to all who heard them, until a Welchman entered who understood them perfectly. These Indians resided about 2000 miles from the mouth of Missouri, near its head waters. J. D. Chisholm who has lived for many years among different Indian tribes, has also stated, that he had heard of the Welch or White Indians, living above 2000 miles up the Missouri, and he represented the other Indians as being in a continual state of hostility with them. Chisholm also gave an account of their manners, which bears strong marks of civilization, and he related an instance of an Indian who conversed with a Moses Shelby of Davisontown on Cumberland river, in the Welch language.—All the accounts locate these Welch or White Indians at a distance of at least 2000 miles up the Missouri and on some of its head waters or branches, which is about 300 miles farther than Evans and Macky went. The evidence, therefore, derived from their fruitless search must be considered inconclusive. The numerous testimonies of history to Madoc's emigration to America, and the more numerous accounts of the location of these persons, (Indians as they are called) whose manners, habits, and appearance strongly resemble that of the whites, and the repeated occurrence of that still stronger proof, viz: conversation in the Welch language with Indians, all tend to confirm the belief that the remnant of these interesting emigrants still exist somewhere. Their particular location is a matter of much doubt and uncertainty, notwithstanding the numerous testimonies to their location in a particular place. But certainly no plan could be devised, so well adapted to their discovery, as the one now on foot. Messrs. Roberts and Parry are Welchmen themselves, feel all the interest of the subject, speak the languages both of North and South Wales, are persevering and industrious, and will continue their search as long as a probability of a discovery exists.

Their object is an interesting one, and it well deserves, and we sincerely hope will be crowned with complete success. *Gaz.*

The Speech of THOMAS KNOTT, *(one of the Society of Friends, and not Nineteen Years of Age,) delivered at the Anniversary Meeting of the Bible Society, at Newcastle, December 5, 1816.*

UNACCUSTOMED as I am to speak in a public assembly, it is, worthy Chairman, with embarrassed feelings upon this important occasion that I obstrude myself on your attention. When I find myself in the presence of this numerous and respectable meeting, and see around me so many superior to myself in age, wisdom, and acquirement, I am ready to shrink from this public expression of my sentiments, and silently with yours to unite my secret aspirations; but under the influence of that feeling which the proceedings of the evening have excited, I address you, and let the cause which I plead be the apology for its humble advocate. It has, my assembled friends, (for all who are friends to the Bible, must be friends to each other,) fallen to our lot to live in an age perhaps unprecedented in the annals of the world—an age pregnant with events which no human calculation could unfold, whether we recur to the political phenomena which have appeared in our hemisphere—those remarkable revolutions which have subverted kingdoms and shaken empires to their center—or to the more widely extended and prosperous efforts of modern philanthropy, which have commanded the admiration of an approving world. But if we recount the numerous offspring of our christian charity, or number the many valuable Institutions which do honour to human nature, and exalt the British character, we shall distinguish one—the most noble in its object, extensive in its operation, beneficial in its tendency, and successful in its efforts---the British and Foreign Bible Society: which, whether we watched in its infancy, followed in the rapidity of its progress, or view in its present extent and grandeur, declares the pointing finger of that superintending Providence, whose resistless agency no circumstances can control, and who gave it birth at the most unexpected and unlikely period. It was not when peace had hushed the tumults of the camp, and opened every port to receive the friendly messenger. No! it was when Europe was in arms, and the tocsin sounded but to summon embattled nations to the sanguinary contest---it was when our national existence was in danger, and the venerable fabric of our religion was assailed by the deadly shafts of infidelity---it was then that, in the capital of the British empire, this Intitution was founded, which summoned all christendom to rally round one standard---the Bible!---the receptacle of our common faith, no matter under what name we may have been born---no matter what may be the sentiments of our adoption: Every one who believed in the immortality of the soul, in the necessity of divine revelation, was called upon to unite, protect, and exalt the ark of the new covenant. This grand union did in effect soften that asperity of feeling which so frequently arises from a difference in sentiment; and brought into action those sympathies of our nature, which *creed* and *party* have had the never failing tendency to extinguish. This Institution, so healing in its principles, flourished under the auspices of Princes, under the patronage of the Senate, the Pulpit, and the Judgment-seat: it roused the dormant energies of every class of the community, from the royal inhabitant of the palace, to the inmate of the humble cottage: it took root in the British soil, and made the inhabitable world the sphere of its exertions: it knew no geographical boundaries, its limits were the circumference of the globe. The simplicity of its design was compatible with its importance---to circulate the sacred volume without any exposition, leaving every man to put his own construction upon the text, and to exercise the rights of an unshackled judgment. There was, indeed, a time when sober enquiry was deemed heresy, and the Bible was accessible only to the learned; when the immortal Wickliff appeared to develope those great principles of reformation, which have, through the progressive stages of society to the present, extended the borders of the true Church, and enlarged the boundaries of civil and religious freedom. After him, Knox arose, the northern star of Britain, to shine through that thick darkness which obscured the moral and religious world; in his presence superstition trembled; from his light, the fog of ignorance vanished as the mist before the morning ray. Oh! were they present (but I trust their spirit breathes in this assembly) they would combine with yours, their efforts for the universal circulation of the Bible---that Book to which we all appeal for the validity of our doctrines, and which (if we admit the united suffrage of the pious and the learned, for the importance of its history, the beauty of its language, the purity of its precepts, the dignified simplicity of its doctrine, but above all, its claim to a divine origin) may be characterized as the matchless volume of morality and religion. Yet there are to be found some in disguise, and others in open array, ready with unhallowed hands to pull down the pillars of the temple, to take away from the christian voyager his landmark and guide to his destined port, and steal from him that anchor intended as his stay in this troubled sea of life---through all its vicissitudes, through all the varied changes of our being, they would rob the orphan of his hopes, and the widow of the only balm she has to mingle with his sorrows---would destroy her confidence in those promises which are as consolatory as the oil and wine of the good Samaritan, as universal as the vivifying sun beam on creation. But of the practical consequences of their baneful principles we have in a neighbouring nation a melancholy example: there the sacred name of liberty was stamped upon anarchy and confusion---there every social bond was broken, and the savage yell of murder drowned the piercing cry of innocence. Let the guillotine, stained with life's crimson current, let it bear witness---let the royal assassin, with his hands imbrued in the blood of his unfortunate monarch, let him bear testimony, though even in this life he was visited with retributive justice; and let not the words of the unhappy Louis be forgotten---"to retain my Bible I would resign my crown." But will they (wandering themselves in the mazes of scepticism) still tell you that you are leading mankind into error and delusion? To these disciples of a false philosophy I would reply, we will not quit the *terra-firma* of experience and observation; if the doctrines which the Bible contains are not true, their dissemmination will enable a greater number to detect their fallacy and condemn their import.

(To be continued.)

LONDON, JUNE 26.

Convention with America.---It is reported, that the British North American Colonists in the Provinces of Canada, Nova-Scotia, and New-Brunswick, have determined to petition his Majesty's Government on the injurious effect of the late treaty with the United States on their trade and fisheries; and to state, that unless adequate protection and encouragement be given to them by the mother country, they must abandon the fisheries altogether. The representation from Nova Scotia was received by the last packet.

It is now stated, that the remission of the tonnage duty, and the duties on exports and imports from Newfoundland, and the bounties to be given on fish brought from that settlement, are not to be extended to the sister colonies of New-Brunswick, Nova-Scotia and Canada.

JULY 5.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund yesterday closed their purchases on the extended scale, and next week will commence them at the rate to which they will necessarily be reduced by the application of so large a part of it to the supplies for the year. The Funds, contrary to expectation, rose on this occasion.

In consquence of the raise in foreign exchanges, one of the first mercantile houses in the city yesterday received a remittance in guineas, the first of the kind probably that has been made for a long period.

The following statement respecting the legion now raising in Ireland, appears in The Dublin Evening Post of the 29th ult:

"GENERAL DEVEREUX'S LEGION.---The 1st light infantry, belonging to this regiment is now in progress of formation and equipment, under the command of Colonel Power, late Major of the gallant 28th foot, an officer eminently fitted for this distinguished rank, having been in more then 30 general battles, independent of various affairs of less moment. Several officers of experience have lately joined the light infantry, which promises to be in every respect one of the finest corps in the Patriot service. Though but a few days on foot, such is the anxiety of officers and men to obtain admission into this regiment, and there is no doubt of its being complete and at sea by the 1st of August. The 1st rifle regiment of D'Evgreux's legion has embarked, and the 1st lancers, a remarkably fine regiment, commanded by Colonel Aylmar, is complete in officers and men, and will sail in a few days."

JULY 5.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S COUNCIL, &c.---On Friday the Duke of York left town for Windsor. On Saturday, about 12 o'clock his Royal Highness held a council in the palace on the state of the King. The five physicians were all in attendance, and made their quarterly report of the state of His Majesty.

Yesterday the following bulletin was exhibited at St. James's palace.

"Windsor Castle, July 3.

"His Majesty's bodily health continues to be firm, and there has been no sensible alteration in the state of his Majesty's disorder during the last month."

JULY 8.

Yesterday was the commencement of the diminished purchases by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The sum to be expended in future in the redemption of Stock, will amount daily to between 17 and £18 000 sterl. The Commissioners purchased yesterday £19,000 3 per cents Reduced; £5,300 in 3½ per cent. Stock, (of which £3,300 were on account of Savings Banks) and £2,500 in Imperial 3 per cents.

Several riotous meetings have lately taken place at Blackburn, Lancaster---At 1 o'clock, on Monday last, about 2000 assembled on an open space of ground; and about 2 a number of violent and inflammatory resolutions were passed. A board and flag were hoisted, and a red cap, which the people called the Cap of Liberty. The principal speakers were, Wright, Wrose, Saxon, Fitton, Mitchell, and *Parson* Harrison.

At Leeds also the Requestionists had a great meeting; but it was quelled for the time, by the interference of the Mayor.

JULY 9.

It is asserted in the Paris Journals, that the present Session of the Chambers will terminate on Saturday the 24th inst.

A lamentable statement is given in the French papers of the prevalence of Self Murder in the Capital of that Kingdom. The number for four months, including April last, was no less than 124, of which 33 were females.

The dispatch of Couriers between Petersburgh and Paris, is said to be more frequent than ever.

PARIS, JULY 5.

It is said that the negociations which Government has for some time past carried on with St. Domingo, have taken a favorable turn.---An Envoy from Boyer has arrived with certain propositions; but King Henry does not appear so well disposed as President Boyer.

SMALL POX.

No less than 140 deaths have taken place in the city of Norwich, within the last four weeks by Small Pox; in consequence of which a meeting of the inhabitants has been called by the Lord Mayor, for arresting its alarming progress amongst the Poor, by Vaccination.

DRESDEN, JUNE 15.

Yesterday 42 waggons arrived here with emigrants from Wurtemberg who were going to Russia, Odesse. To-morrow a division of 182 persons and 50 waggons will arrive here; and on the 19th a third division. The greatest order prevails---they have their managers, quarters and teachers. Divine service is performed, and on the days they halt school is kept. There are families among them who have property to the amount of 8 or 10,000 florins.

Deputy-Surveyors

ARE requested to send their appointments to the *Surveyor-General's* office; and those desirous of having their authority renewed, will submit to an inspection their Surveying Instruments, and themselves to an examination touching their qualifications.

A. LOCKWOOD,
Surveyor-Gen.

Fredericton, 9th August, 1819.

FOR SALE,



A FARM, containing 500 Acres of Land, in Queensbury. 12 miles from Fredericton, on which is 120 Acres under improvement:—cuts from 40 to 50 tons of Hay.—An excellent Farm for Stock or Grain. Terms of payment may be easy for the Purchaser.

*** There is a good Dwelling-House on the Property.

BENJAMIN CLOSE.

Fredericton, 30th August, 1819.

☞NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber up to the first of the present year, are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect without discrimination. J. B. PAYNE.

Fredericton, 22d June, 1819.

NEW GOODS.

EZEKIEL SLOOT & Co.

Have received per the MELANTHO from *London*, their Spring supply of British and East-India MERCHANDIZE, which they offer for sale on their usual moderate terms.

---ALSO---

CONIAC BRANDY,
Hollands GIN,
PORT and LISBON WINE.
Wine VINEGAR.
London Bottled & Draft PORTER.
Double and single Glocester CHEESE.

They expect daily, an assortment of WOOLLENS and STUFFS, *from Liverpool.*

Fredericton, 15th June, 1819.

TO BE LET

For one or more Years.

A SMALL FARM, with a House, Barn, &c.—Pleasantly situated within one and a half miles of the Town. Possession will be given on the 1st October next.

For particulars enquire of Mr. *Bradshaw Rainsford* on the Premises.

Kingsclear, 20th August, 1819.