

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. LUCRIN, the store of Mr. SLASON, and the House of the Rev. J. MILNE.

Fredericton, June 11, 1819.

MONTREAL, JUNE 20.

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA.
By His Grace CHARLES DUKE OF RICHMOND, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Province of Lower-Canada, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed in the thirty-fifth year of His present Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to oblige Ships and Vessels coming from places infected with the Plague or any pestilential fever or disease, to perform Quarantine, and prevent the communication thereof in this Province," it is enacted, that all ships and vessels arriving, and all persons, goods and merchandize whatsoever, coming or imported into any Port in this Province by the river St. Lawrence, from any place from which the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council, shall judge it probable that any plague, pestilential fever or disease, may be brought, shall be obliged to make their quarantine; that,

is, to remain at such part of the river St. Lawrence, and for such time, and in such manner as shall be directed by the Governor's order, made by the advice of the Executive Council aforesaid, and notified by Proclamation in the Quebec Gazette. I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council, to issue this Proclamation, ordering and strictly commanding all ships or other vessels, which from henceforth and during the next ensuing Five Months, shall arrive in the Harbour of Quebec, from any Port or Place in Ireland, or from any Port of the River Clyde, or from Liverpool, or Bristol in Great-Britain, to remove to the embouchure of the river Saint Charles, near Quebec, when and so soon as directions to that effect shall be given by the Harbour Master of Quebec, and do there remain and continue for the space of 40 days, unless such ships or vessels respectively, shall be sooner discharged from such quarantine by Licence given, without fee or emolument of any kind, under the signature of any two Members of His Majesty's Executive Council.

And until the said ships or vessels respectively shall have performed such quarantine, or shall be discharged therefrom by such Licence as aforesaid, I do hereby strictly prohibit, under pain of the penalties and forfeitures provided by the said Act, persons, goods or merchandize, which shall be on board such ships or vessels from coming or being brought on shore, and from going or being put on board any other ship or vessel within this Province.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, the 21st day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed.) RICHMOND, LENNOX & AUBIGNY.

By His Grace's Command,
(Signed.) JNO. TAYLOR, Dep. Sec'y.

BOSTON, JULY 3.

The young son of the Duke of Cambridge was christened at Hanover on the 11th, by the name of George William Frederick Charles.

Dutch papers to the 19th of May, state, that the new levy of 40,000 men, will raise the French army to the number of 166,000 exclusively of the gen d'armes, and the sedentary companies, as they are called, amounting, together, to 20,000 men. Thus the army will still be below the proposed peace establishment of 200,000 men. It is said to be the intention of the French government to raise the army of 290,000 men; (one hundredth part of the entire population) it is judged that the maintenance of this force, with the necessary, and existing fortresses, will not exceed the ability of France.

The celebrated Wright, the pedestrian, lately walked twelve hundred miles in twenty days. The last mile he performed in 12 minutes, and appeared very little fatigued.

Summary Justice.—It seems that two piratical schooners, out of Baltimore, have been overhauled, one by an English 50 gun ship, the other by a Danish sloop of war, and the officers of both tucked up and flogged on the bare back. They were Americans—one belonged to Baltimore, and the other was a resident of the neighbourhood of Norfolk.

From the Norfolk Herald, June 23.

Capt. Caraway, of the schr. Thomas-Tenant, from St. Thomas, states that a short time before he sailed, a small pirate schr. under the guise of a Patriot privateer, and commanded by one Mason, belonging to Baltimore, had been taken by an English 50 gun ship, and carried into Barbados—the 1st Lieutenant of the pirate, after he was carried on board the ship, was tucked up and had 50 lashes inflicted on his bare back. In consequence of the depredations of those piratical cruisers upon the commerce of the Islands, a Danish sloop of war hearing of the success of the English man of war, went out in pursuit of a small schooner which lay off Tortola, and took possession of her by stratagem, and carried her into St. Thomas—she was commanded by one Palota. The Danish vessel took the crew into safe keeping, and not to be out done in point of courtesy by an English man of war, they

took the second in command (who belonged to within about six miles of this place) and inflicted summary punishment on him. Both the above pirates were fast from St. Thos.

A convoy of four millions of dollars, besides other valuable merchandize, has recently arrived at Vera Cruz from Mexico. What eventually becomes of all the money produced by these inexhaustible mines?

According to the Liverpool bill of mortality just published for the last year, the total number of deaths was 3652, births 4432, and of marriages 1576; being an increase on the preceeding year in births of 117, of marriages 57, and in deaths 280.

VIENNA, MAY 4.

The young Duke of Reichstadt (Napoleon) is somewhat recovered from the measles. During his indisposition he daily received the visits of the Archdukes.

It is stated in our late foreign papers, that another meeting of the Allied Sovereigns is contemplated in the course of the present year. It is stated that this meeting will be held at Carlsbad, in Bohemia; and the result anticipated is, that "There will be great changes in the North." The Prince Regent of England, it is reported, is to be present on the occasion.

A woman in Paris, lately employed the following singular mode of committing suicide.—Having fastened herself in her room, she placed upon her stomach a powder flask, filled with gun powder. She applied a lighted match to it, and was immediately struck dead by the explosion.

MOSCOW, MARCH 1.

The frontiers of the Russian Empire are contiguous to those of China, and the commercial relations between these two States, would be of extreme importance to both, were it not for the difficulty of communication, or rather the frightful idea entertained of it by most merchants, deters them from speculations they would otherwise engage in. To remove these prejudices, which are so injurious, and for the encouragement of travellers, Mr. Martinoff, member of the Academy of Fine Arts, has just executed a work, which ought to immortalize his name. Having twice made the journey to China by land, he has published a picturesque description of the route, from Moscow to the great wall. Thirty maps and plates represent the most remarkable points on this route, on which are met great towns, navigable rivers and lakes and places celebrated in the history of Russia.

ST. VINCENT, JUNE 19.

The Barbados papers which have reached us during the present week announce, the acquittal of Mr. Ryan, the proprietor of a journal, called the *Globe*, printed in that Island, on a charge of libelling the government, and of endeavoring to excite sedition and insubordination in the Royal regiment of militia of that Colony; which came on for trial, in the Court of Grand Sessions, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, but the Grand Jury refusing to find a Bill, Mr. Ryan was of course discharged. Some circumstances connected with this trial appear to us of such a singular and interesting character, that we shall briefly introduce them to the notice of our readers.

It appears that certain reflections on the conduct of public measures, which appeared in the *Globe* of the 15th and 25th of February last (the nature of which we are unable to detail, not being aware that we ever pursued them), having been noticed by those in authority, the subject was taken up in the House of Assembly, and a prosecution ordered to be immediately instituted by the Attorney General against Mr. Ryan, the Editor of that paper. In conformity with these orders, Mr. Beckles, the Attorney-General, who is also Speaker of the House of Assembly, caused Mr. Ryan to be arrested and brought up in the Exchequer Court, where he was required to produce sureties, for his appearance to answer the charges against him, in the sum of £5,000, that currency, with which being unprepared immediately to comply, he was thrown into prison,—and subsequently released, by a simultaneous effort of the people in his behalf, who came forward with the requisite security, and sent him for J. H. Hobson, Esq. a professional gentleman to conduct his defence. Previously to the trial taking place a public meeting of the inhabitants was called, to consider the circumstances connected with the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Ryan, the proceedings of

which meeting are detailed in the following extract:—

To the Editor of the *Globe*.

Sir—I am directed by the Committee appointed at the Meeting held at this Hotel, on the 18th inst. to transmit the enclosed document for publication, in the *Globe* of Monday next; and to say that, on presenting it to the eye of the public, on that day, they give effect to the wishes of many friends to the cause they support rather than their own. Their intention was to publish nothing till after the conclusion of the approaching Sessions, lest they should seem to prejudge a question, which at that Tribunal is to be submitted to the decision of a Jury.

I am Sir,

Your humble servant,

WM. MURRELL,

Secretary to the Meeting.

Collier's Hotel, Bridgetown,
May 27, 1819.

LONDON, MAY 25.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was safely delivered yesterday morning, at Kensington palace, of a Princess, at a quarter past four o'clock.

It said the Duke of Wellington, as Master General of the Ordnance, has made some important alterations with respect to the establishment at the Tower.

MAY 27.

The Duchess of Kent, we are happy to say, continues as well as can be expected in every respect.

Both Houses of Parliament adjourned last night for the Whitsun holidays; the Lords until Monday week, the Commons until Wednesday next.

JUNE 5.

Two o'clock.

We stop the Press to announce the result of the Conference of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at twelve o'clock this day, with the gentlemen who were desirous of contracting for the Loan.

Mr. Vansittart made known that it was his intention to borrow only £6,000,000 to make an issue of Exchequer Bills to the like amount, and render the Sinking Fund available for the farther recesses of the State.

The surprise of the parties who had contemplated a loan of £30,000,000 or more, may be readily imagined. The money market was put into an immediate bustle, and Stocks rose almost immediately to 70.

The Attorney General's Foreign Enlistment Bill was warmly contested last night. The second reading was agreed to by the small majority of 155 to 142. When the number were announced the House rang with the cheers of the opposition. The Committee upon the bill stands for Thursday.

JUNE 7.

By a paper laid on the table of the House of Commons, it appears that the issues of the Bank of England have been considerably reduced during the last month. The total amount of Bank of England notes in circulation on the 4th May was £26,448,850; on the 11th May, £25,774,810; and on the 18th £25,709,080.

The North of Europe possesses more of a military character than the lovers of peace would desire.

An article from Stockholm, announces the assemblage of great bodies of Russian troops in the neighbourhood of Petersburg; and the Danish military officers on leave of absence are said to have been suddenly recalled to their duty.

JUNE 11.

Thursday the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the Budget. The Schedule of the Supplies, and the Ways and Means is as follows:—

SUPPLIES.	
Army	£8,900,000
Navy	6,436,000
Ordnance	1,191,000
Miscellaneous	1,950,000
Total Supplies	18,477,000
Interest on Exchequer Bills	1,570,000
Sinking Fund on Ditto.	430,000
	20,477,000
By reduction of unfounded Debt	10,597,000
	£9,880,000
WAYS AND MEANS.	
Annual Malt	3,000,000
Excise Duties continued	3,500,000
Lottery	240,000
Old Stores	334,000
	7,074,000
Loan	12,000,000
Loan from the Sinking Fund	10,000,000
	£29,074,000