellency the *Lieutenant-Governor* will hold a LEVEE in the Council Chamber of the Province Hall, on the 4th June at one o'clock.

The English April Mail which arrived at the Post-Office yesterday, brought London dates to the 13th.

It is stated under date of April 12, that no less than fifteen ships are engaged to take out passengers to America from Londonderry. 11000 it is said emigrated from thence during the last season.

Gold has risen 1s. 3d. per oz. in consequence of the new Restriction Act.

The Hon. WARD CHIPMAN, WARD CHIPMAN, jun. and WM. ODELL, Esq. Commissioners, &c. under the treaty of Ghent, have arrived in Boston from Saint John, on their way to the Canada border.---*Eastport Sentinel.*

ARRIVALS AT MIRAMICHI.
(Continued.)

May 7. Bouto, Gowland, &c. Mary, Coats, London; Helen, Legerwood, Aberdeen; Progress, Clint, New-Castle.

8th. Ythan, Craigie, Aberdeen; Oxford, Chisholm, Port-Glasgow; Breadalbane, White, Lancaster; Ann, Dixon, Hull; Freedom, Black, Alloa; Rolla, Thursby, New-Castle; Providence, Clark, Shields.

10th. London, Dawson, Liverpool; William, Huddart, Whitehaven

11th. Mary, Webster, Aberdeen; Nancy, Gardner, Workington

12th. Wakefield, Carter, Shields; Ellison, Yule, Shields; Henry, Mason, London

13th. Northumbria, Johnston, New-Castle; Union, Stewart, Whitby; Esk, Fra[illegible] London; Paris, Holliday, Whitehaven; Cumberland, Selkirk, Mary-Port; Amwell Morrison Aberdeen.

15th Industry, Veal Halifax; Jane & Martha, Bowden, do.; Margaret, Bowden, do.

17th. Jane, Arbridge, Mary-Port; Elizabeth & Ann, Dobson, Hull; Sussex, Richards. Port-Glasgow; Mary, Watson, do.; Nelson, Palmer, Mary-Port; Peirsons Mignikin, Hull; Sally Ann, Hawbolt, Halifax; Bell, Carlisle, Workington; Edward, Henderson, New-Castle.

18th. Mearns, M'Arthur, Port-Glasgow; Prince George, Duncanson, Alloa; Fisher M'Cartney, Mary-Port; Union, Ripley, Scarbro'

19th. Jessie, Lyon, Greenock; John & Joseph, Pagen, Whitehaven; Maria, Frank, Shields.

London, April 6.

Sunday the following Bulletin of the state of the King was exhibited at St James's Palace:—

"*Windsor Castle, April 3.*

"His Majesty continues to enjoy a good state of bodily health, and has been tranquil and cheerful through the last month, but His Majesty's disorder remains undiminished."

APRIL 7.

In our paper of Saturday, a material error in the article sent us from the city occurred, which has since been copied into the other Journals. It was stated, "That the Chancellor of the Exchequer "*had agreed to allow a bounty of three shillings per quintal on all fish cured at Newfoundland*, which would amount to £250,000 a year." We have authority to state, that no such expectation has ever been held out by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—*Courier.*

ST. JOHN, MAY 26.

ARRIVED,

Thursday, barque Royal Edward, Ramsay, Boston, 3 days, M'Leod, Robertson, & Co. ballast. This ship was built on the River St. John, in this Province, in the year 1797, for the late Ebenezer Putnam, Esq

Brig Harmony, Morgan, Aberdeen—Hugh Johnston & Co. ballast.

Sch'r Four Sons, Brown, Tobago—J. Ward & Son, rum and molasses.

Am. sch'rs Trio, Greenlaw, Belfast—J. Ward & Son, lumber.

Lucretia, Kimble, Belfast—H. Johnston & Co. lumber.

Friday, ship Augusta, Thomson, Dumfries, 35 days—Hamilton, Sons, & Co. dry goods and 286 passengers.

Brig Friends, Hamm, Grenada, 39 days—Hugh Johnston & Co 180 puncheons rum

Am. sch'rs Reaper, Blanchard, Portland—Merritt & Van Houle, lumber.

Diomede, Gray, Norfolk—T. Millidge, staves, shingles, &c.

Venus, Pierce, Gold[illegible]rough—lumber.

Favorite, Knight, Portland—C. & C. Ward, flour, &c.

Saturday, sch'r Industry, Cooke, Montego Bay, (Jam.) 25 days—T. Millidge, rum and sugar.

Am. sloop Jones-Hale, Jones, New-York—A. Johnston, lumber.

Sunday, Am sch'rs Visitor, Merryman, Bath—Master, lumber.

General Jackson, Davis, New-York—Crookshank & Johnston, lumber.

Caroline, Palmer, Goldsborough—Master, lumber

Nancy, Crowell, New-York—H. Johnston & Co. flour and corn.

Thomas & Sarah, Cook, New-York---A. Johnston, assorted cargo

Betsey, Fuller, Portsmouth---D. & F. Leavitt, lumber.

Eliza, Reynes, Saco---T. Millidge, lumber.

Monday, ships Hamilton, Williams, Liverpool, via Halifax---H. Johnston & Co. ballast.

Barrett, Garniss, Liverpool, via New-York---J. M. Wilmot & Co. cordage

Brig Woodman, Robson, Jamaica, 25 days---W. Pagon & Co rum and sugar.

Yesterday, ship Protector, Simpson, Greenock, via Halifax---H. Johnston & Co dry goods and government stores.

This morning, brig Rambler, Cummings, Leith, via New-York---J. M. Wilmot & Co

Am. sch'r Alert, M'Farland, Portsmouth---Hugh Johnston & Co. staves.

Roebuck, Haskell, Belfast---E. Barlow & Sons, lumber.

CLEARED.

Brig Blucher, Kenn, Aberdeen---timber, Master.

Sch'r Francis, Dewer, St. Vincent---lumber, C. & C. Ward

Am brig Rising Sun, Blanchard, Philadelphia---plaster and passengers.

Susan, Hubbs, Portland—plaster and passengers.

Sch'rs Fame, York, Philadelphia---plaster, &c.

Sophronia, Perry, Baltimore---passengers, &c.

Buffalo, Lee, Portland---rum and molasses.

The SEQUESTERED VILLAGE *and the* PATRIOTIC CITY.

Mr. LUGRIN,

Your readiness to comply with my request, by re-publishing the valuable paper of "*a Freeholder*" from the *Star* of Saint John, induces me to think that a few observations on that Paper will meet with similar attention from you.

I suspect the Freeholder must be a Surgeon from the language he uses, and the facility with which he *cuts*. He tells us that "certain writers have *taken up* the *Subject* for no other purpose than to give there opinion for and against the measure---They have *probed* the *wound* without applying the Remedy, but have irritated and *inflamed* it so that a high state of *Fever must be* the inevitable consequence." ---Having read some of the productions of those writers, I was simpleton enough to suppose that the *Remedy*, and only constitutional one, was either mentioned in express terms, or sufficiently alluded to in those several writers; namely to send to the [illegible] representatives or others, as it might [illegible] who for that purpose fortunately possess [illegible] power, subject to no control whatever But the *Remedy*, it seems has, in the opinion of the *Freeholder*, been left to him to apply: and we shall see presently what that remedy is.

The suggestions and hints of the Freeholder must lead I think to improvement in moral as well as political science. He tells us that the late exercise of the Prerogative in the dissolution of the General Assembly, is one of those human events appearing at first sight to be a *serious evil*. Is it then a *serious evil* to have at the expiration of the shorter term of three years an opportunity of judging of the conduct of our Representatives, instead of having their existence protracted to the latest possible period? Now I thought that *frequent* Elections were favorable to *liberty*: and if so, is it a serious evil, at *first* or *second* sight, to have that opportunity afforded to us? Let the Governor continue the House of Assembly beyond seven years; or let our neighbours to the westward be told that they are not to have the privilege of electing their Representatives (in some of the states) annually, and we shall soon see strong marks of discontent. The *People* ought therefore to rejoice at the opportunity now given them: but I admit it may be a *serious evil* to those whose conduct for the *last three Sessions* should not have been such as to entitle them again to the suffrages of their Constituents: For I take it for granted that we shall have the whole volume of their political lives opened for our inspection; and we shall judge from its contents in *general*, without limiting ourselves to any one single act: As the very best of men are liable to error sometimes

The advice of the *Freeholder* seems however to be at variance with this, for he says "we ought "not to trouble ourselves with *vain* endeavors to "prove that his Excellency acted with precipitation, or the House of Assembly unconstitutionally." What! are we not bound to do *justice*?---If a Servant has acted most faithfully has he not a claim to the approbation of those whom he has thus served? And are we at liberty to turn a blind eye or a deaf ear to his merits?---According to the *old* moral system we have not. I admit it would be a *vain* endeavor to prove or to attempt to prove that His Excellency acted with precipitation because he exercised a power which was his undoubted right, and if it could be shewn that he acted with precipitation it would tend to no good whatever: but it will not be a *vain* endeavor to ascertain whether the conduct of the House of Assembly was or was not unconstitutional in the instance which seems to have occasioned the dissolution; for it can easily be done by those who are disposed to apply themselves to the subject with attention, and without allowing themselves to be influenced in the inquiry by passion or prejudice or prepossion: And if it should be found that the House did, either intentionally or inadvertently, intrench upon the Rights and Powers of the Executive Government in an unconstitutional manner, we should feel ourselves bound; although we might re-elect those Gentlemen, to signify our disapprobation of any infraction of a constitution which we all so highly prize. Prince I conclude that a temperate investigation would be wise and prudent. But I cannot Mr. Printer trespass more upon your patience at present; and hope to be favored with a small corner in your next Paper to notice the *Freeholder's* Remedy for the imaginary evil; which will oblige me to pay a visit to the *Patriotic City*.

A FARMER

St. Mary's, 28th May, 1819.

FOR THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

THE SHILLING QUESTION CONSIDERED.
TO WHICH IS ADDED
A FEW REMARKS ON THE ASTONISHING DISCOVERIES OF A CITY FREEHOLDER.

There is nothing more guarded by our Constitution than the right and guarantee of Property. A Grant of Land once made by the Crown to the Subject in perpetuity and without rents, remains his forever; the Crown not having the power to revoke the Grant, or to levy the least tax whatever on the Land without the consent of the Proprietor expressed by representation. Nothing has been more particularly attended to by the framers of our Constitution than reserving the power of taxation to that part of the Legislature which is chosen by the people, namely, the Commons. If these observations are correct, it is evident that the Crown or Executive can in no wise tax the Subject. But as there are large tracts of unappropriated lands, &c. vested in the Crown, the management of such property belongs of course to the Executive. If this is correct, it is evident that whenever the Crown grants, or disposes of any such land or property, it possesses the power to exact such conditions as the Executive may deem proper. A tax on such property is not taxing the Subject, but raising a revenue for the Prince out of the Crown Property; for as every individual has a right to make the most of his own property, no person surely would deny the same right to the Crown.

The want of attention to these distinctions, has no doubt been one cause of the misunderstanding that has arisen on this subject: The shilling per ton was laid on Timber got off of the Crown Reserves; not on Timber belonging to the Subject. For the sake of brevity, I omit enlarging on these subjects, hoping these few simple remarks may serve to throw some light on the question.

It would however, be unjust at present not to notice and acknowledge the great light that has lately burst on the public from a writer in the Star of the 11th inst. signed '*A Freeholder*,' and copied in our little Village Paper of Tuesday last This enlightened writer, and champion for the rights of the people, modestly declines giving an opinion on Constitutional points. But on commercial, geographical and political improvements, he indeed astonishes us dull plodding Villagers. For my part when he talks so confidently about the trade, &c. of the "Patriotic City" I am staggered, and begin to doubt whether the trees that appear to be growing on the banks of the upper part of our river, and on the borders of the numerous creeks and streams that empty into it, and which we dull Villagers believed to be the sources which furnish the exports for the flourishing 'Metropolis,' is not all an illusion; and that what I have always simply taken for a stunted growth of shrubs which crown the Patriotic City hills, are in reality stately pines which furnish those valuable cargoes which are shipped at that place. I may have been equally mistaken in my observations when sailing up the Narrows; what I have always taken for stunted wood, may in reality be fruit trees bounding pasturage; and the white objects which we dull Villagers believed to be stones, may in reality be flocks [illegible] reflected on what he says about [illegible] ment for the sake of public convenience and justice, [illegible] wondered by what metamorphosis the City could be [illegible] more central than the 'Sequestered Village.' I had on the map that the City was at the mouth of the River, at one extremity of the Province; that the Village was more than eighty miles farther up, and nearly in the center. I *wondered* how the Madawaska, and such distant Settlements, could be nearer the City than the Village. These things puzzled me ducedly, till I reflected that it must be owing to my stupidity, and that the first Governor of the Province, as well as the Council, by whose means the Seat of Government was established at the Village, because it was judged the most eligible and central situation, were certainly at the time, like myself, under an illusion, and that the late Surveyor-General, who constructed the Map above alluded to, was totally ignorant of the country, by laying down the different places so contrary to the views of the Freeholder. How these things can be, I do not know; but still I do not doubt but he can make them plain, and that it is solely owing to my dullness that I do not understand them I hope the Freeholder, who does not shrink from difficulties, and who also possesses the gift of prophecy, will, by leaving general and descending to particulars, explain himself in such a manner as not to be above the capacity of a dull plodding

VILLAGER.

Fredericton, 28th May, 1819.

Government Contract.

FREIGHT for abut 700 BARRELS of PROVISIONS, &c. will be required from hence to Presqu' Isle. Tenders from any Person wishing to Contract for furnishing the same, will be received at this Office till Saturday the 5th day of June next. The Contractors, will be required to convey the Provisions at such times, (between the above date and 24th October following) and in such quantities as may be required by the Person in charge of the Commissariat at this Post, so as to insure a regular supply to the Military Settlers.

No tender will be received unless accompanied by a Letter, (addressed to the Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General) signed by two respectable Persons, engaging to become bound for the fulfilment of the above Contract, in the sum of Five Hundred Pounds currency.

Further particulars may be known, by enquiring at this Office.

W. PLANT,
Dep.-Assist.-Com'y-General.

Commissariat Office, Fredericton,
29th May, 1819.

JUST RECEIVED

By the Subscriber per the *Protector* from Greenock, the *Brothers* from Liverpool and the *Joseph & Jane*, the *Joseph & Mary*, and *Prince of Waterloo* from London, and now opening for sale, an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE

Among which are the following articles:—CLOTHS and Kerseymeres, Flannels, Blankets, Tartan Plaid, Stuffs, Carpetting, India and British Cottons, Muslins, Cambrics, Callicos, Handkerchiefs and Shawls, Cotton Checks, Striped Cotton Shirting do. Scotch Homespun, Irish Linens, Sheeting of various discriptions. Flax and Tow Osnabergs, India black Silk and Bandannoe Handkerchiefs, Persian Tafferies, changeable Lustrings, Florentine, Parisnett, Slops assorted, Britannia metal & Block tin Tea-pots, Iron Tea-kettles, Nails of all sorts, Knives and Forks, Scythes, Scotch Augers, Watches, & Watch Chains, China Snuff-boxes, and gold Rings. Saddles & Bridles. A variety of Book and writing Paper, Parchment, Quills, Sealing Wax and Wafers. Ladies and Gentlemens' Beaver Hats, plated and Wool do. Window Glass, Glass and Crockery Ware assorted.

COGNIAC BRANDY,
HOLLANDS GIN, WINES,
White Wine VINEGAR,
SOAP, and CANDLES,

Loaf-Sugar, Paints and Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Allum, Brimstone, black Lead, black Pepper, shelled & Pearl Barley, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

LIKEWISE FOR SALE:

FLOUR, CORN, RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES and SALT. All which will be sold low for Cash or approved Credit by JEDEDIAH SLASON.

Fredericton, 31st May, 1819.

AUCTION,

To-morrow at the Store of *J. Kenah*, at 11 o'clock will be sold the following articles,

2 *Dozen Windsor Chairs.*
3 *Breakfast Tables.*
1 *Dining ditto.*
4 *Wash-hand Stands.*
1 *Light Stand.*
1 *Chamber Beaureau.*

Fredericton, 1st June, 1819.

FOR SALE.

A Good Building Lot situate in the upper part of the town of Fredericton, opposite the House of Mr. *Lewis Fisher*, forty by one hundred and thirty two feet, payments will be made easy. Enquire of

J. KENAH.

Fredericton, 1st June, 1819.

FRESH GOODS.

MARK NEEDHAM

HAS just received by the latest arrivals from Europe, part of his SPRING SUPPLY, and daily expecting the remainder—which will be disposed of at his usual low prices.

Fredericton, 11th May, 1819.

ALL PERSONS

HAVING any demands against the Estate of GODFREY WORTH, late of Queensbury, deceased, are requested to render their accounts for a settlement, within three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

E. SLOOT. Adm'r.

Fredericton, 18th May, 1819.

FOR SALE.

THE Farm and Island rights of E. BAIRD in the Parish of Saint Mary's; if not previously Sold, will be put up at public auction on the 24th June next, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock on that day, at the Jerusalem Coffee-House. The conditions will be made known at the time of sale, or by applying to the Subscriber.

E. SLOOT.

Fredericton, May 24, 1819.

DENNIS COOMBS takes this method of informing his Friends and the Public in general, that he has removed from his late residence near the Ferry, to the house lately occupied by Captain Segee, where he has a very convenient Work-Shop, and hopes by attention to merit a continuance of their favor.

Fredericton, 15th May, 1819.