

(From the Halifax Recorder.)
THE QUEEN.

The following chronological notes relative to the Queen will excite no small degree of interest in our readers, who can easily supply the succeeding dates since her arrival in England—the period to which they are brought down; they include all the principal occurrences in her Majesty's life, from 1768 to June 1820, and embrace, of course, facts only of public notoriety:—

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES.

1768.

May 17.—The Princess Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, second daughter of the Duke Charles William of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, and of Augusta, sister to George III King of England, was born at Brunswick.

1795.

April 8.—She was married at London to George, Prince of Wales, now King George IV. N. B. By her marriage settlement she is entitled to a Dower of £50,000 per annum, if surviving her Royal Consort; and to £5,000 pin money during his life.

June.—A letter of the Princess of Wales, containing some indecorous expressions respecting the Queen, was intercepted, and some disagreements arose on this subject.

1796.

April.—Communications passed between the Prince and Princess of Wales, relative to their living on terms of amicable separation.

May 6.—Answer of the Princess acquiescing in the proposal.

July.—Some negotiations took place as to a separate maintenance for the Princess; £20,000 per annum was mentioned, but nothing appears to have been at this time settled.

1800.

The Princess fixed her residence at Montague House, Blackheath. From this period till 1809, she appears to have had an allowance of £20,000 per annum from the Prince, and £5,000 per annum as pin money from the Exchequer. In the course of this period she also appears to have received various grants from the Droits of Admiralty, amounting in all to £32,000.

1801.

Nov.—The Princess formed an acquaintance with Sir John and Lady Douglas.

1802.

July 11.—William Austin is alleged to have been born of a poor woman in Brownlow-street hospital.

Nov. 2.—The princess is suggested by Lady Douglas to have been delivered of a child.

—15.—A boy was brought to Blackheath, and there brought up under the name of William Austin.

1803.

The Princess was frequently visited by Captain Manby.

1804.

Oct.—A disagreement took place between the Princess and Sir John and Lady Douglas.

Nov.—The Princess requested the Duke of Kent to interfere in settling the disagreement; which he attempted, but unsuccessfully.

1805.

Nov.—The suggestions of Lady Douglas as to the delivery of the Princess were first mentioned to the prince of Wales by the Duke of Sussex, who referred him to the Duke of Kent.

Nov. 10.—The Duke of Kent made a verbal statement to the Prince.

December 3.—Sir John and Lady Douglas being called upon to state what they knew, gave the Prince a written confirmation of their former assertions. The Prince consulted Lord Thurlow on this delicate subject.

1806.

January.—Lord Thurlow recommended Mr. (afterwards Sir Samuel) Romilly, to examine into and give an opinion on the matters in question.

February.—Sir R. Romilly was appointed Solicitor General on the accession of Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville to office.

March.—Sir S. Romilly was directed by the King to confer with Lord Thurlow on the subject of the Princess; which being done, his Lordship advised that the Prince should pursue the investigation, and lay the result before his Majesty. Lord Moira, as coadjutor to the Prince, assisted in endeavouring to ascertain the truth from various witnesses.

(To be continued.)

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

20TH FEBRUARY, 1821.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, N. B.

Imports and Exports between the 5th of January 1819, and 5th Jan. 1820.

IMPORTED. Flour 32,857 bls. Bread 4,208 do. Corn 21,413 bushels, Beef and Pork 5,858 bls. Wine 16,345 gals. Brandy and Gin 31,183 do. Rum 844,996 do. Molasses 549,103 do. Coffee 68,379 lbs. Pimento 93,526 do. Sugar 6,744 cwt. Salt 8,501 tons, Tea 421 chests, Naval Stores 2,807 bls. Pine Boards and Plank 11,974,000 feet, Staves, 3,587,000 no. Shingles 3,746,000 do. Tobacco 976 cwt. Fruit and Seeds 1,812 bls. Rice 119 trs. Coals 3,816 tons: Packages, &c. of British Merchandize including sails, sail cloth, cordage, cotton goods, silks, shoes, linens, woolsens, Ironmongery, Earthenware, &c. &c. 23,354.

EXPORTED. Flour 8,109 bls. Bread 771 do. Naval Stores 1,434 do. Tobacco 171 cwt. Pine Boards and Plank 26,545,000 feet, Oak Rafters, 10,910 no. Handspikes, 15,871 do. Hhd. Shooks, 19,890 do. Shingles, 6,616,000 do. Staves, 5,850,000 do. Lathwood, 6,099 cords. Timber, 247,394 Tons, Masts and Spars, 9,232 no. Dry Fish, 40,073 qnls. Salmon, 362 bbls. Herrings, 11,436 do. Fish Oil, 523 do. Rum, 327,930 gals. Pimento, 92,428 lbs. Salt, 1,781 tons, Sugar, 854 cwt. Coals, 1,159 tons. Gypsum, 99,887 do. Grindstones, 13,878 no. Potatoes, 10,595 bushels. Furs, 12 casks, Molasses, 147,100 gals.

Imports and Exports between the 6th of January 1820, and 5th Jan. 1821.

IMPORTED. Flour, 41,124 barrels, Bread, 1,715 do. Corn, 34,673 bushels, Beef and Pork 3,900 bls. Wine 19,368 gals. Brandy and Gin 27,336 do. Rum 943,260 do. Molasses 289,800 do. Coffee 33,648 lbs. Pimento, 19,482 do. Sugar 11,247 cwt. Salt 6,971 tons, Tea 462 chests, Naval Stores 1,857 bls. Boards and Plank 7,001,000 feet, Staves 5,302,000 no. Shingles 6,184,000 do. Tobacco 1,521 cwt. Fruit and Seeds 1,892 bls. Rice 283 tierces, Coals 4531 tons, Packages &c. of British merchandize, including sail cloth, cordage, cotton, silk and woollen goods, ironmongery, Earthenware, Linens, shoes, &c. 17,302.

EXPORTED. Flour, 12,296 bls. Bread 777 do. Corn 530 bush. Rum 475,887 gals. Molasses 53,970 do. Coffee 3,920 lbs. Pimento 18,606 do. Sugar 1607 cwt. Salt 676 tons, Naval Stores 1205 bls. Boards and Plank 20,970,000 feet, Staves 6,387,000 no. Shingles 11,682,000 do. Tobacco 1,200 cwt. Rice 75 tierces, Coals 1,002 tons, Oars 14,114 no. Handspikes 9,405 do. Hogshead Shooks 12,958 do. Lathwood 5039 cords, Timber 207,899 tons, Masts and Spars 8,001 no. Dry Fish 49,063 qnls. Salmon 372 bls. Herrings 6,243 do. Fish Oil 564 do. Gypsum 30,627 tons. Grindstones 7,053 no. Furs 10 casks, Potatoes 1657 bushels.

London, November 23.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In consequence of the order for a call of the House this day, and of the interest excited by the expected communication from her Majesty, the members began at an early hour to assemble in considerable numbers.

At one o'clock, the whole of her Majesty's Counsel, who were members, except Mr. Brougham, who was detained professionally in the Court of King's Bench, were in their places, besides nearly one hundred other members, chiefly of the Opposition party.

The Speaker, was, however, looked for in vain. [It was understood that Lord Castlereagh had been closetted with him for a considerable part of the forenoon.]

Mr. Denman rose at two o'clock and said,—“Mr. Speaker I hold in my hand a message, which I am commanded by her Majesty the Queen to present to this House. (Loud cries of hear, hear!)”

At this moment (a minute past two o'clock) Mr. Quarme, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, tapped at the door, and immediately entered. This interruption caused great uproar. About fifty members rose in their seats, and the general cry was, “Mr. Denman! Mr. Denman!” “But the noise was so great that draw! withdraw!” but the noise was so great that that gentleman in vain attempted to be heard; and, in the midst of the tumult, Mr. Quarme proceeded thus, although it was impossible for him to be heard by the Chair. “Mr. Speaker, the Lords Commissioners appointed by virtue of his Majesty's commission, command the immediate attendance of this Honourable House in the House of Peers.”

Mr. Tierney rose, and observed, that not one word of what had fallen from the Deputy Usher had been heard; and how, then, did the Speaker know what was the message, or whether he was wanted at all in the other House? (Loud cheering inter-

mingled with cries of “order,” from the Treasury Bench.

The Speaker then rose, the uproar still continuing, and Mr. Bennet exclaimed with a loud voice, “This is a scandal to the country.”

Cries of “Shame! Shame!” were reiterated on all sides, and the utmost indignation was manifested by a number of members, who found her Majesty's message thus treated.

The Speaker instantly quitted the Chair, followed by Lord Castlereagh and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to obey the summons of the Peers.

The utmost confusion prevailed at this moment; and it would be in vain to attempt to describe the tumult which took place in the body of the House, the loudest and the most indignant cries of “Shame!” were reiterated throughout the House; and the Speaker, followed by his Majesty's Ministers and several other members, advanced towards the door, on his way to the Lords, in the midst of the most disconcerting uproar.

Mr. Denman, during this confusion, remained on his legs, holding in his hand her Majesty's message. He was surrounded by the most distinguished members of the Opposition, who, as well as many independent members who generally vote on the other side, seemed utterly astonished at what had occurred.

At five minutes past two o'clock, the Speaker reached the lobby of the House of Peers.

After being absent about ten minutes, the Speaker returned, accompanied by the few members with whom he retired, and, being surrounded by the member's present, he communicated to them that the House had been to the house of Peers, where the Lords Commissioners by virtue of his Majesty's commission, had prorogued parliament to the 23d of January next.

The members then retired.

The following is the message:—

“CAROLINE, R.—The Queen thinks it proper to inform the House of Commons that she has received a communication from the King's Ministers, plainly intimating an intention to prorogue the Parliament immediately, and accompanied by an offer of money for her support, and for providing her with a residence until a new session may be holden. This offer the Queen had no hesitation in refusing. While the late extraordinary proceedings were pending, it might be fit for her to accept the advances made for her temporary accommodation—but she naturally expected that the failure of that unparalleled attempt to degrade the Royal Family, would be immediately followed by submitting some permanent measure to the wisdom of Parliament—and she has felt that she could no longer with propriety receive from the ministers, what she is well assured the liberality of the House of Commons would have granted, as likewise essential to the dignity of the throne, and demanded by the plainest principles of justice. If the Queen is to understand that new proceedings are meditated against her, she throws herself with unabated confidence on the Representatives of the People, fully relying on their justice and wisdom to take effectual steps to protect her from the farther vexation of unnecessary delay, and to provide that those unexampled persecutions may at length be brought to a close.”

Boarding.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, at Mr. DENNISON'S, York Street. Fredericton, 22d Jan. 1821.

WE, the Subscribers, do certify and say, that Mr. JOHN GORDON, from the Bay Chaleur, has invented a SLED, which is now in motion in the N.W. Branch of Miramichi, which makes a saving of one-third part in drawing Timber out of the Woods, any distance over two miles.

OLIVER STRINGER, }
THOMAS GRANT, }
HENRY COPP, }
DONALD STEWART, }
THOMAS SHERERD, }
Miramichi, 12th Feb. 1821.

ALL PERSONS

HAVING any just demands against the estate of ZENOS LINCON, late of this Parish, deceased, are desired to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

WM. WATTS, Adm'r.

SARAH LINCON, Adm'x.

Fredericton, 12th Feb. 1821.

ANY Person having lost a PIG, can have it by proving the property and paying expenses. Apply to Serjt. Major 74th Regiment.

Fredericton, 19th Feb. 1821.

AT a General Session of the Peace holden at the County Court House in Fredericton, in and for the County of York, for the term of January 1821—

ORDERED,—That a Special Session be holden on the first Tuesday in March next; and that all Collectors of Rates be summoned to attend on that day, and render accounts of all monies collected by them, or for which they have precepts to collect—or to stand committed.

Extract from the Minutes,
H. G. CLOPPER,
Dy. Clerk of the Peace.

NOTICE.

DROPT in the SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S Office, a few days since, a PROMISSORY NOTE, of £9.5. The owner may have the same, on applying at the Royal Gazette Office, and paying the expense of advertising.

Fredericton, 29th Jan. 1821.

FOUND,

A NOTE of Hand, drawn by Anthony Warren, in favor of Joseph King, and indorsed to Isaac Fletcher. The owner may have the note, by paying for this advertisement. Fredericton, 12th February 1821.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of John Hayward, Jun. late of Lincoln, deceased, are requested to render their accounts, within three months from the date hereof; and all those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment to

W. WILMOT, } Ex'rs.
WM. DOW, }

Fredericton, 6th February, 1821.

TO BE LET,

And possession given immediately, PART of a Dwelling-House, in Regent-Street, belonging to the Subscriber, and recently occupied by Mrs. Prescott: It is well calculated for a Public House, and is Licensed until June next. In the rear there is a good Stable, and an excellent well of water.

JOSEPH STEVENS.

Fredericton, 9th Jan. 1821.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable building Lot between the Subscriber's House and that of Mr. PETER ANDERSON—measuring 33 feet front, with an extensive rear.

If the above is not sold previous to Wednesday the 2d day of May next, it will then be sold at Public Auction—payments made easy. For further particulars, enquire of the Subscriber.

GEO. MINCHIN.

Fredericton, 23d Jan. 1821.

Just Published,

And for Sale at this Office,
Price 8d.

THE first Annual Report of the Bible Association of Fredericton, containing the Rules and Proceedings during the past year, and an interesting account of the operations of the principal Bible Societies throughout the World, together with a list of the Subscribers to the Association.

Fredericton, 29th Jan. 1821.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of ALEXANDER FIDLER, late of Miramichi, Shoemaker, deceased, are requested to render their accounts duly attested, within six months from this date, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make payment to ROBERT DICKY, } Admin-
GEORGE FOWLIE, } istrators.
Miramichi, 11th Oct. 1820.

NOTICE.

JOHN RISTEEN, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has opened his Shop, in Camperdown-Alley, (opposite the Market-House) where he intends carrying on the WHEEL-WRIGHT BUSINESS, in all its Branches, viz.—Waggons, Carts, Ploughs, Gigs, Sleighs, and all kinds of Wood for the use of Agriculture: where they may have them made in the best manner, and on the shortest notice;—and he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the public favour.

Fredericton, 21st Dec. 1820.