fecting by prudent zeal, and cordial unanimity. It cannot be pretended, that the proposed publication is unnecessary; that the present labours of the periodical press are sufficient to accomplish its ostensible object; or that the means of public communication which the Church already possesses, bear an adequate proportion to the influence which she might be expected to hold over the moral and religious feelings of the age. The spirit of the Remembrancer is liberal and tolerant, as that of the Church, whose cause it undertakes to advocate; and in its execution it will endeavour to shew, that it is possible to speak the truth in love, to be zealous without bigotry, and moderate without an unprincipled flexibility; to be charitable without ostensation, and pious without superstition or fanaticism. The contributions of the zealous, the learned, and the good, are earnestly intreated, as they have been liberally promised, and are confidently anticipated in the progress of the work; and if, by the instrumentality of its pages, any practical good can be promoted; if what is evil can be counteracted or repressed; if what is of an ambiguous character can be prevented from becoming mischievous, and converted into an engine of unquestionable general utility; if any sophistry shall be detected, any ignorance exposed, or any avowed hostility overcome,---the REMEMBRANCE will not appear in vain.

London, Oct. 13, 1818.

Applications for the above Work, which are respectfully recommended to be made without loss of time, will be received at the Office, of MR. LUGRIN, the store of MR. SLASON, and the House of the Rev. J. MILNE.

Fredericton, June, 11 1819.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

A letter from Tewksbury states, that the continued depression of the stocking manufactory has induced the masters to suspend their employ to artificers. It says, "We have no trade—no money—and unless something is done to relieve the accumulating burthen of the poor's rate, we must all be ruined. One house discharged 100 hands last week, others are daily decreasing the number of workmen; the consequences have caused an influx of applications for relief at the workhouse, more appalling and extensive than at any former period. It further notices the gradual decline of business, and the eventual results which are fearfully anticipated by the whole of the inhabitants of this once flourishing town, than which there is not one better situated for commercial intercourse.

MAY 1.

In the years 1815 and 1816, we imported corn only to the amount of £800,000 each year, and then the value of gold was rather below the standard price. In the year 1817, we imported to the amount of £6,000,000 and in the year 1818, we imported to the amount of £11,000,000 sterling. During the last two years the price of gold rose.

Never, since India was laid open to British commerce, has there been so great an import of India raw materials in general, and of cotton in particular, as at present. This redundant import has had various operations; it has proved ruinous to the parties engaged, but has increased the revenue, and in some degree has occasioned the scarcity of gold coin. Cotton imported at ninepence the pound free of duty, is selling at 5d. and 5½d. and will probably be reduced still lower, by the approaching sale at the East-India House, when near 100,000 bales will be brought to the hammer. The export of British produce to India, has also been extensive beyond all example, and the consequent fall in the price almost incredible. Shoes, hats, clothes, and goods of all descriptions, being offered at prices below the journeymen's wages who manufactured them. —This strange state of things has been produced by opening the trade to Liverpool, Hull, and other ports. The consequence to the merchants has been disastrous in the extreme, but the probability is, that in a general view, the result will be beneficial to the nation at large, as the very inundation of English goods into the East Indies, will teach even the bigotted natives new wants.

MAY 10.

The Persion Ambassador attends most of the fashionable routes, and seems much pleased at such parties. He dresses most superbly in the costume of his country, and wears an immense star of diamonds in his turban.

Upon reconsideration, the motion intended to have been made for a Habeas Corpus to bring up the Fair Circassian to the Court of King's Bench has been abandoned as untenable; the Persian Ambassador, therefore, remains in the full enjoyment of his national privileges.

On Friday a numerous assemblage of the Members of the House of Commons waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his house in Downing-street. The consultation with the Minister lasted a considerable time, and was supposed to relate to a question of Irish finance (the Town-land fines), in which Mr. Vansittart has been prevailed, by *the arguments* of these Gentlemen to change his opinion.

It is rumoured at the Stock Exchange, that the loan is to be far £20,000,000 in addition to which £5,000,000 are to be taken from the Sinking Funds.

The *Flemish* mail informs us, that the conspirators for carrying off the Emperor Alexander have all been found guilty.

On Tuesday last his Majesty's ships, *Hecla* and *Griper*, intended for the discovery of a North West passage, were taken down the River to Northfleet by the Steam Yacht, there to wait the arrival of the astronomical instruments and chronometers for the Expedition.

From the Boston Palladium.

DORCHESTER, May 4, 1819.

Messrs. Editors,

In your paper of April 27th, I observed an extract from the London Courier of March 12th, respecting a settlement of "Welsh Indians in this Country, and which seems to be much doubted in England.--- And the following article may throw some additional light on the subject. I have copied it from a pamphlet in my possession entitled "Bickerstaff's Boston Almanack, for 1787." A SUBSCRIBER---S. S. B.

"A true and faithful narrative of the captivity and travels of Capt. Isaac Stewart, taken by the Indians near Fort Pitt in 1764."

"I was taken prisoner near Fort Pitt by the Indians, and carried, with many more white men, to *Wobash* who were executed with horrid barbarity. It was my good fortune to excite the sympathy of what is called the good Woman of the town who was permitted to redeem me from the flames by giving them a horse. After remaining two years in bondage among the Indians, a Spaniard came to the Nation, having been sent from Mexico on discoveries.---He made applications to the Chiefs for redeeming me and one John Davey (a Welchman.) They complied, and we took our departure in in company with the Spaniard, and travelled to the Westward, crossing the river Mississippi, near the River Rouge, or Red River, up which we travelled seven hundred miles, when we came to a nation of Indians remarkably *white* and whose hair was of a reddish color; at least mostly so. They lived on the banks of a small river that empties itself into the Red River, which is called the River Post. In the morning of the day after our arrival among these Indians, the Welchman said he would tarry, as *the language was like the Welch.*---My curiosity was excited by this information, and I went with my companion to the chief men of the Town, who informed him (in a language I had no knowledge of, and not like any Indian tongue I ever heard,) that the Forefathers of this Nation came from a Foreign country, landed on the east side of the Missisippi describing particularly the Country now called West Florida, and that on the Spaniards, taking possession of Mexico, they fled to their then abode. To *prove* what they asserted they produced *rolls of parchment*, carefully tied up in otter skins, on which were *large characters* written in blue ink, which I did not understand, and the Welchman being unacquainted with letters, even of his own language, I could not know the writing.---They were a bold, hardy people, very warlike, and the women beautiful when compared with other Indians. We left this Nation after being kindly treated, and requested to remain among them &c."

Uncommon Hail Storm.

COLUMBIA, S. C. May 4.

A hail strom, perhaps the most destructive ever known in this State, passed thro' Fairfield district on Sunday evening the 25th ult. destroying the crops of cotton, and wheat, in its progress, and in some places throwing down, and unroofhing houses, and tearing up abundances of the stoutest trees of the forrest by the roots; the hails were very large, and fell in such quantities, that when our informant, who was one of the sufferers, left home on Thursday last, the fourth day after the storm, the hail still lay on the ground in many places, six or eight inches thick; the fruit and leaves were entirely beaten off the trees, and the limbs of the trees in many places almost literally pelled with the violence of the hail. In short, it is said that wherever it passed in its greatest violence, not a vetage of the growing crop of corn and cotton remains.

Since writing the above, we have been informed that the same cloud passed through that part of Richland, district which joins Kerslaw district, between Columbia and Camden, where its distructive effects exceeded what is above described: that incredible as it may appear, it actually killed pigs of a considerable size, and a number of fowls and turkies; The hail being as large as hens eggs; and that on Friday last, waggon loads of them were still lying on the ground ---that the rain also fell in such torrents, that it swept away all the loose soil, where the land was not perfectly level; the gentleman from whom we derived our information, had a beautiful field of wheat, not a stalk of which could be seen after the storm.

KEENE, (N. Y.) May 1.

LONGITUDE.—Jonathan, Cook, of Moultonborough in this state, has advertised, in the Concord Patriot, that he has discovered a principle, and invented a method, whereby longitude may be ascertained in as plain, easy and practicable a manner as latitude now is. There will be no necessity he say of heaving the log or keeping a log book: and he asserts that the method may be practised unnoticed by spectators. He offers to make it known to any government or individual on the pledge of a suitable reward and await the result of the operation.

EASTPORT, JUNE 26.

Latest from England.—By an arrival at New-York, Liverpool papers to the 15th May are received.

It is gratifying to learn, that there had been no recent failures, and that commercial confidence was reviving. The King of France, and the Prince Regent of England had recovered from their indisposition.

In the House of Lords the 11th of May, Lord Lansdown moved for copies of all communications which had passed between the English government and the government of the United States, respecting the conduct of the American force in the Floridas, and more particularly respecting the trial and execution of two British subjects by order of the American general Jackson. Lord Liverpool in reply said, that the cession of the Floridas by Spain was a subject which the Government had nothing to do with; Spain having a right to cede any part of her possessions she pleased, without the interference of any foreign government. With respect to the affair of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, although he censured the conduct of Gen. Jackson, those persons had no right to the protection of their government, if they voluntarily embarked in war against any state with which their own government was at peace.—The motion was negatived without a division.

An Indian War Brewing.—A letter (says the National Intelligencer) from a gentleman at Belle Point, on the Arkansaw, to another in this City, says, the Cherokee and Osage Indians are on the eve of another war. That the Cherokees are the agressors, it is said, there is no doubt. They had, within a few days, stolen forty horses from the Osages; and taking them home, they killed four men, and wounded several others. This mode of procedure is looked upon by the Osage nation as a war measure, and justly.—There are a number of the more northern Indians who are urging the Osages to war, and offer them assistance, &c. It is said that Major Bradford, of the rifle regiment, who commands at Fort Smith, sent word to them, if there was a war to be carried on, he must have a hand in it, and that they must and should suspend hostilities until they heard from him. He was to hold a council with them in a few days.

SEPARATION OF [illegible].

The report of the Com[illegible] on the petitions for Separating the Di[illegible] of Maine from Massachusetts Proper, is [illegible] before the legislature, and will be acted on to-[illegible]morrow. The conditions appear, in the Report, to be just and liberal, and will probably meet the approbation of both houses. The time assigned for the meetings, to take the Question of separation, is the 2d Monday in July; 1500 excess of affirmative votes is required; Votes to be certified and returned to the Secretary's Office, on or before the 2d Monday of August, and Convention to be called, for framing Constitution, on the 2d Monday of September.---*Boston Repertory.*

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The valuable fleet of merchantmen from the Havana, consisting of seven vessels, under convoy of the Sabina frigate, arrived safely at Cadiz on the 9th inst.: the amount of specie on board is estimated at two millions and a half of dollars.

MAY 1.

At a meeting of Scotch Noblemen and Gentlemen, held yesterday at the British Coffee-House, a Subscription was commenced, for the purpose of erecting a national monument in Edinburgh, in commemoration of the military and naval acheivements of the late war.

In the Royal Society, last week, a paper was read by the President, from Mr. Wm. Scoresby, jun. on the anomaly of the variation of the magnetic needle on board ship, suggesting that a medium point might be found where the compass would act free from all variation. A paper by Mr. Bain was also read, showing, by a number of examples, the great extent of the variations of reckoning occasioned by the local attraction of ships.

Papers of the 3d arrived this day, but we find in them few paragraphs worth notice.

"They write from Jena, that, some days after the murder of M. de Kotzebue, a caricature of him was exposed in that place, nailed to a blackened board. Enquiries having been made for the author, a student avowed it, and alledged some circumstance in extenuation of his conduct, but what that was has not transpired. The Regency of Hanover have announced, that no Hanoverian subject can reside, as a student at Jena, except with express permission.

SEA CLAMM.

Among the contributions to geneal knowledge, made by the historian of the Expedition to Baffin's Bay, (Capt. Ross,) not the least in value, is his account of the Instrument invented by himself, for taking soundings at any fathomable depth, The following is a description of the structure and operations of this machine, the *Sea Clamm*, as it has been called by its inventor:

"A hallow parallelogram of cast iron, (1 cwt.) 18 inches long, six by six, and four by five inches wides A spindle passes through it, to a joint of which the forceps are attached and kept extended by a joint bolt: when the bolt touches the ground the forceps act, and are closed by a cast iron weight slipping down the spindle, and keeping fast the contents till brought up for examination."

By this instrument the deepest soundings ever reached in Baffin's Bay, were taken at 1050 fathoms! and it was ascertained that the bottom of the sea, like the land, was very mountainous. The mud was extremely soft: lat. 72, 23.

"The Instrument came up completely full containing about six pounds of mud, mixed with a few stones and some sand. Although this mud was a substance to appearance much coarser than that which we had before obtained, it was also of a much looser nature, and had in it no insects or organic remains; but a small star-fish was found attached to the line below the point marking 800 fathoms. The Instrument took 27 minutes to descend the whole distance. When at 500 fathoms, it descended at the rate of one fathom per second, and when near 1000 fathoms down, it took one second and a half per fathom."

It took an hour "for all hands" to get it up again from this prodigious depth, and the result of the experiments, by the self registering thermometer, which it took down proved that the water was colder in proportion as it became deeper. The temperature at 660 fathoms was 25½°; [illegible]ctic, 28°; at 900, 29°; and at 1000, 30°.