used to improve, to instruct, and gratify the reader, and to establish and recommend principles of public union, and private affection and respect.

The Review, or literary and theological department, will contain analyses of books, new and old; occasional reviews of reviewers; biblical criticisms; and expositions of the Liturgy. The object of this department will be to present to the view of the uninstructed and inexperienced, the principles of pure theology, which have been laid down by the great masters of former ages, and are still maintained by his pious and learned of the present day: to lead the inquisitive to the best sources of information; to gratify the curiosity of those to whom, from various circumstances, the ordinary means of research are not accessible; and to expose the sophistory and misrepresentation, which injure the cause of unity and truth.

The Register, besides marriages, deaths, and ecclesiastical preferments, will comprize a report of Proceedings in Parliament, and in the Courts of Law on matters of ecclesiastical interest; Acts of the Universities; transactions of Societies, formed for purposes of Literature and Science, with notices of Works in the press, or preparing for publication; of Societies established for bettering the condition, or improving the manners of the people; and of the Societies whose object is the promotion of religious knowledge at home and abroad. It is probable that there are many associations which are now doing good in secret which may also be brought into notice; of which the resources may be enlarged, and the utility extended beyond their present limited sphere of action. By this means also, a degree of publicity which has not hitherto been afforded, and of which the want is frequently lamented, may be given to the measures of the great Societies, for Promoting Christian Knowledge; for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church; for the Enlargement of Churches and Chapels; and for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The several Secretaries of the District Committees of the National Society, and of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, have it in their power to render essential service to this department of the work; and it is hoped, that there is no presumption in soliciting their frequent and valuable communications.

The main design of the whole is to produce co-operation among Churchmen, by means of the press; to conciliate for the Clergy reverence and esteem, by producing instances of the various good works in which they are instrumental; to consolidate their exertions, and direct them to proper objects: and to prove what they are capable of effecting 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 ostentation, 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 REMEMBRANCER 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 20.

STATE OF FLANDERS.

A letter from a traveller on the Continent says, "The Inhabitants of Belgium are certainly the most industrious in Europe, whilst the former is unrivalled even by the best of our English Agriculturists. On arriving in Mons I was enabled to view the preparations for fortifying the town, which are to be paid for by British gold. They are in a state of activity, but it will require more than two years to complete them. I was particularly struck with the very considerable number of women employed in the works; where one man was seen there were at least three or four women. This circumstance is certainly by no means creditable to Belgium, and gives a cast of ugliness and misery to the females, who perform the most laborious offices. It is no uncommon thing to see women of three or four-and-twenty with all the marks of age in their countenances, while the amiable parts of character are necessarily destroyed in their association with persons of the other sex under circumstances which require as a substitute for the pleasing qualities of women in even the lowest classes, a degree of coarseness, vulgarity, and impudence, but little seen in the British peasantry. It is said that the fortifications of Mons will require at least 20,000 men to defend them."

APRIL 22.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

REPORT.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Grievances complained of in the Petition of the Hosiers, and Framework Knitters in the Woollen Manufactory in the town, and county of Leicester, which was printed to the House upon the 12th day of February last, and to report the same, with their observations thereupon, to the House, together with the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them;—have pursuant to the Order of the House, inquired into the matters to them referred; and have agreed to the following Report:—

It appears to your Committee upon the testimony of many respectable hosiers and framework knitters deputed to represent the body of petitioners, that their trade has been, and still is, greatly injured by the introduction into it of a fraudulent of worsted hose, which is called cut-up work, an article in appearance so nearly resembling the properly wrought stocking, that consumers cannot easily distinguish it, and which, though differing very little in price from the fair article, is greatly inferior in value. That since its introduction, the workmen engaged in this trade have suffered the severest privations and distress, and are totally unable to maintain themselves and their families by the utmost exertions of their industry, the average rate of their earnings not exceeding from six shillings to seven shillings per week, on labour of fifteen hours a day; that consequently they are now very generally reduced to pauperism, to the enormous increase of the Poor Rates, in all the Parishes both of the town and county, where the manufacture is carried on, to the great injury of the middle classes of society, and to the destruction of the spirit of independence for which these mechanics were formerly conspicuous; it having been proved, that till the period before named, the workmen in this trade have consequently obtained such wages as enabled them, with very few exceptions, to maintain themselves and their familes by their labour. That your Committee are satisfied that the deteriorated condition of the workmen is, in a considerable degree, owing to the introduction of the article complained of, the inferiority of which has brought the worsted stocking trade into disrepute in the foreign and home markets, and has thrown a great number of hands out of employment, without conferring any advantage on the community.

Your Committee further report, That both the hosiers and framework knitters (the masters and workmen) express an equal desire for the prohibition of this article, and concur in declaring, that it would, in their opinion, restore the workmen to their employment, and a more adequate rate of earnings; that it would benefit the hosier, by re-establishing the reputation of his manufacture both at home and abroad; and that it would be greatly advantageous to the public, which is now injured by purchasing, at a trifling reduction in price, an article greatly inferior in value, and which, from its near resemblance, a consumer cannot easily distinguish from the fair article.

Your Committee further state, that it does not appear that its prohibition would subject the trade to any competition, at present, from foreigners, they not being able to obtain the raw material, which is peculiar to this country, and not exportable; with these impressions, your Committee are of opinion that the Legislature may with safety grant the prohibition which is prayed for, at least by way of experiment, for three years.

MAY 11.

Extract from a letter dated from the Cape, 27th February.—"We have just received accounts of the murder of 20 officers and several men, by the Caffrees. who have passed the boundary of the Colony, burning villages, and murdering all before them: and unfortunately, there are no troops to stop them. It is said they are 30,000 strong. Lord Somerset's son is going against them by land, with a party of horse; and troops and artillery are shipping for the same purpose. It appears that Geika, who is in the interest of the English, has been overpowered by a neighbouring Prince, and that the latter had carried all before him---passed the Senta Kion, and by the last accounts, was within an hour's march of Uitenhagen, a populous village.—Major Frazer, who brought the dispatches, was intercepted by a numerous party of Caffrees, and forced his way through them, attended by 700 Boors."

In addition to the expedition that has just sailed for exploring Baffin's Bay, and determining the existence of a communication by water towards Behring's Straits, another is about to be undertaken by land which is to proceed in a northern direction from the Hudson Bay Company's settlements. The persons to be employed in this arduous undertaking, it is said are selected; and from the assistance of the North American tribes, every prospect of success is entertained. It will be recollected, that many years ago Mr. Herne, and more recently Mr. M'Kenzie, fell in with the sea at two intermediate points, a considerable distance from each other, between Behring's Straits and Baffin's Bay.

Madras Gazettes have arrived to the 2d of January last. The scarcity of money is still felt at Calcutta; while at Manilla, owing to a similar scarcity, a duty of 13 per cent was about to be levied on all money exported. It was feared this regulation would materially affect the mercantile interests of British India. An Insurgent ship has been cruizing in the Eastern Seas. Ceylon is restored to complete tranquility. The intelligence from that island is as late as the 5th of December. Sir R. Brownrigg had arrived at Columbo, after an absence of 15 months.

Upwards of five hundred passengers have recently embarked at Dumfries, on board vessels about to sail for New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island.

WURTEMBERG, MARCH 14.—The political situation of our country is at present of such a nature, that it may perhaps lead to a more favourable result for the rights of citizens, than will be the case in the German States. By our disputes respecting the Constitution, since 1815, and by the freedom of the Press, which for the last year has been constantly protected by the King, a mass of information on public affairs has been spread among all ranks of people, which can be no more suppressed, but will shew itself with the more energy in the next Assembly of the States, as we have become sensible what it is that is necessary. Only a few days ago, the King himself suppressed a new ebullition of military despotism. The Editor of the new Studtgard Gazette (Captain Saybold) had expressed himself with much freedom respecting the military system. This incensed many individuals in the army, and several Generals took the lead. In an address to the King they demanded no less than a Censorship for the Journals, at least with respect to articles concerning the military: and that the Editor of the new Studtgard Gazette should be deprived of his rank as Captain. To this the King replied, that in his kingdom Liberty of the Press was established; that if remarks were made upon any class of persons in the state, they must, if they were false, have the courage to overlook or to despise them; and if they were true, have the justice to profit by them; but his tribunals only took cognizance of defamation of individuals. This truly royal answer disarmed the enemies of the Liberty of the Press.

"PARIS, MAY 3.—The sixth annual account of the Bible Society of Zurich has appeared. The private subscriptions amounted to 1574 florins. A thousand florins have been given by the great Society in London, and a thousand by the Government of the Canton."

We regret to state, that the Duke of Buccleugh died about a week since at Lisbon. His grace was in his forty-ninth year.

MAY 10.

On Friday evening the Grasshopper, 18, Captain Henry Forbes, arrived from Bermuda, with His Excellency Sir James Cockburn, late Governor of that Island, who has returned home in consequence of his appointment to the office of Paymaster of the Marines. Sir James is an elder brother of Sir George Cockburn.

It is said that the New Loan will be for £20,000,000 --exclusive of £5,000,000 to be taken from the *Sinking Fund*.

MAY 11.

Accounts from Cadiz and Madrid to April 27, state, that orders had been given for the disembarkation of all the Soldiers, who had been embarked on board the grand fleet for South America. The detention of the men of war and troops, is said to have been in consequence of dispatches received by the Sabina frigate.

Intelligence from Sweden of the 23d ult. speaks of matters of importance being in agitation between the Courts of Stockholm Petersburgh, and Copenhagen.

The Bible Society of Russia printed 72.000 copies of the Holy Scriptures last year. They propose to print the next year, 101,500 copies in different languages.

NORFOLK, JUNE 21.

Our intelligence from Gibraltar, per the Shepherdess, arrived at New-Haven, is to the 28th of April:—The King of Spain, some time in that month, called his Council together to advise with them on the subject of his revolted colonies, and *desired* them all to express their sentiments without any reserve; accordingly 22 of the members recommended a compromise with the Revolutionists---which so exasperated the King, that notwithstanding he had urged them to give their opinions freely, he immediately dismissed them from his service! A majority of the Council were in favor of prosecuting the war.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 25.---Wheat, red, from Kent county, sold yesterday at 1 dol. 12½ cts.---Corn 50 to 52 cents---Rye 70 ---Oats 30.

BOSTON, JUNE 28.

Correct information has been received at Baltimore, of the arrival of the ratified treaty with *Spain* at *Madrid*; and that the bearer of it had received distinguished marks of favor from the King of Spain.

Arrived schr. Cherub, Athearn, 6 days from Halifax.

JUNE 29.

Letters from Buenos Ayres, via Wilmington, have been received as late as the 30th of March.

Accounts had reached Buenos Ayres Valparaiso, of the 8th of the same month. Lord Cochrane had been spoken, near Lima, on his passage to attack but place.

GIBRALTER, MAY 8.

The state of the Plague in Tangiers is much the same as by the last accounts; deaths, from the 20th April to the 3d of May 16.

At Fez the number of deaths is stated to be so numerous that no exact computation of them could be made, but were supposed to amount to 400 per diem.

LONDON, MAY 21.

A Flanders Mail arrived last night with Brussels Papers to Tuesday last. The following are extracts:---

"FRANKFORT, MAY 8. The most impenetrable veil continues to cover the negociations which, it is asserted, are carrying on between Russia and the present Government of Sweden. Conjectures are multiplied *ad infinitum*. It is said, that the Cabinet of Stockholm has asked the mediation or intervention of England; and a re-