

South Lancashire—Wood. Lord Molyneux. n

South Durham—Joseph Pease Jun. n (A Quaker). W. Bowes. n

Stirling Burghs—Lord Dalmeny. n

Dumfriess Burghs—General Sharpe. n

Dublin County—Fitzsimon—n Repealer—Evans. (Whig.)

Forfar County—D. G. Haliburton. n

Caithness County—G. Sinclair.

Kilmarnock Burghs—Captain Dunlop. n

Edinburghshire—Sir J. Dalrymple.

Argyleshire—J. H. Callender. n

Fife County—Jas. Wemyss.

Banffshire—G. Ferguson. n

Forfar—Ross.

Fife Burghs—A. Johnston.

Carlou County—W. Blakeney. T. Wallace. n

Wexford County—R. Carew. n H. Lambert.

Longford County—L. White. n Repealer J. Forke. n Repealer.

Limerick City—W. Roche, n D. Roche. n

West Cumberland—Lord Lovther. Double return. —Stanley.

Linlithgow Burghs—C. A. Murray. n

Montrose Burghs—Ross.

Clackmannan and Kinross—Admiral Adam. n

Newry Borough—Lord M. Hill.

Leitrim County S. White.—Clements.

Monaghan County—Sergeant Perrin. C. D. Blaney.

Mayo County—J. Browne. D. Browne.

Limerick County—R. H. Fitzgibbon. S. O'Grady.

Sligo Borough—J. Martin.

Nairn Burghs—Colonel Bailey. n

Elgin and Nairn Counties—F. W. Grant

Falkirk—W. D. Gillon.

Bute County—Charles Stuart.

Perth City—L. Oliphant. n

Aberdeen County—Captain Gordon.

Bute County—Lord Steuart de Rothsay.

Waterford County—Sir R. Keane. n J. M. Galway. n

Warwickshire—Sir E. Wilmot. n D. S. Dugdale.

Roxburgh County—Captain Elliot. n

Stirling County—Admiral Fleming. n

Dumbaron County—J. C. Colquhoun. n

Ayr County A. Oswald. n

Renfrew County—Sir M. S. Stewart.

Kerry County—F. W. Mullens. Repealer.

Charles O'Connell, n Repealer.

Donegal County—Sir E. J. Hayes. Colonel Conolly.

Perthshire—Earl of Ormelie. n

(short-handed as we are) to issue the whole sheet as usual.

Report says that our friend the "King's Printer" has used his kind offices in this affair: it may be so, can't say positively that it is the case, therefore, until satisfied on that head shall reserve further observation; this much we say: if by foregoing to correct, it would not be the first time we had in a similar way experienced that gentlemen's civility.

The Mail carriers arrived here on Thursday last, after experiencing great hardship from the severity of the prevailing weather, bringing the English January Mail, and London dates down to the 6th of that month: We refer our readers to the 2nd and 3d pages for the latest European intelligence.

For the British American.

To the Electors of P. E. Island, No. 2.

Brother Electors,

In my first I endeavoured to destroy the grasp of the iron handed proprietors, by calling your attention to the subject of a tax upon land for the payment of the Civil List, and I flatter myself I have pointed out to your satisfaction the benefits to be derived from such an equitable mode of raising a revenue, in preference to a tax on the necessities of life. My present object is to shew you the further effects which the payment of the Civil List is likely to have on this Colony. I know it will be urged by the Proprietors and their Lackey Boys that the withdrawal of three thousand pounds per Annum of British capital from the Island, will and must be a serious inconvenience and loss to the country; and that the want of the Bills of Exchange which were annually drawn for to that amount, shall cause a scarcity of Bills in the market, and consequently a higher premium on such will be the consequence, which will thereby embarrass the merchants in their remittances &c. &c. That the payment of the Civil List cannot be attended with any such direful consequences is what I contend.

In the first place (as stated in my first communication) if the Civil List amounts to 4000 per annum, and that the amount thereof is to be raised by an equitable land tax; as there is not more than one fourth part of the Island settled, of course only 1000 shall be paid by the occupants of lands therein, while the remaining 3000 must be paid by the absent proprietors. Here then is three thousand pounds to be brought annually in the Island, in either specie or Bills of Exchange and paid into the Treasury by the proprietors, which is certainly more than has been ever drawn for in any one year and expended in the Island, out of the Civil List. Or if the amount of the before mentioned three thousand pounds be paid into the Treasury out of the rents accruing to the proprietors from lands already settled here it will still have

the same effect, as it will prevent that amount from leaving the country, which would otherwise have been sent off in Bills of Exchange or in specie. Thus you see my brethren, that the payment of the Civil List by this country cannot affect in the slightest degree, either the premium on Bills, or the expenditure or circulating currency of the Colony. And I may further add, that the Agents of absent proprietors of land in this country always raised the premium on Bills of Exchange, in making remittances of Rents, because, as it was no loss to the Agents, they did not care so much as the industrious Merchants or Traders, who should make out a livelihood by the difference of what they received and paid. And it is a fact but too well known, that the greater part of what Government Bills have been drawn here for several years past, have been sent to the absent landed Proprietors, by their Agents.

Now my friends, let us consider what effect a Tax of say, SIX SHILLINGS for every one hundred acres of land, will have on the proprietors? It will compel them to pay SIXTY POUNDS per Annum for every Township. Where then is the man who will hoard up his lands, to get a high price or rent for them on a 20 or 40 year's lease? Will he not winch under the smart of paying 60 per Annum for every Township which he may possess? Yes my friends, he will be glad to let his lands or sell them on just and equitable terms. And what will the consequence be? A tide of Emigration will set in on this country, as soon as lands are to be had on reasonable terms, men of capital will settle amongst us—a better system of farming will succeed the present—an additional export of Agricultural produce will enable us to pay for our imports, thereby placing us in independent circumstances and establishing a circulating Metallic Currency amongst us!

These my brethren are the happy results which I anticipate from the payment of the "Civil List" by an equitable land tax. And if all, or the majority of you can see it in the same light, I shall be most happy if any humble efforts of mine have been the cause of your arriving at this conclusion, and shall fully join with you in raising my voice to our representatives to tax the lands in order to pay the Civil List, and give us cheap Tea, Tobacco, &c. &c. Our Representatives will know that the Quadrennial Bill has passed, and that should our complaints be not attended to, the day of retribution is not far distant. Let us therefore only speak the word and it shall be done.

I remain Gentlemen,  
Your most obedient humble servant,  
AN ELECTOR, OF KING'S COUNTY.

Potatoe Cape, Feb. 28, 1833.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN.

MARCH 2, 1833.

We have to apologise for our patrons for the deficiency in this impression of four pages, occasioned by the absence of a Journeyman Printer, who had promised his services to us till June next. The difficulty of filling up this unexpected vacancy particularly at this season of the year must be obvious. We shall, however, use our utmost endeavour in future