

of whom have been reduced to one meal a day for a considerable time. On the church door of the parish the following notice was found the Sunday previous to Easter; we give it verbatim and without any alteration in orthography, as we consider it from its simplicity a most powerful and pathetic appeal to humanity:—

“ Good charitable Quality ;”

“ The poor inhabitants of Clare is acily starving living on one meal in the day and that same a bad meal, we are in hopes ye will doe something for us out of hand, we will acily die with hunger. If ye dont luck to us out of hand as them that has a little family must Rob before The die with hungar before their Face, As the are half Dead before.”

In addition to the extracts above given, we have heard several instances of wretched families driven to the necessity of killing their only cow for food, from the cries of their starving children, and having no other means of appeasing their hunger. The typhus fever, which is generally the companion of famine, has made its appearance in several parts of the country.

From the Philadelphia Aurora.

The following letter from Dr. F. Litchfield to a friend in Philadelphia, was received yesterday:

“ CARACAS, May 17.

“ I have only time to enclose you this important intelligence.

Latest intelligence of the War.—Despatches were received yesterday, the 14th inst. from Gen. Soublotte, in Barquismeto, with the important intelligence, that on the 24th April, two divisions of Morales's army passed over the lake of Maracaybo, from the Puertos, in boats obtained from the Indians, and marched on for the city of Maracaybo. One of these divisions, commanded by Col. Ballesteros, amounting to upwards of 300 men, was completely annihilated, not a single man escaping. This victory, however, was gained with the lamented loss of the brave and distinguished Heras. Ballesteros also was killed. The other divisions had been summoned to surrender; all the boats in which they passed have been destroyed, and they cannot now escape.

Morales, on learning the fate of this action, commenced his retreat from La Puertos on the 28th April, and reached on the 2d a place about 10 leagues from Pedregal who, ere this, must be completely defeated, and taken prisoner by the very respectable divisions of Colonels Penango, Reyes, Vargas and Torres, who had marched to attack him.

NEW-YORK.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—There is not a remote expectation that bills of exchange can be much higher than they are at present, for it is very evident that this excess of importation, by which a heavy debt has been incurred, must ere long have a fatal termination in the prospect of the importer. We should not conceal the fact, that the real demand for British manufactures has been annually decreasing, and the annual increase of American manufactures, with their encouragement, may have lead to this hectic exertion to check their sale by heavy importations, and by efforts to show the difficulty of competition.

Payment must be made, and how is this to be done? Silver and gold are no longer to be found in our market; while they could be purchased at a less premium than bills, our vaults and iron chests were emptied. This resource fails. Cotton decreases in price, and sales are not prompt in England, and as a remittance, it is several per cent. dearer than bills. Here again we fail. The English government will receive little or nothing from the fruit of our soil and labour, and they have but a small sum to invest in our stocks. How are we then to pay for the goods imported? We have neither silver, gold, stocks, or produce, that we can offer, and will be accepted. It follows, then, that importers must be heavy losers, and importations promptly checked; for, while banks stop discounting, while facilities and credit are withheld, merchants cannot fulfil their contracts. However difficult it may appear to some to regulate our imports by our exports, and buy nothing without payment is made by our own commodities, acquired in exchange by us, the time will arrive when something like that system will prevail, when we will be compelled to cherish

and improve our own resources, curtail our expenditures, improve our finances, decrease our public debt, and let very little silver and gold escape from the country.

THE DUEL.

Courier Office, Charleston, June 11.

A proof slip from the office of the Savannah Georgian, dated at 7 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, states that the long expected duel between Colonel Cumming, and Mr. M'Duffie, took place on Saturday last at Tuck a see king, on the Carolina shore. Mr. M'Duffie, received his antagonist's fall in the side, which lodged near the Jack bone, and when the intelligence came away, he was in a delirious state. Col. Cumming has escaped uninjured. Thus has terminated an affair which has for months past occupied a considerable portion of the public attention throughout the Union, and which from the high standing of the individuals, has excited intense interest. All, we believe, have felt, that which ever might escape from the contest, the public, in the deprivation of the talents, of either, would be a serious loser.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 17.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PEERS' BILL.

Mr. Canning moved the Order of the Day for the third reading of the Roman Catholic Peers' Bill.

The Bill was then read a third time, and the question for its passing carried in the affirmative.

On the motion of Mr. Canning, the following clause was added, as a rider, to the Bill, “ That Roman Catholic Peers be admitted to sit and vote in the House of Lords, without the Oath and declaration therein recited.”

Mr. Secretary Peel said he considered it unnecessary to take the sense of the House on the Third Reading, when it had been so fully taken, and the question so fully discussed on two former occasions, in very full Houses. Though he declined opposition now, yet it should not be inferred, that he felt less strongly on the subject than before.

Mr. Canning expressed his approbation of the gentlemanly conduct of his Right Honorable Friend, throughout his opposition.

Sir T. Lethbridge spoke from under the gallery; and thanked God that there were Three Estates—King, Lords, and Commons.

From a London Paper.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

Abstract of the bill now in progress to regulate the trade between our possessions in America and the West Indies, and other places in America and the West Indies.

By the first clause, all former acts regulating the importation and exportation of certain articles into and from certain Colonies in America and the West Indies, are repealed.

From and after the it shall be lawful to import into any of the ports enumerated in the Schedule, annexed to the act marked (A) (Schedule not yet annexed to the printed copy of the Bill,) from any Foreign country on the Continent of North or South America, or from any Foreign Island in the West Indies, whether such country or island as aforesaid shall be under the dominion of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, or otherwise, the articles enumerated in Schedule or Table annexed to this act marked (B) either in British built ships or vessels, owned and navigated according to law, or any ship or vessel bona fide the built of any country or place belonging to, or under the dominion of, the Sovereign or State of which the said articles are the growth, produce, or manufacture, such ships or vessels being navigated with a master and three-fourths of the mariners at least belonging to such country or place—or in any British built ship or vessel which has been sold to, and become the property of the subjects of any such Sovereign or State, such ship or vessel last mentioned, being also navigated with a master and three-fourths of the mariners at least belonging to such country or place. No article enumerated in the said Schedule to be imported in any foreign ship or vessel, or in any British built ship or vessel so sold, unless shipped and brought directly from the

country or place of which they are the growth, produce, or manufacture.

Not to allow the exportation of arms or naval stores without licence of his Majesty's Secretary of State.

It shall be lawful to export in any British built ship or vessel owned, &c. or in any Foreign ship or vessel, from any of the ports enumerated in the Schedule, (A.) any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of his Majesty's dominions, or any other article legally imported into the said ports, provided, that the said articles, when exported in any such Foreign ship or vessel, shall be exported direct to the country or state to which such ship or vessel belongs, as aforesaid—and before the shipment thereof, bond shall be given in a penalty equal to the value of the articles, for their due landing at the port for which entered, and for producing a certificate thereof within months, from the British Consul resident at the port where the articles shall have been landed, &c.

Any article enumerated in the Table (B.) legally imported under the authority of this act, allowed to be exported in any British ship, to any other British island or colony in America or the West Indies, provided, that upon the importation thereof, proof shall be produced that the duties have been paid in the colony into which they shall have been first imported—and any article so imported shall be allowed to be exported to any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, &c. under the regulations mentioned in certain acts of the 12th, 22d, and 23d of Charles II. and in the 20th of Geo. III.

The privileges of this act not to extend to vessels of such states and countries as do not give equal privileges to British vessels.

From the British Quarterly Review.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

“ It may not be useless to trace some of the consequences likely to ensue from removing all restrictions regarding foreign settlements, and loosening the ties which now unite Great Britain and her colonial establishments. This country will draw her supplies of sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa, from the Brazils, Havana, St. Domingo, and St. Thomas, Java, and China, or any other place, friendly or hostile, as accident or design may effect.

The colonies will furnish themselves with manufactures from France, Germany, and ere long, perhaps, from the United States. The Colonies in the West Indies will thence derive, at once, rude produce and provisions from South America.

In this wide search after precarious benefits, what is to become of the certain employment now possessed by our shipping? In what navigation, with what freights, are 220,000 tons and 16,000 seamen, now secure in the West India trade, to be maintained? In what the 300,000 tons and 22,000 seamen in the trade with the North American Colonies? If other countries establish, as France has, discriminating duties or positive prohibitions, where is to be found the opportunity to replace what is ceded to foreign navigation?

“ Ireland must cease to supply the West Indies with her salt provisions, beef, pork, butter, various kinds of grain, and her linsens. Scotland, with her manufactures, linen, and possibly cotton; and may fear even for her herring fishery. The agriculture, the manufactures, the fisheries, and the mines of the United Kingdom, must undergo great and important changes upon such an entire innovation in this leading branch of the national commerce.”

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends to leave the Province next month, and having taken all the debts due JONATHAN PAYSON, in this Province, to collect, requests all debtors to call and liquidate their notes and accounts immediately:—good lumber will be taken in payment, if delivered soon. Those who have it not in their power to make such payments, good security for the debt will be required, payable in six months from this date—and those who do not endeavour to make such payments or give such security, may rest assured that their notes or accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney to collect, before he leaves the place.

P. E. PAYSON.

Frederickton, 2d June, 1822.

New Goods.

MARK NEEDHAM, has imported by the Willington, from London, the Hannah, and Jesse, from Liverpool; and the Ann Grant, from Greenock, an Assortment of Merchandise, among which are—Loaf Sugar, Teas, Candles, Soap, Cheese, Porter, Brandy, Geneva, Paints and Oil, Nails, Glass, China, Glassware and Crockery, Ladies' Kid, Morocco, and Seal Skin Shoes and Boots, of a superior quality, Cottons, Muslins, Selampores, Homespuns, Calicoes, with a number of articles too tedious to mention—all of which will be sold low for Cash, good Furs, or such Country Produce, as may be wanted.

Persons who have not paid their balances to the end of last year, he cannot advance further credit; and those who have no means at present to make payments for sums due previous to the Spring of 1822, he earnestly requests to call and renew their Notes, with security if required, without delay; and all those who may take goods from him on approved credit, must punctually pay every six months (in July and January) or their credit will be stopped, as punctual payments must be made both in Britain and Saint John, otherwise goods cannot be obtained.

Frederickton, 11th June, 1822.

FOR Sale, a Valuable Tract of Land in the Township of Manguerville and County of Sunbury, known and distinguished by Lots No. 50, 51, and 52, and the Northern half of Lot No. 53, containing about 1750 Acres. The situation and quality of said Land is equal to any in the Township. There is on the Premises a good Barn and comfortable Dwelling-house together with two rights and a half on the Oromocto Island.

Also, Lots No. 59, and 60, in the Township of Frederickton, adjoining the Property of Andrew Phair, Esquire. The terms of payment will be liberal.

For further particulars enquire of Wm. Taylor, Esquire, Frederickton, or Andrew S. Ritchie, Esquire, St. John.

Should the above property not be sold before the 14th day of September, it will on that day, at 12 o'clock, be offered at Public Auction, by Wm. Taylor, Esq. at the house of Mr. Ebenezer Avery.

St. John, 18th June, 1822.

JAMES TAYLOR, Sen. & Co. have received per the Willington, from London, and the Ann Grant, from Greenock, a part of their Spring supply of Goods, consisting of Muslins, Cambricks, Gingham, Handkerchiefs, Steam Loom Shirts, White Calico, Scotch Homespuns, Russia Drill, Sheetings, Ribbons, Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Tinware, Glassware, Loaf Sugar, Cognac Brandy, Hollands Gin, &c. all of which will be sold very low for cash or short credit.

Frederickton, 10th June, 1822.

THE Subscriber returns thanks to the Public in general, for their liberal encouragement since his residence in this place, and begs leave to inform them, that he has on hand a very general assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Boot and Shoe Materials, with a general assortment of Grocery and Dry Goods; and having made such arrangements with his friends in Great Britain as will enable him for the future to sell at very reduced prices for Cash, Bills of Exchange, Furs, or Country Produce.

JAMES WILLOX.

N.B.—Payment of all accounts will be expected for the future at the end of every three months from the opening of the same, or interest must be paid.

WANTED a smart Boy, who can be well recommended, as an Apprentice to the Saddle and Harness Business.

Frederickton, 4th June, 1822.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the business heretofore carried on under the firm of JOHN NESMITH, & Co. is dissolved in consequence of the decease of JAMES DAVIDSON, one the partners of said concern, and that no business will be transacted under the aforesaid firm from this date, except for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the said concern. Those persons having demands against said firm, are desired to present their accounts for immediate payment, and all persons indebted to said concern are desired to make payment without delay to JOHN NESMITH, who is fully authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and by the said concern.

JOHN NESMITH
WILLIAM KIDSTON, junr. } Surviving
by his Attorney } Partners.
JOHN NESMITH.
Miramichi, 22d May, 1822. } 37.

THE Subscriber is much surprised to find so much shuffling in Timber and Furs as is carried on this Season (particularly as he has been so forbearing with those indebted to him,) he therefore informs those who have been in the habit of making annual payments to him in those articles, that unless their debts, or a proportion of them, are paid in that mode, either in Frederickton or St. John, in one month from this date, that cash will be required by the 1st of August, otherwise their accounts or notes will be put in suit.

MARK NEEDHAM.

Frederickton, 18th June, 1822.