

tion.—He lamented the present difference with his honourable Friend the more deeply, because to him he owed the most of what he knew; from him he learned the principles of a free government; from him he learnt that the principles of every government were founded on the rights of men, which could never be shaken; on which basis the British constitution rested. He was astonished at the present conduct of his Rt. Hon. Friend, when he recollected the length of time in which they had acted together on the same principles; he recollected when they both rejoiced in every victory of a Washington, and when they wept at the defeat of a Montgomery—he remembered that his Rt. Hon. Friend had said, that a general revolt could not be countenanced, nor happen unless provoked. After a few more observations on the conduct of Mr. Burke, he concluded for the motion.

Mr. BURKE contended that he had neither spoken nor written without sufficient information, and considered the charge neither decent nor just. He was ready to meet the Right Hon. Gentleman hand and foot, to prove what he had asserted was true; he had his information from the best authorities; but to name them in the present time, would hazard them to murder. The Right Hon. Gentleman knew that there were persons attempting to persuade the country to prefer the French to the British constitution; he objected to the Rt. Hon. Gentleman's assertions in that house, as tending to promote the evil consequences of the doctrines now propagating. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman's conduct had extinguished all the friendship that formerly subsisted between them. He was so enamoured with the French revolution, that at every touch he took fire, for what reasons, he (Mr. Burke) knew not.—The present day, he said, he should long remember, and should consider it as a day in which he had arduously struggled for the constitution of his country; it was to him a melancholy, though not to him a dishonourable day, for he had, by performing his duty, made his former friends not only his enemies, but his malignant enemies.—He was satisfied in the discharge of his duty to his country, and in his having supported its constitution, and warned the people against the example of France, which was destructive of liberty, subversive of property, and ruinous to that and other countries. He again asserted the constitution to be in danger, and called for timely checks. When clubs of men, said Mr. Burke, are suffered to meet and correspond with the National Assembly; when regular anniversaries are permitted to commemorate such events as have happened in France, then the country is in danger; when such plots and conspiracies are going on, when seditious and religious sermons are delivered from pulpits, when the King's right to the throne is openly disputed, and when a bank of sedition is established in the heart of the country, the House ought to take fire and destroy them. Urging this point at some length, he again

noticed the French constitution; which he said was the worst that could have been formed by the united folly and wickedness of man; it was a constitution supported by the worst and most dreadful tyranny; every step taken by them to liberty, sacrificed liberty and property. He concluded by moving an amendment to the motion, to omit the words after *dissertation*, for the purpose of inserting “tendency to show that examples from the said constitution of France, to prove it insufficient for every good purpose, and tending to anarchy, confusion, and the destruction of liberty and property, is applicable to the question before the committee.”

In the course of his speech, he accused Mr. Fox of having, for these last five years, omitted to give him so much of his company and conversation as he used formerly to enjoy—an enjoyment, however, which he now seemed by no means unwilling to forego.—He also observed, that, in carrying on this attack against him, the Hon. Gentleman had been supported by a corps of well disciplined troops, expert in their manoeuvres, and obedient to the word of their commander.

The Remainder of this interesting Debate will be laid before the Public as soon as obtained.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, AUGUST 26.

We have the pleasure to inform the Public, that Captain JOHN MACDONALD, a gentleman who has rendered very essential and important services to this Island, is now on his way hither from England. His arrival will give pleasure to the Public in general—and particularly to his Friends—than whom, no man has more.

A letter from a gentleman in Poictou, (Nova Scotia,) confirms the intelligence announced to the Public in our Paper of the 29th July, concerning the emigration of 400 of the Sons and daughters of Caledonia for this Island; and informs, that two ships, with emigrants, one bound for Poictou, the other for Canada, were to have sailed in company with the ship who had on board those bound for this place. This letter further mentions, that two more vessels were chartered for purposes of the above nature; but their destination was not known. The gentleman, who writes this letter, adds, that if Provisions CAN be procured upon this Island, he could recommend a considerable number of others to it.

This intelligence must, no doubt, be gratifying to every well-wisher of the Island, particularly the farmers, who have cattle and large quantities of grain to dispose of—and is a convincing proof of the estimation this Island is held in, and the preference given to it of all his Majesty's North American Colonies.

We can assert, and assert without exaggeration, that there is not a more fertile spot than this Island on the whole continent of America. In point of proof we can not only apply to the assertions of ALL the farmers in the country, but to the most incontestible evidence that can be adduced on any occasion,—fields of the finest grain that ever blest the industry of man.

On Tuesday morning last arrived here in a shallop from Nova Scotia, several gentlemen, who, we are informed, intend to become settlers in this Island in a short time.

The above gentlemen mention, that a report was in current circulation, when they left Nova Scotia, that the example of revolt, exhibited in France, had spread like a contagion into the dominions of his Most Catholic Majesty; and

that the RAGE for DECAPITATION, at present, prevails in that country, the peasants lopping off the heads of the Nobles, and the Nobles the peasants, as Mr. Burke says.

A correspondent inserts the following for the information and benefit of the public:

Twenty eight cubical inches and 7 8ths is a pint; two pints is one quart; four quarts, a gallon; forty two gallons, a tierce; sixty three gallons, a hogshead; eighty four gallons, a puncheon; one hundred and twenty six gallons, a pipe or butt; and two hundred and fifty two gallons, a tun. By this measure all Wines, Brandies, Spirits, Cyder, Perry, Mead, and Oil, are measured—as also Milk, not by law, but custom only.

Thirty three cubical inches and 3 5ths, is a pint—eight pints, is one gallon—two gallons, a peck—four pecks, a bushel—and eight bushels, a quarter. By this Measure, Corn, Salt, Lead Ore, Oysters, Muscles, and all dry goods, are sold.—N. B. The STANDARD BUSHEL is eighteen inches and a half wide, and eight inches deep.

Excellent Port and Sherry Wines,

In large or small Quantities,
To be had at Mr. Macfee's, in Charlotte Town
On the most reasonable terms.

August 23, 1791.

WHEREAS an Execution hath been duly extended by me on the following FARMS or TRACTS of LAND, belonging to the Hon. Thomas Desbrisay, to satisfy a Judgment lately recovered against him at the suit of William Rogers, in his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, namely.

A certain Farm or Tract of Land, situate at a place called Fullerton's Marsh, being part of the Lot or Township, No. 48, and containing about twelve hundred Acres.

One other Farm or Tract of Land, lying in the neighbourhood of Charlotte Town, called Ellen's Grove, whereon the said Thomas Desbrisay now dwells, and containing about two hundred Acres.

One other Farm or Tract of Land, situate on the North River, containing about two hundred and sixteen Acres.

One other Farm or Tract of Land, situate in Princes County, being Lot or Township, No. 14, and containing Twenty thousand Acres.

PUBLIC NOTICE is therefore hereby given, That the above mentioned several Farms or Tracts of Land will be sold by me, at Public Auction, in Charlotte-Town, to the highest bidder, (and who shall be thereupon declared to be the purchaser thereof) on Tuesday the 27th day of September next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, to satisfy the aforesaid Judgment, and that immediately after such sale, I will be ready as Sheriff of this Island, to execute to such Purchaser an absolute Deed of Sale, in fee simple, of the said Premises, without any clause of redemption therein contained, according to the Act of the General Assembly of this Island in such case lately made and provided. J. DOUGLAS, Sheriff.

Charlotte Town, 26 March, 1791.