

It is with the highest satisfaction we observe under the Halifax head of the 27th ult. the safe arrival; at that place, of his Royal Highness Prince EDWARD, fourth son of our august Sovereign, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and of the most illustrious Order of St. Patrick, Major General of his Majesty's forces, &c. &c. &c. and we are happy in communicating to the public, the signal success of his Majesty's arms in the capture of all the French Islands and settlements in the West Indies, in which his Royal Highness bore a gallant and distinguished part.

The following concise account of the operations of his Majesty's forces, in the conquest and reduction of the French territories in that quarter, is given in the same paper, and we have great pleasure in this opportunity of laying it before our readers, as it throws a brilliant lustre on the zeal and activity so conspicuously displayed by his Royal Highness:

His Royal Highness set out from Quebec Jan. 22, 1794, when the ground was covered with snow to the depth of five feet, and arrived at Boston on the 6th of February—the distance about 600 miles, three fourths of which is an uncultivated wilderness.

The Commodore on the Halifax station, happening at this time to be out on a cruize, the Prince was disappointed of a frigate; but being determined to join the army in the West Indies before their intended service commenced, his Royal Highness embarked at Boston, February 19th, on board the Roebuck Packet, carrying only six guns; running the greatest hazard of being taken by the French cruizers; of which there were then several on the American coast. He was chased and fired at by a vessel, unknown; but had the good fortune to arrive safe at Martinique on the 3d of March.

Immediately on his arrival before Martinique, the Prince was invested with the command of above a third part of the British army, together with a thousand seamen, encamped at La Coste. In 3 days after his arrival, the first batteries were opened against Fort Bourbon; and during the siege, which lasted 14 days, his Royal Highness contributed greatly towards the surrender of the place, by being constantly present, and giving orders for the construction of eight batteries immediately under his own command.

After the surrender of Martinique, his Royal Highness embarked on Board the Quebec frigate, with the command of the brigade of grenadiers and some seamen, for the purpose of reducing the island of Saint Lucia; which, through the most spirited and vigorous exertions, was effected by the troops under his command, together with the brigade of light infantry and seamen, commanded by Major General Dundas, who was a junior officer to the Prince. His Royal Highness returned with the troops to Martinique to get a few days of rest; after which he again embarked on board the Ve-

teran, of 64 guns; and with the same troops, strengthened by the 39th regiment, for the reduction of Guadaloupe—this was effected by rapid movements, and the use of the bayonet, in about 12 days; no cannon being employed, except by the enemy.

The reduction of the above islands, was, by the Commander in Chief's orders, the finishing of the campaign; his Royal Highness, agreeably to those orders, which he had received from Lord Amherst, embarked on board the Blanche frigate, April 30th, for the purpose of returning to America, and arrived at Halifax, May 10th.

On this brief detail, which must afford pleasure to every generous mind, it may not be improper to observe—that there are few instances, if any, on record, of such rapid movements as those of this gallant young Prince; and those diversified by so many risks, and attended with such brilliant success.

We have the pleasure to acquaint the public, that our Royal Sovereign, ever attentive to the protection and happiness of all his subjects, how remotely soever situated, has been graciously pleased to order, that a CORPS should be raised from among the inhabitants of this island, and that the same should be for the service thereof, to be under the command of his Excellency Lieutenant Governor FANNING, or the Lieutenant Governor for the time being.

The many and superior advantages resulting to the people of this island, from the forming this corps, and having it stationed and subsisted here, are too strikingly obvious and apparent to require any observations on the public utility of this singular instance of his Majesty's Royal Benevolence and Indulgence to our island.

Nor need we attempt to explain or enforce the reasons why it so much becomes the duty of every individual of this island, to use their utmost influence and endeavours towards completing this Corps to its full establishment and compliment of men.

The rapidity with which the Volunteers have already entered into this Corps, is at once a happy presage of its future success in recruiting, as well as the best encomium on the loyalty and dutiful attachment of the inhabitants to his Majesty's sacred person and government.

It must be very satisfactory to the people of this Island to know, that the WHEAT exported from hence to Halifax, and manufactured there, has produced as good FLOUR as any ever imported from the American States—and that the demand for the grain of this Island is so great, that one hundred thousand bushels could be immediately disposed of at a good price.

We hope this piece of agreeable intelligence will be a means of turning the attention of the farmers of this Country more to the culture of so valuable a commodity, which doubtless will, in a little time, if attended to, become as certain and sure an article of exportation as the fish of this Island.

It is well known that the wheat from St. Peters, Cove-head, Vernon River, Tryon River, Bedeque, and other Settlements in this Island, is inferior to none raised in any part of America—nothing is wanting to make this an invaluable branch of our Commerce, but to raise it in quantity, which may be done as easily and certainly here as in any part of his Majesty's dominions, and this Island will then become what it has formerly been stiled—the granary of the northern part of America!

Notwithstanding the Resolutions of the Congress of the United States of America carry in them the appearance of preparation for war, and indicate a hostile disposition on their part; yet it seems to be the general opinion here, that a war will not take place.

A paragraph under the Boston head, of the 9th of April, says, Captain Smith arrived on Sunday from Norfolk (Virginia). He informs that the French ships there were looted, and had fallen down to Hampton Road. The French ships of war consisted of several ships of the line and frigates. The Dædalus British frigate remained there, and the Ambuscade French frigate, of equal force, was to be left to take care of her. A number of British merchantmen of value, were also there, and when Captain Smith came away, he met 16 sail of French ships going in; so that the whole fleet would consist of 150 to 180 sail.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency

EDMUND FANNING, LL. D.

Lt. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island of Saint John, and the Territories thereto adjacent, Chancellor of Justice, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island, stands prorogued to Tuesday the seventeenth Day of June, Instant,

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of his Majesty's Council, further to prorogue the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY, and the same is hereby prorogued to Monday the tenth Day of November next, then to meet at Charlotte Town for the Dispatch of Public Business; of which all Persons concerned are required to take Notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Council Chamber, in Charlotte Town, in the Island aforesaid, this eleventh Day of June, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the thirty fourth Year of his Majesty's Reign.

EDMUND FANNING

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DESBRISAY, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.