son who shall enter upon the Crown Lands to cut Timber, before the District shall be marked out for him under such authority, will be prosecuted according to Law.

By order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor.

H. H. CARMICHAEL, D. S.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
27th April 1820.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR directs the following Order of The KING in Council to be made public.

By Command,
H. H. CARMICHAEL, D. S.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 12th of February 1820——Present,
The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS His Majesty was pleased this day, in Council, to declare His Royal Will and Pleasure, that in the Prayer for the Royal Family in the Morning and Evening Service, the Words "Their Royal Highnesses George Prince "of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and" be omitted.

That the same omission take place in that part of the Liturgy or General Supplication, in which the same words recur.

That in the title to the Form of Prayer to be used on the day of His Majesty's Accession to the Crown, the words "upon the "twenty-fifth day of October" be struck out, and the words "upon the twenty-ninth "day of January" be inserted.

That in the Prayer found in the service for the King and Royal Family, the words "Their Royal Highnesses George Prince "of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and" be omitted.

To the end that the same Form and Order may be observed in His Majesty's several Provinces, Islands, and Settlements in America and the West Indies, and elsewhere within His Majesty's Foreign Dominions, it is hereby ordered in Council, That the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do cause the necessary communications to be made to the Governors of His Majesty's said several Provinces, Island, and Settlements respectively.

(Signed) JAS. BULLER.

By ROBERT PAGAN, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Charlotte, in the Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of *Tyler Porter Shaw*, of the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, Merchant, to me duly made, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided: I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal, within the said County, of *Charles Cox*, the younger, late of the Parish of St. George in the County of Charlotte aforesaid, Yeoman, (which said *Charles Cox*, the younger, is departed from and without the limits of this Province, or concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said *Tyler Porter Shaw* and the other Creditors of the said *Charles Cox*, the younger, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of Law as it is alleged against him) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said *Charles Cox*, the younger, do return and discharge his said debt or debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said *Charles Cox*, the younger, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said *Charles Cox*, the younger.

Dated at St Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, the nineteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

ROBT. PAGAN, J. C. P.

JAS. BARBER, Att'y.

By JOSEPH HOME, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of *Hugh Munro*, Esquire, (of the Firm of *John Johnston* and *Hugh Munro*, Copartners in Trade) of the Parish of St. Peter, in the County and Province aforesaid, Merchants) to me duly made, pursuant to the directions of the Act of the General Assembly of this Province in such case made and provided; I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal, of *Thomas Dodd*, late also of the Parish of St. Peter, in said County, Merchant, (which said *Thomas Dodd* has departed from and is without the limits of this Province, or concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said *Hugh Munro* and his said Copartner in Trade, and the other Creditors of the said *Thomas Dodd*, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of law, as has been made to appear to my satisfaction) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said *Thomas Dodd* do return and discharge his debt or debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal, of the said *Thomas Dodd*, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said *Thomas Dodd*.

Dated at New-Castle, in the said County of Northumberland, the twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

JOS. HOME, J. C. P.

LONDON.

Trial of Sir Francis Burdett.

LEICESTER, THURSDAY, MARCH 23.

This long-expected and important case came on to be tried this day before Mr. Justice BEST and a special Jury. The Court was immensely crowded.---About a quarter past nine o'clock loud huzzas on the part of the populace outside the Court announced the approach of Sir Francis Burdett; and in a few minutes after the Baronet entered the Court, accompanied by a friend, and took his seat at the Barrister's table, nearly under the Bench.

The information set forth, that Sir Francis Burdett, late of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Bart. being a seditious, malicious, and ill-disposed person, and unlawfully and maliciously devising and intending to raise and excite discontent, disaffection, and sedition, among the liege subjects of our Lord the King, and particularly among the soldiers of our said Lord the King; and to move and excite the liege subjects of our said Lord the King to hatred and dislike of the Government of this Realm; and to insinuate, and cause it to be believed, that divers of the subjects of our said Lord the King had been inhumanly cut down, maimed, and killed by certain troops of our said Lord the King. The information then went on to state, that the said Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., did, on the 22d day of August last, at Loughborough, in the County of Leicester, unlawfully and maliciously compose, and write, and publish, and cause to be composed, written, and published, a certain scandalous, malicious, and seditious libel of and concerning the Government, and the troops of our Lord the King.

Mr. Serjeant VAUGHAN said, that he rose in obedience to the duty which devolved upon him as Counsel for the Crown to address the Court and Jury upon the information which had been just read---an information filed by His Majesty's Attorney-General against the Defendant, Sir Francis Burdett. When he considered the nature of the indictment, it was not matter of surprise that the trial should create so much interest. The Law Officer of the Crown had thought fit to bring to trial a Gentleman of ancient family, of large fortune, of extraordinary talents, who for many years had been the Representative, and now the favourite Candidate, of the most populous City in the Empire, upon a charge of writing a scandalous and malicious libel, with intent to excite odium and indignation against the Government of the Country. If subtlety of argument, or extraordinary eloquence, were necessary to convince the Jury that the letter in question had such a tendency, he (Serjeant V.) should regret that it had fallen to his lot to state the nature of the indictment. He had but one direct course to pursue, and the Jury but one plain and easy, though serious, conclusion to arrive at. He could not contemplate two plainer questions than those which twelve men were now called upon to determine;---first, whether the defendant, Sir Francis Burdett, published the letter in question, and 2dly, whether it was of that seditious nature charged in the indictment. It was right and fair to take an accurate view of the charge. The information charged Sir Francis Burdett, being an ill-disposed person, with publishing and writing a seditious and malicious libel, with intent to create discontent, disaffection, and sedition against the Government, and the soldiers in particular, by causing it to be believed, that on a certain day mentioned in that indictment certain soldiers of our Lord the King did kill some of His Majesty's subjects. To convict the defendant, the Jury must be convinced that the publication had a tendency to excite disaffection among the people in general, and that it related to the soldiers and the Government. When inquiring into the intention of a party, which was properly speaking a secret between man and his Creator, it was uncharitable to say that we ought to judge of the intention by the acts and declaration of the party. If, upon a clear view of the case, it appeared that the letter in question had a direct tendency to excite what was charged in that indictment, it was the duty of the Jury to decide, that such was the intention of the party, and on that ground they were only justified, and ought, in the honest discharge of their duty, to find a verdict of Guilty against the defendant, as own act, and must be answerable for it. Now came the subject of the prosecution. It was a Letter addressed to the Electors of Westminster, dated Kirby Hall, the 22d August, 1819, relative to a meeting which took place in Manchester on the 16th of August, which was now a question trying in another county, and on which he had not, therefore, any wish to raise any collateral extraneous question. His Lordship would tell the Jury that the question to be inquired into was not whether the meeting of the 16th of August was or was not illegal, and he (Serjeant Vaughan) would take the liberty of saying, that no reasonable man, judging from the facts admitted by all parties, could say it was not illegal. Though he would admit that the right of petitioning for a redress of grievances was the birthright of an Englishman---a right, with which he would be the last to interfere; yet it must be exercised as a right compatible with the rights of the people at large; and if at any time it was thought necessary to impose restrictions in the exercise of that right, it must be imputed to those who collected meetings of such a description as to make it dangerous to exercise that right with safety to other rights equally dear and valuable. As the right of property was the right of the subject, no person had the power of calling a Meeting which would inspire reasonable apprehensions for the safety of that property; such a Meeting, if too strong for the Civil Power, he would say, was illegal. But whether the Meeting was legal or illegal, or whether the soldiers did or did not commit excesses, was not the question. The sole question for the Jury to try was, was this letter a libel against the Government and the soldiers? If every fact stated in that letter were true, yet it would be no answer to the charge against the defendant. The Learned Serjeant then read the letter which was the subject of prosecution, and commented on each sentence separately.---[We here insert the Letter, as it may not be sufficiently in the recollection of our Readers, and will sufficiently justify the Verdict of the Jury.]

TO THE ELECTORS OF WESTMINSTER.

"GENTLEMEN---On reading the Newspapers this morning, having arrived late yesterday evening, I was filled with shame, grief, and indignation at the account of the blood spilled at Manchester.

"This, then, is the answer of the Borough-mongers to the Petitioning People---this is the proofs of our standing in no need of Reform---these the practical blessings of our glorious Boroughmonger's domination---this the use of a standing Army in time of peace. It seems our fathers were not such fools as some would make us believe, in opposing the establishment of a standing army, and sending King William's Dutch Guards out of the Country. Yet would to Heaven they had been Dutchmen or Switzers, or Hessians, or Hanoverians, or any thing rather than Englishmen, who have done such deeds. What! kill men unarmed, unresisting, and, gracious GOD! women too; disfigured, maimed, cut down, and trampled on by Dragoons! Is this England! This a Christian Land? A Land of Freedom? Can such things be, and pass by us like a summer cloud, unheeded? Forbid it every drop of English blood in every vein that does not proclain its owner, bastard. Will the Gentlemen of England support, or wink at such proceedings? They have a great stake in their country; they hold great estates, and they are bound in duty and in honour to consider them as retaining fees on the part of their country, for upholding its rights and liberties; surely they will at length awake, and find they have duties to perform.

"They never can stand tamely by, as lookers on whilst bloody Neros rip open their mother's womb; they must join the general voice, loudly demanding justice and redress; and head public meetings throughout the United Kingdom, to put a stop, in its commencement, to a [illegible] of terror and of blood; to afford consolation as far as it can be afforded, and legal redress, to the widows and orphans---mutilated victims of this unparalleled and barbarous outrage.

"For this purpose, I propose that a meeting should be called in Westminster, which the Gentlemen of the Committee will arrange, and whose summons I will hold myself in readiness to attend. Whether the penalty of our meeting will be death by military execution, I know not; but this I better than in vindicating the laws and liberties of his country.

"Excuse this hasty address. I can scarcely tell what I have written; it may be a libel, or the Attorney-General may call it one just as he pleases. When the seven Bishops were tried for libel, the Army of James II., then encamped on Hounslow Heath, for supporting arbitrary power, gave three cheers on hearing of their acquittal.

"The King, startled at the noise asked, 'What's that?' 'Nothing, Sir,' was the answer, 'but the soldiers shouting [illegible] acquittal, of the seven Bishops.' 'Do you call that nothing,' replied the misgiving Tyrant; and shortly after abdicated the Government.

"'Tis true, James could not inflict the torture on his soldiers---could not tear the living flesh from their bones with the cat-o'-nine tails---could not flay them alive. Be this as it may, our duty is to meet; and England expects every man to do his duty.

"I remain, Gentlemen, most truly and faithfully,

"Your most obedient Servant,
"FRANCIS BURDETT."

The Learned Serjeant concluded by observing, that the letter was one of such a nature that the Attorney-General would have been guilty of a dereliction of his duty if he had not instituted this prosecution. It was difficult for him to conceive any thing that could be delivered in stronger terms; and it was the duty of Government to put down libels of this description; for if such were tolerated, no one knew where they would end. The press was a most tremendous engine when it was abused, and a source of the greatest blessings when decently conducted. The Jury were the censors of the press, and the guardians of the law, and it was their duty to see that the administration of the country should not be brought into contempt and hatred. With these observations he should conclude what he had to say, and be confident that their verdict would be the result of a sound and correct judgment.

Mr. Samuel Brooks was now called---He said he lived in the Strand, in London. He knew the defendant; he was acquainted with his hand-writing; he believes the letter now shown him to be his hand-writing; it came to his hands in August last, thro' the hands of a professional Gentleman, Mr. Bickerstaff. The letter came in an envelope; I have not got the envelope, and do not know whether it came by the post. I had a copy of it sent to the Papers. I waited on Lord Sidmouth on the subject of the letter; I cannot recollect the day.

(To be Continued.)

CORK, MARCH 28.

We have received the London Papers to Friday inclusive.

On the 23d inst. the trial of Sir FRANCIS BURDETT by a Special Jury came on at the Leicester Assizes for a seditious libel on Government, and concluded on the same day by his conviction. So clearly was the publication in question brought home to the defendant, and so manifestly libellous was its nature that the Jury without quitting the box brought in a verdict of Guilty. The Baronet's celebrated address to the electors of Westminster on the Manchester transactions was the subject of the prosecution, which, to use the words of the Judge who tried the cause, contained as poisonous ingredients as ever were condensed in one Paper. Yet we question whether some of the Whig Speeches in Parliament on the same topic, fell much short of it in their inflamatory tendency. By this conviction the Radicals will lose their principal advocate in Parliament during the next Session: probably the House of Commons will not be edified by the worthy Baronet's eloquence for two Sessions. ---Hunt's trial though protracted to the sixth day, had not concluded at the date of the last accounts. Whatever be the result, we are glad the House of Commons has been saved the disgrace of his being returned for Preston.

The Revolution in Spain appears to have been completed. The KING has sworn to the Constitution of 1812. The Insurgent troops have obtained a bloodless victory over their Monarch. We hope the wisdom and moderation of the Cortes will improve it.

The Elections in England are proceeding satisfactorily in general. That for the city of London terminated last Tuesday [illegible]