

is a yellowish powder, similar to gum arabic, dissolves in the mouth, and communicates to water the consistence and taste of potatoe that has been cooked. *It has been called the *poor man's soup*. Gruel and rich porridge may be made with it. The indispensable necessity of partly cooking the Potatoe in order to preserve their nutritious quality, has produced in Germany many useful researches: and among others, an instrument has been invented for washing them after they are cooked. It is a cylindrical tube made of tin, which is pierced with small holes like a skimmer; by this the Potatoes, boiled, and dried in a Stove, produce a kind of Vermicelli. Another method is, to take them in a sound state, neither boiled nor bruised, and to rasp or grate them. When dried or sifted, and the juice of fibrous matter separated, they will keep like starch for ages. These rasped potatoes put into a linen bag, and well pressed, then divided into small cakes, become friable and proper to be used in Soups, &c.

*Sir John Sinclair, who recommends a similar process for preserving Potatoes, advises that, previous to cooking, the potatoes, which should be perfectly ripe, be thoroughly washed and the skin scraped off; pairing is improper, the Baronet observes, as some of the most valuable parts of the potatoe are near the skin. For the operation of washing he further says—"On a great scale, barrels should be used with two bottoms, about five inches apart, the upper one to keep up the Potatoes, but full of holes, so that the water impregnated with the dark coloured matter, may pass through them, and thence through a hole at the lower bottom, kept plugged, until the discoloured water remains to be distinguished; while clear fresh water is poured in at the top, until by repeated washings, the noxious matter is got rid of. When the water runs out at the bottom as clear as when put in at the top, the potatoes are sufficiently purified for preservation in the shape of meal."

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, SEPTEMBER 16, 1828.
ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK, JED. SLASON, ESQ.

SAVINGS BANK.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.
HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.
MARK NEEHAM, ESQ.

By His Excellency Major General Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, Baronet, Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.
HOWARD DOUGLAS.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Tuesday the sixteenth day of this instant September: I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the third Tuesday in December next ensuing.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and in the ninth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.
WM. F. ODELL.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Lady Douglas, and Family, arrived here on Saturday evening last, in the Steam Boat St. George.

His Excellency left Town again on Sunday, accompanied by J. Maclauchlan, Esq., Supervisor of the Great Road leading to Canada, for the purpose, we understand, of inspecting the same, His Excellency not having before visited that part of the Province.

The sitting of the Court of QUARTER SESSIONS and of COMMON PLEAS, commenced here on Tuesday last:—The Sheriff's Calender appeared to be unusually large, comprising no fewer than thirteen cases, principally larcenies; the trial of the greater part of which will have to stand over until the next Court of Oyer and Terminer, in consequence of their being of such a nature as to preclude the possibility of the Grand Jury's being able to find Bills for *petit larceny*.—*Courier*, Sept. 6.

Irish Emigrants from South America.—The large number of passengers which have been brought here from Rio de Janeiro, by the brig Highlander, and the peculiar circumstances under which they have arrived, have occasioned no small degree of alarm on account of the expense which will be immediately incurred, either to the Parish or the county, for the maintenance of a great part of them. The number of men on board is 171, of women 31, and of children 14:—a vast proportion of whom are pau-

pers. It will be recollected by our readers, that accounts appeared in the English papers, about twelve months ago, stating that a Colonel COTERRILL in the pay of, and employed by, the Brazilian Government, had induced about 2000 persons to leave Ireland, by offering them free passages to South America, and promising them lands or locations on their arrival there.

The poor seduced people, on their landing, found, that instead of sitting down quietly as Farmers, the Government intended to make soldiers of them.—This proposal, however, they peremptorily refused to comply with; and the Brazilian Authorities in consequence, by way of intimidating them, put every tenth man into Gaol.—After having suffered privations and abuses of almost every description, short of assassination, they applied either to the British Consul, or British Ambassador at the Court, (we are not sure which,) who insisted on their being sent home again, or conveyed to some British Colony at the expense of the Brazilian Government. Six vessels were, in consequence, chartered, five of which had left Rio de Janeiro for Ireland with about 1,500 on board, previous to the date of the Highlander's leaving.—*lb.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.—A Coronor's Inquest was held at Annapolis, N. S. on the 28th ult. before Peter Bonnett, Esq. on view of the body of John Kiers, late Quarter-Master of the 60th Regiment. Verdict—came to his death by hanging himself in a fit of temporary derangement.—*lb.*

On Monday last, was held the Semi-Annual Examination of the PUBLIC GRAMMER SCHOOL, the result of which was highly satisfactory to the Members of the Board of Directors present. The proficiency and improvement which the Scholars had made since the previous examination, were particularly exemplified in their correct mode of parsing, and the readiness and propriety with which they applied the various Rules of Lilly's Grammar. The Board were also highly pleased with the orderly conduct maintained in the School during the Examination. Great credit is due to the Preceptor for his exertions in bringing the school to this degree of perfection.—*Observer*, Sept. 2.

We have been enabled in our columns of to-day, to present our readers with the Manifesto of the Porte.—It is in our opinion a well written document, and breathes throughout a spirit of moderation, and a wish to bring the present barbarous and sanguinary warfare to a speedy end, by every liberal concession, consistent with his dignity, the welfare of his Government, and the happiness and security of his people. While it complains of the faith of Treaties having been violated by Russia, in her relations with Turkey, and the injury thereby sustained by the latter, it does not in our opinion, by any intemperate language, provoke or shew the least desire or inclination to continue the present bloody struggle, but in as far as he may be compelled to it by any inroad into, or occupation of, any of the acknowledged territories of his empire, by a hostile or foreign power. The policy of England in respect to this war, must soon be developed, and it is no less anxiously looked for, than it is certain. The Duke of Wellington has declared that her object is to preserve peace, not to destroy Turkey, and that the Emperor of Russia has expressed himself in terms of a similar nature.—*City Gazette*, Sept. 10.

We are truly sorry to say, that the state of the Timber Market, at home, is still very dull; and as long as this continues, our prospects in this quarter must wear a gloomy aspect.—*lb.*

GENERAL INSPECTION.—The General Inspection of the First Battalion of the Charlotte County Militia, took place on Saturday last; Lt. Col. Love, Inspecting Field Officer. His Excellency Sir Howard Douglas was pleased to review this Division of the Battalion, and examine the state of the arms & accoutrements, and signified his intention to distribute a portion of those lately arrived at St. John, to the Artillery and Rifle Companies here, as a mark of his approbation. His Excellency expressed himself highly pleased with the willingness exhibited by the men to perform the various Military movements, and with the orderly appearance of the whole Battalion. Lieutenant Col. Love re-echoed His Excellency's sentiments. The proceedings of a Court Martial held at St. John, in reference to Major Scott, and Capt. Burns, were read at the head

of the Battalion, agreeably to a Militia General Order to that effect.—*St. Andrews Herald*, Sept. 8.

The recent debate in the House of Commons on the vote of 30,000l. for the fortifications in Canada, was one of very considerable interest, as it went to show the temper of the House with regard to the North American Colonies, as well the determination which the government have formed to retain those Colonies at all hazards. We have given Mr. Huskisson's remarks, as they exhibit a full expose of the policy of the Cabinet in relation to this subject. Mr. Peel, Sir George Murray, the new Colonial Minister, Sir H. Hardinge, and others, spoke equally strong as to the value of, and the necessity, in a national point of view, of preserving this portion of the empire unimpaired. The miserable doctrine, so frequently of late advanced by drivelling politicians and crazy political economists, that England should sell or give away those important possessions, has now, we hope, received its *quietus*, since it is evident that the settled purpose of the Government is to hold them at any rate. Such then being the object of the Government, the wisdom of erecting suitable defences is obvious, and it is, as Mr. Huskisson observes, a matter of economy to place the country in a proper state of defence, as a complete state of preparation offers fewer inducements to foreign attack, and if attacked requires less expense to defend it. It is proper to say, however, that we do not think, that the reference made to the supposed ambition of the United States, meant any thing more than a natural jealousy which one country might always fairly entertain of a powerful neighbour—it meant, as we conceive, a proper and necessary degree of precaution, not suspicion and distrust.

England is bound by every principle of honour and good faith to protect and cherish her distant possessions; indeed the more distant and unprotected, the more is she bound to extend her fostering hand to them. This is the sentiment of the King, his Government, and the whole people. The people of Canada, we know, will not suppose that, because Mr. Hume, Mr. Baring, and a few others in the British Parliament speak and vote against the grants for the colonies, they speak the voice of the British public. Some of those persons vote against these grants from parsimonious motives alone—some from the principle of sheer opposition,—and some, it would seem, from no motive at all. The Canadians, however, whatever differences they may have with the local authorities, must be satisfied with the kind and fostering care of the mother country. They enjoy a greater degree of personal liberty—and feel the pressure of their government less—and pay a smaller quantity of taxes, than any people on the face of the earth. Why then should they wish for a change?

Mr. Huskisson observed, it had been well said during the present discussion, that if the Canadas were suitably fortified, there would be but little danger of attack from the United States. This truth derived abundant illustrations from the events of 1812. It was therefore he felt that no measures could be wiser than those which had for their object to strengthen the means of defence now possessed in that colony. The expenses of such a contest were enormous, and the most enlarged economy would consist in averting an occurrence of that nature, by the establishment of such forts as would render aggression hopeless. The transport of troops to Upper Canada was in many cases carried on at an expense of one thousand pounds a day. Surely no undertaking of the nature now proposed could be considered too costly, if its effect was to save the necessity of such a ruinous expenditure as he had then alluded to. It was impossible that we could, without loss of honour, abandon the defence of a loyal people, and deny them that protection to which their allegiance entitled them; and yet, if we proposed to resist the aggressions of the United States, we should, if destitute of fortifications, incur tenfold expenses. He agreed with the Honourable Member for Callington, that possibly, some hundred years hence, the connexion subsisting between this country and the Canadas might cease; but the question was, not whether some day or other they might be in a condition to assert their independence, but that England should now give up an immense territory to aggrandize the republic of the United States. When the Committee took into account the vast advantages resulting from the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the general commercial strength and maritime power which the possessions of the Canadas, would confer upon the United States, they must see that the loss of the Canadas in circumstances like the present, would at no distant period lead to the loss of the West Indies. If it could be proved, as it had been asserted, that the loss of that Colony would positively occur at the end of fifty years, he should nevertheless consider the £2,000,000 which were estimated, as money well applied, considering the value and objects of its application. If those provinces are to be independent, let that great consumption be effected in the manner which it ought, and not suddenly, violently, and disgracefully. When the Canadas have wealth and population to set up for them-