

the below the pit of the stomach. The unfortunate victim staggered towards the door of Mr. Warwick's house, exclaiming "I am shot—Tyler has shot me."

The assassin immediately decamped.

Mr. Smith was conveyed into the house, and medical assistance immediately procured, but all their endeavours proved of no avail, as, after lingering in excruciating torments until 12 o'clock yesterday noon, he expired.—It appears that his mind was sufficiently collected, after he received the wound, to make his Will, wherein he declared his murderer to be Thomas Tyler.

We are also informed that a young Lady in the House next to Mr. Warwick's, had seen this person hovering about the spot for some time previous; and, as he could not be found when search was made after him by the Police, a shadow of doubt does not exist, as to the identity of his person by the deceased.

In endeavouring to trace the cause which led to the commission of this diabolical act, we must render the matter intelligible to those who are not (by a residence on the Island at the time), acquainted with the circumstances to which we are about to refer, enter more into detail of these unfortunate proceedings than otherwise we should have wished to have done.

It will be in the recollection of most of the community, that on a day during the existence of the late Martial Law, the deceased left his horse at the door of some house in this town, at which he had called; when he came out he found that some person had taken it away, and being informed that it was Tyler, procured a cowskin, and meeting him on his return, beat him (Tyler) with it; the latter being in his uniform as a Lieut. of the Sea Fencibles, drew his dirk, but other persons coming up, prevented further injury to either party. Various attempts, we are informed were made by Tyler to meet the deceased and decide the matter in an honourable way, but the vigilance of the Police, and the parties being placed under arrest by their respective commanding Officers, succeeded in preventing that means of settling the dispute from being resorted to. The business finally became a subject of enquiry, by a Board of Officers of Militia appointed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief for that purpose and upon their report, Mr. Smith was in public Orders, severely censured for the harshness and intemperance of his conduct on the occasion, and was suspended from his rank as Captain in the Militia, for the space of twelve months from the date of the order.

This expression of the opinion formed of the conduct of the deceased, by the Commander in Chief and the Officers who examined into the merits of the case, would we should have thought, in a heart not entirely given up to the most determined revenge, have operated in soothing the passions and taking away much of the irritable feeling which, we can readily imagine, must have been excited in the mind of a man by an insult of the nature we have described.

The body of the deceased was opened, and the ball found to have taken a slanting direction downwards, passed through the liver, and injured the back-bone; it could not, however be traced further.

His remains were this morning consigned to the grave, very respectfully attended.

We have not yet learned that the assassin has been arrested.

Resources of Great Britain when at war with other powers.

Whenever Britain is at war with Italy, and can no longer, as formerly draw from thence the Silks necessary for her manufactures, the East India company plants mulberry trees, and furnishes her with thousands of bales of Silks; as soon as war breaks out between Britain and Spain, from whence she can no longer draw the Indigo necessary for her manufactures, the company cultivates this plant in India, and supplies her annually with from twenty to thirty thousand quintals of Indigo. When Britain, being at war with France, experiences a famine as in 1801, the company sends her homeward bound ships loaded with rice from India; when hostilities take place between Britain and Russia, and she ceases to be supplied with the hemp necessary for the navy, the company supplies her wants by means of hemp raised in India; If Britain threatened with war from America, cannot receive cotton from thence, the company sows a suf-

ficiency of that plant, to supply from India, the wants of her spinners and weavers; in fine, Britain being at variance with her own plantations, and settlements, the company will furnish the sugar and coffee requisite to supply Europe; so that no crimes or follies have for 20 years past, nor in future will be committed by Britain that the Company has not, or will not repair.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Improvement in trade.—We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following intelligence, derived from the provincial papers which were received yesterday morning:—

"The demand for cotton increases, and prices are getting upwards. Business at Manchester continues to improve."

"We are happy to hear, that the iron trade is reviving in Staffordshire, Shropshire, and South Wales, and that bar iron has already advanced twenty shillings a ton with a prospect of further advancement."

"The poor's-rate for the current quarter, at Preston, is reduced to sixpence in the pound."

"We are glad to find, from our Manchester correspondent, that the manufacturers in that town are obtaining good prices for their goods, and that stocks (of muslins particularly) have seldom been lower than they are at present; and, which is of more importance, as it affects a greater number of individuals, weavers wages continue occasionally to receive small additions, Cambrics, which three weeks ago could be bought at 15s. 6d. were sold last Tuesday (the 27th ult.) at 16s. This is the price the same article brought last spring; but we have been so accustomed to see a constant and gradual depreciation of the value of goods, that we cannot but consider it a sign of greater prosperity when an article is kept up to a stationary price."

PARIS, MARCH 21.

Chamber of Deputies.

The order of the day was the discussion of the law project, relative to the definitive adjustment of the budget for the year 1819.

M. Casimir Perrier, in the course of a speech condemning the system followed by the ministry, asked—"Why does the mere report of the events in Piedmont produce on ministers the same effect as the trumpets of Israel heretofore did on the walls of Jericho?" [A great movement in the chamber.] The cause is that violation of public liberty which every day takes from us some guarantee.—Hence the slightest movement of public opinion which they repress makes them tremble, because that opinion pursues their administration as remorse pursues a bad conscience.—(Much sensation.)

The Minister of Finance answered the objections made to his financial plans: he alluded to the Piedmontese and Neapolitan news, and complained of false reports being circulated to depress the funds.

M. Mechin would not have taken any part in the debate, had it not been for the observations of the minister of finance on the reports to which he had alluded. The silence imposed on the newspapers necessarily gave currency to all the rumours which the idle, the restless, or the interested might fabricate. The impression of those reports could not be removed by contradictory accounts in the journals, because it was known that every thing passed through the hands of the censors. In such a state of things, it was impossible but there should be alarm.

M. Bourienne defended the budget.

M. Casimir Perrier, in reply, observed that it was extraordinary that a government which maintained a well-paid diplomatic establishment, with abundance of couriers and lines of telegraphs, should not have early information of events which might effect public credit. But when did the sales take place? At a time when no one was possessed of information but the ministers.

The minister for Foreign Affairs (Pasquier) vindicated the publication. When the government received information of facts which it was useful to publish, they did their duty in making them known, but it was for the government to judge of the necessity of the publication. As to the charge of withholding events which were known, the news was uncertain and contradictory, and it was not fit that the journals should be permitted to give such aliment to parties. With regard to the telegraphs, the state of the wea-

ther had interrupted the communications of the line with Lyons.

M. Casimir Perrier.—Where is the letter written by the Minister of Finance?

The Minister.—Here it is.

Cries from the left.—Read it! read it!

The Minister of Finance ran to the tribune, and read the letter he had sent to the Exchange.

The reading of this letter caused great agitation.

General Foy spoke with vehemence, and, addressing himself to the Ministers, said "You are not Frenchmen—you are the disgrace of France. There never was an instance of thus publishing the enemy's bulletin known before. It is shocking."

M. Chauvelin said it ought to be remarked in what spirit this news had been circulated. The Minister for Foreign Affairs had felt this, and therefore had not replied to the questions put respecting the relations between our government and that of Naples. He had indeed stated in a secret committee that we are at peace with all the Powers.

M. Pasquier.—I said so also in a public sitting, and I repeat it.

M. Chauvelin.—I was afraid of being irregular in alluding to what passed in a secret committee; but the declaration of the Minister relieves me from all difficulty. He has told us that we are at peace. We are however in a very strange situation; in one which is neither that of peace, war, nor neutrality; but which seems to be somewhere between war and neutrality.

General Foy rose to speak, but some voices on the right called "Close the debate." A member from the right got upon the tribune, and General Foy entered it from the other side. After considerable confusion, the right of speaking against the closing of the discussion was allowed to belong to the latter.

General Foy.—I am about to speak against the closing of the Chamber. If I were to depart from the question, you would judge me. I oppose the closing, because the Ministers of the King have presented to the Exchange of Paris, to the city of Paris, to all France, a piece of news materially false from the way in which it is expressed. (A powerful sensation on the right: several voices, "This is too much.") Those who will not permit me to speak must take the falsehood home to themselves, and we shall have the truth for ourselves. It is topographically impossible, materially impossible, that an engagement having any influence on the operations of the war should have taken place at Rieti. (Much sensation.) Rieti is without the Neapolitan frontiers, and according to the disposition of the Neapolitan troops, the engagement can only have taken place between a small, a very inconsiderable number of these troops, and the whole of the Austrian force. Besides, even allowing that the Austrians had, in consequence of this pretended advantage, entered the Abruzzi, so much the worse for them, they will never depart. [A voice on the right, "Is this neutrality?"] No, gentlemen, they will never depart, and Italy will be the grave of the barbarians.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs.—The King's government is more disposed to neutrality than the deputy who has just sat down; for he has not spoken the language of neutrality. Faithful to the principles which have long guided us, we have maintained, in the late events, a perfect neutrality. We have published such news as reached us. I do not know the position of Rieti: but the event we made public was communicated to us officially and for that reason the government thought fit to render it public. This explanation sufficiently justifies what has been done; but I may be allowed to make a few observations on what has passed. Much has been said on the kind of double part attributed to the government, which has however constantly maintained that line which is peculiarly its own. There is an ambassador with the King of Naples who is a King, not only by the right of birth, by the right of legitimacy, but also by the respect of his people. I do not fear to assert that the sentiments of the last speaker would be disavowed by the Neapolitans if they heard them. To doubt the existence of regal title of this Sovereign, who is represented as separated from his people ***

A voice.—He is a prisoner!

The Minister continued.—Gentlemen, whatever may be your opinion on the situation of the King of Naples, he is still a legi-

itimate King; and the King of France has sent an ambassador to him. Our Sovereign wishing also not to neglect the interests of his subjects, has sent a "charge d'affaires" to Naples and that charge d'affaires only performs the part he is bound to fill. It is conciliatory as far as depends on him, which is the wish, and always will be, of the government. This neutrality, so much misunderstood at the tribune, is better appreciated at Naples. A great example of this has been given. An extraordinary impost, a forced loan has been raised from the Neapolitans and foreigners; but the French at Naples have been exempted.

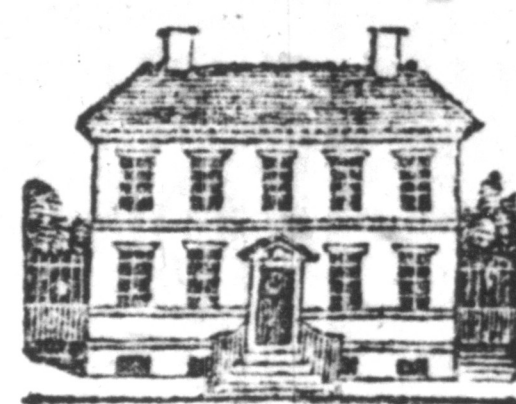
From the right.—Close! close the debate.

General Sebastiani attempted to speak, but was interrupted by cries.

The President put the question on closing the vote, which was carried.

TO LET,

And possession given next Month,



THAT commodious House belonging to the estate of the late Duncan M'Leod, deceased, at present occupied by Geo. P. Bliss, Esq. For further particulars apply to

P. FRASER.

Fredericton, 28th May, 1821.

TO LET,

For one or two Years, and possession given immediately,

A PART of the property belonging to Mrs. JENKINS, consisting of an excellent Dwelling House and Barn, with a Garden and upwards of 20 acres of Land. For particulars apply to

JOHN J. W. WINSLOW.

Kingsclear, May 28, 1821.

FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 30 and 31, in the Parish of Kingsclear, containing in the whole 230 acres, under high cultivation, together with Stock, Farming Utensils, &c.

JAMES BENNET.

Kingsclear, 29th May, 1821.

THE Co-Partnership of M'PHERSON & WILLOX, being this day dissolved by mutual consent: all persons having any demands against the said Firm, are requested to present their accounts for adjustment, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to JAMES WILLOX, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

JOHN M'PHERSON.

JAMES WILLOX.

Fredericton, 22d May, 1821.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Publick, that having purchased the Stock in Trade of the late Firm of M'PHERSON & WILLOX, he intends carrying on the Saddle and Harness Making Business in all its various branches, at the Shop formerly occupied by the said Firm; and solicits a continuance of the Publick favour.

JAMES WILLOX.

Fredericton, 23d May, 1821.

TO BE SOLD

At Public Auction, on Wednesday 20th June next, at 12 o'clock at noon,

EFFECTS of the late JAMES FRENCH, of Nashwack, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cows, Young Stock, and Sheep. A Credit of three Months will be given to those who purchase Ten Pounds or upwards on their giving approved security, and a Discount of 5 per Cent. for Cash.

ARCHD. M'LEAN, Adm'r.

CHARITY FRENCH, Adm'ca.

8th May, 1821.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received since his commencement in business, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Store fronting the river, to his new house in Regent-Street, contiguous to the Market-House, and directly opposite the house of Mr. Samuel Peters, where he has on hand a general assortment of Goods, which he offers for sale at the lowest prices, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, Furs, or Country Produce, and respectfully solicits the continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

GEO. WOODS.

Fredericton, 1st May, 1821.