

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 4.

Suspension of the Trade with China.

On Tuesday last authentic particulars of the unpleasant transactions which occurred off Lintin, or Lintien, arrived in London, and which threatens to interrupt our Commercial dealings with China. The following is an extract of a private letter from Weymouth:—

“On Tuesday morning, G. Adams, Esquire, Purser of the Hon. East India Company's ship Farquharson, landed here from China, after a passage of 117 days, charged with official dispatches to the Directors of the Honourable East India Company, stating that His Majesty's ship Topaze, Capt. Richardson, was anchored off Lintin, and had sent a party of men on shore to procure water; they quarrelled with the inhabitants, who had assembled to the number of near 300. Capt. R. being absent from the ship, and the First Lieutenant perceiving the danger the party was in, gave orders to fire from the ship, to cover their retreat, by which one native was killed and five wounded, one of them since dead; 14 of the crew of the Topaze are wounded, and in consequence of Capt. R. refusing to give up his men (who killed the Chinese) to their Government, an Edict, dated Decr. 31, 1821, has been issued, prohibiting all trade with England. Commercial people concerned with the English, and all resident agents, are ordered to quit the country immediately, only allowing the ship 6 months' provisions. One ship only, which had completed her cargo, and the passport signed, was allowed to proceed: and all others to depart without their cargoes.”

It was on the 23d of December that the trade was first stopped by the Viceroy of Canton. On the 4th January all the Hon. Company's treasure was shipped at Canton, in the boats of the fleet, and put on board the Waterloo: and on the 8th all British subjects were recommended to quit Canton and Macao, and the Honourable Company's ships Windsor and Farquharson, were dispatched to Macao, to afford shelter and protection to those who chose to embark; with one exception, all the British in Macao embarked on the 10th; and on that day the President of the Factory hauled down the British Union, and carrying it with him, accompanied by the other Gentlemen and Commanders of the Honourable Company's ships, proceeded to Whampoa (where the ships had made previous arrangements for sailing, having completed their water and provisions), and the following day sailed for Second Bar. Pilots were forbidden all the Company's ships.

During the stay of the fleet at Second Bar, the Select Committee had several communications with the Chinese Government, through the medium of the Hong merchants, but all to no purpose. The Committee were placed in a very delicate and embarrassing situation; but, as on former occasions, displayed steadiness and firmness.

On the 13th of January, whilst His Majesty's frigate Topaze, Honble. Company's ships Windsor and Farquharson, and several country ships, were lying at Lintin, dispatches were received from the Select Committee, and in half an hour all the ships had weighed under orders of the frigate, and stood towards the forts of Boca Tigris: it was then understood the fleet was to pass through.

When the frigate bore in sight of the forts, they fired a few shots, as did the war junks, which were collected in great numbers: but they were soon silenced by a shot from the bow guns of the Topaze, and all the junks weighed and sailed in different directions.

On the 25th of January the fleets passed the Forts Boca Tigris in line of battle, and anchored at Chuenpee, where they were joined by his Majesty's frigate Topaze, Hon. Company's ship Farquharson and several country ships.

The Hong merchants came to Chuenpee on the 29th of January, and left the following day to return as soon as possible with the result of an interview they anticipated the Viceroy would give them. Matters had assumed a most serious appearance, and it was the opinion of those immediately charged with the management of the negotiations, that no amicable adjustment would take place.

The boats of the fleet were employed in discharging to the several ships, in portions, the cargo of the country ship Susan (which

was freighted by the Bengal Government to China with cotton) and also in loading the Hon. Company's ship Kent, with teas from the other ships that had received some part of their cargoes on board before the rupture took place.

The R-pulse (whose cargo is completed) and the Kent, will be the only two ships to follow, but are likely to be detained some time to carry home dispatches.

On the day the Farquharson left China, it was said a copy of an Edict received from the Chinese by the Portuguese Governor of Macao, had been transmitted to Chuenpee, requiring the immediate departure from Macao of British subjects, which caused much apprehension for their safety.

The edicts or letters of the Viceroy of Canton, are full of repetitions of the argument that the English Richardson's ship of war (as the Topaze is styled) having been employed to convoy the trade, ought to be altogether on the same footing as the Company's ships, and that therefore the affair should not be regarded as between the two Governments, but should be left to the management of the Hong merchants. An offer is made to collect the Chinese present at the affray, and give the English an opportunity of selecting those by whom any of them were wounded; and on the other hand it is required that one of the British crew shall be given up to be tried and punished, on the ground that it is a general rule in and out of China, that “he who kills a man shall forfeit his life.” This was the general substance of the answers to the applications of “the English Chief and his colleagues.” The last of these edicts, dated the 16th of Jan. concludes thus:—

“I now hereby order the Hong merchants to enjoin my orders on the said Chief and his colleagues, and say, since the Foreigners in the said ship of war of the said nation, within our territory, caused the death of natives, the murderer or murderers who killed the people, is or are in the said ship of war, and according to the laws of the Celestial Empire, it is incumbent to bring forward the parties, try, judge, and punish them, at the place where the crimes were committed. Since the said Naval Officer knows this is an affair of importance, he ought forthwith to take the murderers and deliver them up, nor can he succeed in making pretext of returning home and departing to the said country.

“Let the Hong merchants immediately communicate my orders to the Chief and the others saying, that their minds may be perfectly quiet, and that they may, in the first place return to the Foreign Factories, and at the same time address themselves to the Naval Officer of the said country, telling and commanding him to deliver up the Foreign murderers, for he is not again permitted with empty words to annoy by statements. As for the rest obey former edicts, and manage according to the tenor thereof. A Special edict.

“Taou Kuang, 1st year, 12th moon, and 30th day.”

It is believed that the Chinese have been influenced in some measure in this affair, by their success in their demand upon the Americans in October last, when it will be recollected a Foreign sailor under that flag was given up for an alleged murder of a woman, and after a mock trial at Canton, was cruelly tortured and put to death.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Bill is now in progress through Congress, to authorise the President, on satisfactory evidence being given of the opening of the ports of the British West India Islands to the vessels of the United States, to issue his proclamation, declaring that the ports of the United States shall be thereafter open to vessels of Great Britain employed in the trade between these Islands and the United States. This measure has been adopted, in contemplation of a relaxation, on the part of this country, of the prohibitory system, which has been adopted in reference to the intercourse between the United States and our West India Islands—a prohibition which is said, has been extremely injurious to the interests of these colonies. This is a subject on which we do not feel authorised to pronounce a decided opinion, and we shall therefore only express a wish that that course may be adopted, which shall ultimately be the most beneficial; but we always inclined to prefer a generous and liberal mode of acting both towards our Colonies and Foreign States—a liberality which will generally be

found to be the most accordant with the principles of an enlightened policy.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

23d JULY, 1822.

Commissioners for Roads.

PETER DUFFUS, Esq. and RICHARD BARTLETT—to expend the sum of £40, granted at the last Session, for the road lately opened from Little River Bridge to the lands in rear of Red Head, thence to Black River.

At the late Term of the Supreme Court, the following Circuits were appointed:— For King's County, on Tuesday the 20th of August next.

Queen's, Saturday 24th do.
Sunbury, Thursday 29th do.
Westmorland, Friday 6th Sept. next.
St. John, Monday 16th do.
Charlotte, Wednesday 25th do.
Northumberland, Tuesday 21st Jan. next.

On Wednesday evening last about 9 o'clock a salute from the Artillery Park announced the arrival of His Excellency Sir JAMES KEMPT, Commander in Chief of Nova Scotia, &c. His Excellency embarked on board the Steam Boat the next morning about 11 o'clock for St. John, after visiting the different public departments.

By the returns from the Naval Office, it appears that between the 8th and 12th inst. eight hundred and ninety seven emigrants from Ireland, arrived at Saint John.

MARRIED] At Kingsclear, on Saturday evening last, by JOHN ALLEN, Esq. Mr. JEDEDIAH CARVAL, to Miss JANE HAMILL, both of this Parish.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of MICHAEL C. HAYLES, Esquire, late of Fredericton, deceased, are desired to render the same duly authenticated, to the Subscriber, within three months from this date; and all Persons indebted to the said estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment.

Wm. F. ODELL, Ex'r.

Fredericton, 21st July, 1822.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 16th day of October next, at the house of Mr. William Perley, Innholder, in the Parish of Mauderville, pursuant to the last Will and Testament of the late Judge MERSEREAU—

THAT very excellent Farm, being lot No. 93, in the said Parish of Mauderville, containing 600 acres more or less, of which near 100 acres are in cultivation, and produces nearly 90 tons of the best English grass annually, exclusive of Plough Land and Pasture.

And at the same time will be sold, a lot of wild intervale land, situate on the South branch of the River Oromocto, belonging to the said Estate.

On the day of Sale conditions will be made known.

ANDREW MERSEREAU, } Ex'r.
GAB. DE VEBER, }

23d July, 1822.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS one George Estey, has circulated a story stating it to have been told to him by me, which has a tendency to injure the character of Mr. George W. Hart: I do hereby certify, and am willing to make oath, that such story was never told to any person by me, neither do I know of any transaction of the kind ever taking place, but on the contrary believe it to be a malicious report, originating solely with the said George Estey.

JOHN E. BROWN.

Fredericton, 23d July, 1822.
N.B.—George Estey was an Apprentice to Mr. Hart, and absconded in Sept. 1820.

Five Pounds Reward.

Abandoned Apprentice.

ALL Persons are cautioned against harboring or employing GEORGE ESTY, an indentured apprentice to the Subscriber, for in the event of so doing, they will be prosecuted as the Law directs. Any person who will bring him back shall receive the above reward.

G. W. HARTT.

Fredericton, 23d July, 1822.

THE Subscriber having twice previous to this, requested all those indebted to him to call and settle their accounts, he now requests all those that he has any accounts, bonds, or obligations against, to come forward within three months from the date hereof, and settle their respective accounts, and those he hold obligations against, to discharge them, or pay the interest and renew them, as he is determined not to let them stand in this manner for any longer time. This is the third and last call, except it be in the name of George the Fourth, and that on parchment only.

SOLOMON PERLEY.

Maugerville, 20th July, 1822.

ALL Persons are hereby forbid trusting on my account, any person or persons whatsoever.

GEO. HAYWARD, Senr.

Lincoln, 23d July, 1822.

For Sale.

ONE Half of that eligible stand for Business, situate on the corner of Queen and Westmorland Streets, the property of the Subscriber:—there is on the Premises a good Barn. The above will be sold on very reasonable terms for Cash or Timber. For further particulars, inquire of WILLIAM WILMOT, Esq.

OBADIAH SKIDGEL.

Fredericton, 16th July, 1822.

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 these articles, that unless their debts, or a proportion of them, are paid in that mode, either in Fredericton 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.

Fredericton, 18th June, 1822.

FOR Sale, a Valuable Tract of Land in the Township of Mauderville 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 Town of Fredericton, adjoining the Property of Andrew Phair, Esquire. The terms of payment will be liberal.

For further particulars enquire of Wm. Taylor, Esquire, Fredericton, 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.

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 to; and those who have no means at present to make payments for sums due previous to the Spring of 1820, 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.

Fredericton, 11th 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 Shirtings, 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.

Fredericton, 10th June, 1822.