

national sovereignty of New Grenadians, as well as that of Venezuelans. The regulations and laws which that legislative body have ordained, are those by which you are to be at present governed, and they are already in operation. Grenadians, the union of New Grenada and Venezuela, in a republic is the ardent wish of every wise citizen and of all enlightened foreigners who love and protect the American cause.

But this sublime act must be free and unanimous, if possible, I expect the sovereign determination of congress to call a national assembly; and then you will then either send deputies to represent you in a General Congress, or form a Grenadian government.

I take my leave of you for a while. New victories wait for the liberating army, which cannot take repose until the south and the north of Columbia shall be free. Meanwhile you have nothing to fear. I leave with you valiant soldiers to defend you, just magistrates to protect you, and a worthy vice president to be your governor, (Gen. St. Ander.)

Grenadians:—Eight of your provinces once more breathe the air of freedom! Preserve without violation this sacred blessing, by your virtues, patriotism, and valor. Do not ever forget the ignominy and outrage of which you have had so much experience, and you will remain free.

SIMON BOLIVAR.

Head-quarters, Santa Fe, 8th Sept.
1819—9th year of the republic.

S. BOLIVAR, President of the Republic, &c.
Wishing to give to the free province of New Grenada a provincial government, until the general congress shall determine upon the convention of the national representation, to whom it belongs to choose the permanent form of its government, I have decreed as follows:

Art. 1. The government of the province of New Grenada will be exercised during my absence by a vice president.

Art. 2. The functions and attributes of the vice president of New Grenada will be the same as those of the vice president of Venezuela prescribed in the regulations of the 2d October last.

Art. 3. The general division, Francisco de Pola St. Ander, is appointed vice president of New Grenada.

To be published, circulated, and inserted in the gazette of this capital.

SIMON BOLIVAR.

Head-quarters at Santa Fe de Bogota,
11th September, 1819.

CIRCULAR.

To the Governors of Provinces, **SIMON BOLIVAR, President of the Republic, &c. &c. &c.**

Head-quarters, Santa Fe, 13th Sept. 1819.

To the Governor of ———.

It being necessary to provide all the means of preserving that liberty which we have acquired, and to be prepared to meet all the expenses which may be demanded by the public exigency, I have ordered the continuation of the modes and institutions of finance which prevailed at the moment when those provinces were liberated, until experience shall point out the reforms which may be proper and just. I make this communication for publication in order that it may be strictly obeyed.

SIMON BOLIVAR, &c.

The President of the Republic to General Samano [ex-vice-roy of New Grenada.]

Head-quarters, Santa Fe, 5th Sept. 1819.

To General Samano, commander in chief of the royal troops in Carthage.

The Spanish army which defended the royal cause in New Grenada, is all in my power, in consequence of the glorious battle of Boyaca. The rights of war authorize us to make just reprisals. They authorize us to destroy the destroyers of our people whom they have made prisoners, our peaceful fellow citizens; but far be it from me to enter into a competition in barbarity with our enemies. I will overwhelm them by generosity for the hundredth time.

I propose an exchange of prisoners, in order to liberate your general Barreiro and all his officers and soldiers: this exchange shall take place according to the rules of war among civilized nations, individual for individuals, grade for grade, and profession for profession.

The pass of Angostura of the Magdalena, will be the point at which the exchange

shall take place and realize this act of humanity and justice.

I ask, First, That all the English officers and troops who were taken at Porto Bello, under the command of general McGregor, be sent into my camp.

Secondly. All the officers and troops prisoners at Carthage and Santa Martha.

Thirdly. All the officers and independent troops who have been condemned to serve under the Spanish banners against their will.

Fourthly. All the country people who have been condemned to hard labor for the crime of patriotism.

As there is not a sufficient number of military prisoners in your possession to exchange for those 40,000 men that are in my power, I will receive two countrymen for one soldier; three for a sergeant; four for an ensign; five for a lieutenant; six for a captain; seven for a major; eight for a lieutenant colonel; nine for a colonel; and for general Barreiro I will take not less than twelve.

SIMON BOLIVAR.

The British in conjunction with the Spanish and Portuguese governments have recently organized a court at Sierra Leone, consisting of two commissioners from each nation for the trial of captured slave vessels. Edward Gregory on the part of the Spaniards.

Mr. William Parker, with between 3 and 400 men, were to sail from England in November last, to establish a colony in Africa, between Cape Town and Algoa Bay.

A cast iron pillar is about to be erected in the centre of the town of Sheffield, at the top of which is to be a large ball, to be lighted with gas, so that the whole town and its environs will be illuminated. The pillar is to be 48 feet high and 30 inches in diameter.

A whale, 60 feet in length and ten feet in breadth, judged to be 50 tons in weight, lately stranded in the river Severn, 25 miles from the mouth of the river. As soon as it was discovered, a wonderful scene of confusion ensued in endeavors by the populace to secure as much of him as possible.

A temporary dam constructed at Plymouth Dock-yard to protect the workmen who were preparing to put in new gates, lately gave way, when the great pressure of water, estimated at 500 tons, suddenly broke through the dam, and coming in contact with the shores supporting a bridge, on which were 40 or 50 persons passing and re-passing to their duty, it instantly engulfed the whole in the rushing flood. By the great exertions made, but two were drowned, two had their limbs fractured, and five others were injured.

A Swedish ironfounder has discovered the method by which brass may be rendered more malleable, and applicable to every purpose for which steel is used.

Paper from Sea Weed.—A patent for five years has been granted in Denmark to the inventor of a new mode of making paper, namely, of sea weed. This paper is said to be whiter and stronger than other paper and at the same time cheaper.

We are happy to understand that the 70th Regiment, with their usual liberality, have subscribed a day's pay each, for the relief of the distressed Emigrants in the Upper Province. £25 of this is put at the disposal of His Excellency Sir P. Maitland, and the remainder, about £25 at the disposal of a Committee of the Regiment, for the relief of Emigrants in and about Kingston.—Canada paper.

Phenomena.—On Saturday about noon two very brilliant *Parhelia*, (or Mock Suns)* and a beautiful *Corona*, attracted attention of numerous spectators. The Mock Suns were equidistant from the sun (by conjecture about 20 deg. east and west of it) with comas or tails, extending in opposite directions from the luminary, five or six times their diameter, which appeared to the eye a little less than the apparent diameter of the sun. The *Corona* was estimated to be about 30 deg. to the northward of the sun, and nearly in our zenith, and exhibited all the bright colors of the rainbow, the inside next the sun being red. The color of the *Parhelia* was orange, or color of white flame. The *Corona* formed an arch of about a quarter of a circle; and between

it and the sun was a segment less brilliant and defined. The atmosphere was unusually clear, and the space between the mock sun, and the real sun, was a perfect blue expanse, without the least appearance of the vapour and spiculae which must have occasioned the phenomena. We noticed them nearly an hour, when they gradually disappeared, leaving a cloudless sky. The phenomena was observed at Salem.—Boston Centinel.

*Sailors, we believe, call them dog suns.

DREADFUL FIRE IN SAVANNAH.

From an extra sheet of the Savannah Museum, dated Tuesday Morning, Jan. 11, 1820.

It is in a state of utter distraction, that we attempt to describe the horrors of the late conflagration. One half of Savannah is in ruins. We know not, and cannot undertake to enumerate the sufferers, or the extent of our loss.—The fire originated in the stables back of Mrs. Platt's boarding-house and soon reached Baptist-square. The fire-proof houses of Mr. Mungin, and the open square, stopped its progress in that direction. The fire reached the Bay, at the corner of Barnard street, sweeping the house on the west corner, occupied by Col. Broom, and from thence extending down the Bay, taking the brick building occupied by us, with our printing establishment, the large brick auction store of George Schley, the U. States' Branch Bank, the new brick auction stores on the corner of Bull-st. Puyat's corner, Lottery Office, Dickson & Co's store, Hunter's brick store, and Jones' wooden building on the corner of Habersham-street, where its progress will probably be arrested.—From the Bay, it extended as far back as Broughton-street, sweeping almost every thing. Both the Planters' and State Banks caught fire several times, and were with difficulty saved. Andrew Low & Co's, brick store Col. Shad's brick stores, Gibbon's buildings, the block of brick buildings belonging to the Presbyterian Church, Judge M'Alister's brick house, the Market, Wallen's range, Butler & White's range, and in fact every thing between Broughton-street and the Bay were destroyed.—Many lives, it is said, were lost, but we cannot yet ascertain their names. It is supposed Four Hundred Houses were burned; many of them were partly cleared of their contents; but the property was generally burned in the streets. It is presumed the loss cannot be much if any less than two millions of dollars. Many hundreds of families are literally naked in the streets—not even their clothing was saved. Every printing office was burned down. For ourselves, with the blessing of God, and the assistance of our friends, we saved a considerable portion of our type, and our most valuable press. The auction stores in the city shared the same fate. The city is still in flames, and when it will be got under no one knows. It commenced this morning between 1 and 2 o'clock.

WHEREAS I, George Hayward, of Lincoln, in the County of Sunbury, Yeoman, have said that Nicholas Sewell, of the same place, Yeoman, "Stole my Sheep": And whereas the said charge was made by me in consequence of information I received, that was false and untrue: I do, therefore, hereby publicly declare, that the words spoken by me as above were and are false and untrue, and that the said Nicholas Sewell is wholly innocent of the above charge.

GEORGE HAYWARD.

Lincoln, 5th Feb. 1820.

AND I, the above named Nicholas Sewell, do, in consequence of the above declaration, hereby release him the said George Hayward, from the action already commenced by me against him, or any other I might commence in consequence of his having spoken the above words.

NICHOLAS SEWELL.

Lincoln, 5th Feb. 1820.

FALL GOODS.

MARK NEEDHAM

Has just received by the DRYAD, from London, the CYRUS, from Greenock; and HANNAH, from Liverpool, his supply of Goods suitable for the season, which will be disposed of on very reasonable terms for Cash or short approved Credits. Frederickton, 22d Nov. 1819.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

[Extracts from the Journals.]

Thursday, 3d of February, 1820.

Mr. Agnew moved for leave to bring in a Bill "to regulate certain Fees in the Supreme Court of this Province." Leave granted.

Mr. Agnew, Mr. Colin Campbell, and Mr. Johnston, were appointed a Committee to prepare an address in answer to His Excellency's Speech.

Mr. Smith, Mr. Peters, Mr. Wheeler, were appointed a standing Committee to examine, liquidate and report on Public and Private Accounts.

Mr. McKay, Mr. Allen, Mr. John Campbell, were appointed a Committee to examine what Laws have expired or are near expiring, and report thereon.

Mr. Humbert, Mr. Ward, were appointed a Committee to revise the former Rules and Regulations for the government of the House of Assembly of this Province, and to frame further Rules and Regulations for the government of the House.

Mr. Fraser presented a Petition of Amos Perley and sundry Electors of the County of Sunbury, complaining of an undue Election and false return for that County.

Which being read, was ordered to be received, and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Agnew, Resolved, that upon the hearing of any complaint made before this House, of any undue election of Members to serve in General Assembly, this House will not enter upon a scrutiny of the votes polled at such election, in any case where a scrutiny was not duly demanded of the Sheriff.

Friday, 4th February.

On motion of Mr. Fraser, Ordered, that Amos Perley, and sundry Freeholders Electors of Representatives for the County of Sunbury, do furnish Gabriel De Veber, Esquire, Sheriff of that County, and the sitting Members, with copies of their Petition, complaining of an undue return: And further, that the Petitioners be heard by their Counsel, on the twenty-first day of February instant.

Mr. C. Campbell, by leave, presented a Petition of the Merchants, Ship Owners, and Mariners, of the County of Charlotte, praying for aid towards erecting a Light-House on the Western Seal Island. Which being read, was ordered to be received, and lie on the table.

Mr. C. Campbell moved for leave to bring in a Bill, "to provide for the erection of a Light-House on the Western Seal Island in the Bay of Fundy." Leave granted.

Mr. Fraser, by leave, presented a Petition of the President and Members of the Frederickton Emigrant Society. Which was referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Wheeler, ordered that John Dow, Robert B. Taylor, Jeremiah Tracey, Samuel Bridges, John Bell, Galt B. Taylor, Theodoros V. W. Clowes, Calvin Camp, Andrew Marceaus, Lawrence Allen, and John Rose, do attend at the Bar of this House, on Monday the 21st instant, to give evidence on the hearing of the Petition of Amos Perley and others, complaining of an undue Election for the County of Sunbury. Of which the said Witnesses, on being notified, will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Mr. Humbert, from the Committee appointed to revise the former standing orders for the government of the House of Assembly of this Province, and to frame further rules and regulations for the government of the House, reported the same, which he read in his place, and delivered in at the table.

Thereupon resolved, that the House go into Committee of the whole House, on the above report, to-morrow.

Saturday, 5th February.

The House, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, upon the report of the select Committee, "to revise the former standing orders for the government of the House of Assembly of this Province, and to frame further rules and regulations for the government of the House."

Mr. Fraser took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Fraser, from the Committee, reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the business to them refer-