

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The Paris Papers of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday last, supply the following extracts:

"PARIS, APRIL 11.—Our correspondence from Madrid of the 1st of April informs us that Admiral Valdes, uncle of General Riego, was chosen President of the Cortes for the ensuing month. The last letters received from Madrid are dated the 1st of April, at midnight.—Admiral Valdes had a command in the Battle of Trafalgar, where he received seventeen wounds.

"APRIL 12.—It is now certain that General Berthon arrived at St. Sebastian on the 2d inst. in a chasse maree; it appears that he embarked at Nantes.

"Letters from Vienna of the 31st ult. state, that the return of the courier charged to carry back to Constantinople the last note of the Porte, which was refused by the Cabinet of Vienna, is expected by the 20th April. M. de Tatischeff will not depart until the return of the courier whom he sent to St. Petersburg. It is believed that he will bring the declaration of war, and that in that case M. de Tatischeff will, before he leaves Vienna, demand a precise explanation of the views of the Austrian Government.

"FRANKFORT, April 12.—The Augsburg Gazette of the 11th of April has news from Constantinople of the 11th of March, of which the following is an extract:—"The Turkish Government continues its preparations for war with the greatest activity. Terror seems to have seized the Franks who inhabit Pera. An abyss is opened before their eyes. The Porte exerts itself to maintain the tranquillity of the capital in this critical moment; but at the commencement of hostilities a great catastrophe threatens all Christians. Excesses took place even at the beginning of this month, but order has happily been restored.

"Every body takes arms, and the Government no longer respect the rights of nations: for, at the beginning of this month, it caused many vessels to be seized under different flags, among others, several Austrian vessels. The remonstrances of the Ambassadors of Austria and England have not succeeded in obtaining the release of the vessels; in short, what was foreseen by those who know the spirit of the Turkish Government and the feelings of the Nation, has come to pass. War and the extermination of the Greeks are the order of the day with all the Mussulmen. Great misfortunes have been prepared for the Christians of this Capital, by giving them hopes in which sensible people never placed any credit, but which have, however influenced the greatest number. Flight is become impossible. It will be necessary to wait till the Turkish Ministers adopt measures for the security of the European Ministers; then a certain number of other persons will be able to escape at the same time.

"Lord Strangford has received positive information from Odessa, that the fleet of Nikolajew was equipped, and that the Russian Government would commence hostilities if it had not received a satisfactory answer by the end of March.

"From this moment every body thinks, of saving his fortune, for sooner or later this city will be the theatre of pillage and assassination.

"By a letter from Trieste, it should seem that the Pacha of Egypt is preparing to take possession of the Island of Cyprus, of which the Sultan has appointed him Governor.

"AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, April 3.—If the Turks do not commence hostilities, it is thought that the Russians will not open the campaign before the last fortnight in April.

"Orders have been received at Cronstadt from St. Petersburg, in consequence of which great exertions are making to arm and victual the fleet.

"Fresh communications are said to have been made by Russia to the King of Denmark.

"April 4.—Letters from Warsaw, state 'It is difficult to form an idea of the activity with which the Turks push the preparations for war.'

"VIENNA, April 1.—Private accounts from Constantinople, or rather from Pera, to the 11th of March, state that the Franks of Pera were in the greatest disquietude, believing themselves menaced with universal pillage in the event of a declaration of war

on the part of Russia. It is said that Lord Strangford had received positive intelligence that the Russian fleet of Tricolaien was completely equipped, and that in the event of a rejection of the ultimatum, this fleet would put to sea, and commence hostilities early in the present month.

"It is believed that the Russians will attempt a debarkation near Constantinople. There is a strenuous contest between the Russian and English Diplomats at the Court of Persia.

"It was reported at Pera, that the Ulemas, or Doctors of Law, had pronounced a solemn anathema against all Christianity in the Great Mosque, formerly the Cathedral of St. Sophia.

"MADRID, April 5.—The last letters received here from Lisbon state that Brazil has declared itself independent, and has proclaimed the Prince Royal, who governed in the name of Portugal.

"The *Universal* and the *Expectador*, of the 5th, which we have received, make no mention of the tragical scenes which it was pretended had taken place either at Madrid or at Aranjuez.

"French Funds, April 13.—Five per Cent. Consols, 16f. 85, 80 75.—Actions de la Banque, 1572f.

FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

Free Trade between the West Indies and the United States of America.

Mr. Robinson the President of the Board of Trade, has introduced into the House of Commons, two Bills, which in all probability will become laws before the Session is terminated. These bills will effect a most extensive alteration in our colonial laws, and will place the trade of Great Britain and her colonies upon the same footing; that is to say they will extend the same freedom of trade to our West India Islands, which is now possessed by every quarter of the globe with England herself. They will put an end to the restrictive system and colonial monopoly; they will throw open not only to the United States but to all Europe, the plantation trade, which it has hitherto been the policy of Great Britain to engross to herself. In fine, the ports of Jamaica and Barbadoes will now be rendered as open and as free as the ports of London and Liverpool. If we rightly understand Mr. Robinson it is his purpose to introduce two bills; one bill is to open a free trade between the United States and the West India Islands—a trade hitherto placed under the most jealous restrictions, and allowed only to British vessels of our own build, and navigated by our own seamen. The other bill has for its object the establishment of a direct trade between Europe and our foreign colonies, without compelling a ship, taking in colonial produce to sail, in the first instance, for a British port; to land and warehouse her cargo there; and after this expensive process to re-load and transport it to one of the markets of Europe.

Such being the effect of those two bills, we shall make a few observations on their general policy.

That they are required by the present state of the colonies we are fully prepared to admit. The produce of our West India Islands has become so excessive—beyond production and abundance arising from the same stimulus which was communicated by the war to our agriculture at home has our planters have raised much more than they can sell. Their rum and sugar are either cumbering their warehouse, or are so depreciated in the market, as not afford anything like a remunerating price. Meantime the immense competition of Cuba and South America, where the plantations are principally cultivated by a slave population (in despite of our own abolition of this traffic, and the treaties of Foreign Powers to do the same) has taken from us the market of Europe, and introduced the ships of the U. States, in the general carrying trade for colonial produce. The intention of these bills, therefore is to give our West India Islands the means of contending with the produce of S. America, Cuba and the Brazils in foreign markets. Their object, moreover, is to restore the intercourse between the United States and the West Indies: an intercourse which has recently been put an end to by the American Navigation Acts; that Government refusing to carry on with our Islands that very restricted trade which our

own colonial laws permit, and demanding a free trade or none at all.

It is under these circumstances that his Majesty's Ministers have introduced the two Bills above mentioned. Their effect will be to relieve the planter and to save him from utter ruin; to recover for him the American market, both as a mart for colonial produce as well as a fund of supply for provisions, lumber and other commodities, of which the colonies are in daily want and which they cannot obtain so cheaply and directly elsewhere. We commend the liberality of these sentiments of his Majesty's Ministers, and we confess that we see nothing in these measures hostile to the fundamental principle of the Navigation Laws. The ship-owners indeed complain of these two bills as the most dangerous innovations, and are prepared to tell us that they destroy, root and branch, those famous laws which have always been deemed the nursery of our navy and seamen. They further tell us, that they

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.

Fredericktown, 3d June, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of M-PHERSON & WILLOX, are requested to call forthwith and pay up their respective balances to either of the Subscribers, as all accounts remaining unpaid after the 24th day of June, will without discrimination, be put into the hand of an Attorney to collect.

J. R. M-PHERSON,
J. WILLOX.

Fredericktown, 31 June, 1822.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is about closing his business in the Mercantile line, and requests all persons indebted to him to settle the same with P. E. PAYSON.

JONATHAN PAYSON.

Fredericktown, 3d June, 1822.

In being the intention of the Subscriber to leave this place, for England, in July next, he therefore requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment; and those having accounts against him, to tender them for adjustment.

STEPHEN WHITE.

Fredericktown, 8th April, 1822.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to the Subscriber not calling to settle their Accounts by the 24th June next, will be proceeded against without further delay.

JEDEDIAH SLASON.

Fredericktown, 21st May, 1822.

LOOK SHARP!

THE Subscriber having taken most of the debts due to E. B. WILLIAM, to collect, requests all debtors to call and liquidate their accounts with him; good lumber will be taken in payment of delivered soon. The honest man need not be so called. Every allowance will be made for the depression of the market, and the greatest lenity shown to those who exert themselves to discharge their debts, while those who defer to produce or evade payment by secretly disposing of their lumber, shuffling or evading, must look sharp.

P. FISHER.

As Notes have been taken for most of the above debts, no further notice will be given.

Fredericktown, 14th May, 1822.

THE Subscriber wishing to close his Lumber concerns for the season, requests his customers to forward their Timber as soon as possible; prompt payments will be made for balances, in British and West-India goods, Building Materials, Farming Utensils, Provisions and Cask.

WANTED.

A few Sticks of round White Ash, from one foot diameter and upwards.

P. FISHER.

Fredericktown, 14th May, 1822.

MRS. MARTIN respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Fredericktown, that having been appointed Preceptress of the FEMALE MADRAS-SCHOOL, she will teach Reading and Writing, the Elements of Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar; together with Needle work, plain and ornamental; and by the strict attention to the improvement of her pupils, she humbly hopes to obtain a share of Public favor.

Fredericktown, 20th April, 1822.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing the unmentioned Notes of Hand, for the full amount of a £, with the exception of one, has been paid.

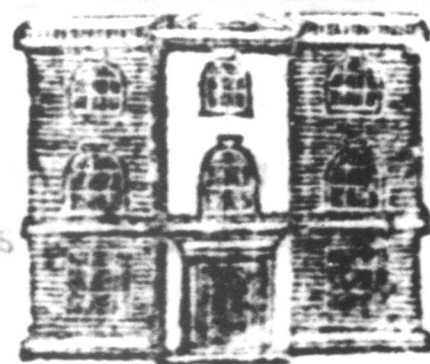
One of £24 is signed by Joseph & Peter Arbo in favor of Alexander Quinby, and another signed by the same, in favor of John French, for £43 (both Quinby and French, have absconded). One signed by Joseph Arbo, Jun. and Peter Arbo, in favor of Luther Ledbetter, for £28—(1 part of this Note has been paid). One drawn by Joseph Arbo, for £20 or upwards, in favor of Daniel Greenleaf, and one of £30 or upwards, signed by Peter and James Arbo, in favor of John Morris's Taylor.

JOSEPH ARBO, Secy.

Monday, 10th of April, 1822.

COLLEGE RENTS.

THE Lessees and Occupants of College Lands are requested to pay their Rents at the office of GEO. P. BLISS.



at present occupied by the Subscriber: it is well situated as a stand for Mercantile business, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

THOMAS PICKARD.

Fredericktown, 20th April, 1822.

LOST by the Subscriber, on Saturday last, between J. BELL'S, Esquire, and Mr. J. INGRAHAM'S, a red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing several notes of hand, and various other papers.

A Reward of Twenty Shillings will be given to any person returning the same.

THOMAS LANDERS.

Fredericktown, 27th May, 1822.