

the import of 1823, has reached very nearly to five million pounds. And in 1824 it will accomplish that amount. But only six years since, as we find upon looking backwards to the public accounts, the amount of our importation in cotton did not exceed three million pounds.

In the second class of our imports (namely, imports exported for immediate consumption) we have been struck, in the first instance, with the immense increase of imports of tea, the quantity of which amounts to near twenty-three million lbs., and in value to three million pounds, exclusive of duty. As this is the value of the article at the time of its being imported into the East India warehouses, we may fairly assume, that its price is double by the time it reaches the retailer; and if we further add the duty of three million pounds, we shall find that the article of tea alone, is the means of circulating nearly nine million pounds through the community. — One more observation upon this subject. It is rather singular, that the number of pounds' weight of tea consumed annually, and the number of bushels of malt consumed likewise annually, should now so nearly correspond; the number of bushels of malt annually consumed, not exceeding twenty-four millions and a half bushels. In other words, that the value of tea and barley consumed in the year exactly correspond; — and that as much money should be circulated in tea, as in barley.

We have now merely space for a few brief notes, rather than observations. The import of port and sherry wines, has increased by nearly one sixth in the present year; and the import of tallow, has advanced from six hundred and sixty thousand pounds in 1822, to eight hundred and twenty-eight thousand pounds in 1823.

The import of hides has advanced from three hundred and forty one thousand pounds to five hundred and thirteen thousand pounds. Iron, in bars, from ninety-nine thousand pounds to one hundred and twenty-four thousand pounds. Madder and madder roots (dyeing articles for our manufactures,) from two hundred and ninety-four thousand pounds in 1821, to five hundred and forty-one thousand pounds in 1823. And as another proof of the progress of our manufactures, the import of piece goods from India has fallen from seven hundred and four thousand five hundred and thirty-nine pounds, to two hundred and eighty three thousand six hundred and fifty five pounds, (our own manufactures having displaced these articles in our home and European consumption.)

The following are the proposals made by Sir Robert Wilson to General Morillo, with the General's reply. The correspondence is rather long, but a large part of it relates to a proposed interview, which, however, did not take place:—

To obtain peace, preserving national honour and the representative system, which is the basis of Constitutional Governments, must be the wish of every lover of his country, of its liberties.

When affairs of state are objects of discussion, we ought to examine things as they really are, and not as we should wish to find them.

No one can be insensible of the injustice of the present war; but as it has already commenced, we ought to direct the whole of our attention to the preservation of national honour unimpaired, and at the same time acquire all possible advantages.

The great obstacle to the pacification of Spain, consists in the presence of an invader, who demands that same pacification with arms in his hands, in favour of a party that depends on his success.

England offers her mediation, but without demanding the departure of the invader.

Are there any means to establish equality among the belligerent parties, without demanding the evacuation of the Spanish territory?

The occupation, *pro forma*, of a Spanish fortified place like that of Corunna, or Vigo, by the British Government, as the mediator on behalf of Constitutional Spain, might serve to counterbalance sufficiently the parties, and facilitate conciliation, by saving the honour of the Constitutionalists, and affording to all sufficient guarantees.

It is impossible to treat with honour, but when the two opposite parties are equally sustained, more particularly when the object is to conciliate the dissentions which

divide a country, common to all, into pieces.

(Signed) R. WILSON.
Vigo, July 30, 1823.

ANOTHER.

The evacuation of the Spanish territory possibly would be opposed by the Regency of Madrid, in consequence of their considering that their security might be implicated without the force that now sustains them.

Without the guarantee I suppose, the Government of Cadiz would not inspire sufficient confidence in the nation to induce them to enter into negotiation that may end in a treaty of peace.

A negotiation, without such a security, would have the appearance of yielding to force, and the consequences, in this case, would be fatal to the authority of the Government; anarchy most probably would follow, and its consequences, under existing circumstances, might lead the nation to the most deplorable disaster.

(Signed) R. WILSON.
Vigo, July 30, 1823.

TO GENERAL WILSON.

I have received the letter and accompanying documents you sent me by a flag of truce. I now repeat what I have always said, peace and national honour are the objects of my constant wishes. To obtain both the one and the other it might possibly be advisable to enter into negotiations, but I am neither authorized for it, nor can you offer any guarantee that any of the agreements made would be executed, as I have not hitherto learned that you are invested with any public character. The suspension of our operations would have no other effect than to prolong the evils of this country, which is harassed, oppressed, and despoiled in the name of liberty; and if there are any negotiations pending for the termination of the war, my occupying Vigo can be no obstacle. This is all I can answer to your attentive letter.—Head quarters, Salcedo Aug. 1, 1823.

(Signed) Count CARTHAGENA.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

TUESDAY, 28th OCTOBER, 1823.

“ Reflecting Circle or Semi-circle,

An ingenious and useful Instrument adapted to the purposes of Surveys, especially those of the Military kind, in forming Sketches in the practice of reconnoitering.

“ This Instrument is the invention of Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, Bart, Inspector Gen. of the Royal Military College, and Commandant of the Senior Department of that Institution, now established at Farnham; and which with the many useful regulations and good management of the College, are so many verifications of the promising hopes indicated by his talents and regular good conduct in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, where Sir HOWARD received his Military Education.”

The above testimony to the Mathematical skill and talent of the eminent Character lately appointed to the Government of this Province, is extracted from the second volume of the celebrated “ *Hutton's Philosophical and Mathematical Dictionary*,” in which the very superior advantages of his useful invention, are fully detailed.

Alms-House and Work-House.
COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK,
H. G. CLOPPER, Esquire.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Friday last, JOHN KIRK, a boy about eleven years of age, having just arrived from St. John, went with his brother, about two years older than himself, to bring down a small raft of drift wood from a little above Government House. They concluded as the raft was very small, that one should walk; JOHN, therefore, undertook to pole it down, but had not proceeded far, before he slipped in, and the water being nearly up to his head, his brother rushed in and caught him by the collar, set him firmly on the bottom, and they both waded toward the shore. They had nearly reached it, the water being only knee deep, and both joyously exulting in having extricated themselves from danger, when they instantly sank into a deep pit that had been dug there by some person. ABDEL recollects them struggling some time in the water, but at length becoming insensible, two promising children were now exposed to an untimely death; nor could a safer trap be constructed for wild beasts by African hunters, than what they were caught in. Providence, however, interfered for one. The Gardener at Government House, chanced to see the raft drifting—he looked round—his eye rested on a hand just raising out of the water—he ran down, and with that spirit and presence of mind that does him honour, succeeded in bringing the body ashore. It laid some time foaming at the mouth, insensible it was ABDEL. The moment his recollection returned, he started up, and cried, *My Brother is in that hole—O my Brother!*—get him out. He was in an agony for several people who had now arrived, to plunge in. After some time, they brought him out indeed—but it was a lifeless corpse. Every exertion was made by the Surgeon of the 52d Regiment, to restore life, but in vain.

He was about eleven years of age—had been home but a few hours—his person was comely—in his life his countenance was open and intelligent—he was uncommonly industrious and faithful in his business, facetious in his manners, tender hearted, and warm in his affections, rigidly honest in his principles, and had no idea of dissimulation; and if devotion would add any thing to his character, he did not lack it.

Departed this life on Friday evening last, after a short illness, aged 47 years and 8 months. Mrs MARY, consort of Mr. EZEKIEL SLOOT.—Her remains will be interred To-morrow at two o'clock, when the friends and acquaintance of the Family are requested to attend.

Died at Concord, New-Hampshire, on the 26th August, in the 61st year of his age, the Reverend WILLIAM M-KINSTRY, son of the late Dr M-KINSTRY, of Taunton, and recently an Episcopal Clergyman, in England. He returned to his native Country about three months since, after an absence of more than 40 years. He was known to few here, except his relatives, by whom he is deeply lamented.

ST. JOHN, Oct. 28.

MARRIED] On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. R. Willis, Mr. John Haws, to Calista, youngest daughter of Mr. Richard Calvert, all of this City.

DIED] Yesterday morning, of the Small Pox, James, eldest son of Mr. Michael M-Carthy, aged 21 years. This morning, after a short illness, Sarah, third daughter of Mr. Obadiah Purdy, of this City, in the 11th year of her age.

On the 4th September, at Summer-Hill, Aberdeenshire, after a painful and tedious illness, in the 60th year of his age, the Hon. JOHN BLACK, a Member of His Majesty's Council of Nova-Scotia, and upwards of thirty-nine years very extensively connected in business in this place and Halifax—and always distinguished for the strictest honour and integrity of character.

At Kingston, Jan on the 6th ult the Hon. George Kinghorn, the Mayor of Kingston, and Custos of the Parish.

SIR ROBERT WILSON.—Some insidious paragraphs have just appeared in the Lisbon papers, stating that Sir Robert Wilson had been shorn of his honours as Knight Commander of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, by command of the King of Portugal. Had this been the fact, no consequent disgrace could have attached to our brave countryman, knowing the thraldom under which this Portuguese specimen of imbecile legitimacy, is now kept by his wife and son. The boot is, however, to use a homely expression, on the other leg. Sir Robert, justly indignant at the scandalously inhospitable treatment he has recently experienced from the Portuguese Government, disdained to continue to wear the insignia of such a nation; he therefore returned it with the following letter:—

“ *British Schooner Nassau, off Belem Castle, August 13.*”

“ SIR—It is with pain that I take a step which may in some degree appear to be personally offensive to His Majesty the King of Portugal, when I have no such intention, being too well aware of His Majesty's present situation; but after the ungenerous, vindictive, as well as lawless treatment I have experienced, under circumstances that would have secured me protection and hospitality from the Government of even the most barbarous nations, it is impossible for me to wear the insignia of a country whose Government has so outrageously violated these duties.

“ The very possession of these insignia implied obligations on my part which is not for my honour any longer exist, and therefore I have to request that you will take proper measures to have my name erased from the Commanders' roll of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword.

“ Having formerly refused all pay and remuneration from the Government of Portugal during the time I was employed in its service, I have the satisfaction now to feel that I am released from every sort of acknowledgment, and that the service which I rendered Portugal in an extreme moment of her peril, and crisis of her fate,—services which cannot be denied, have thus been gratuitously given.

“ I have the honour to be,

“ Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

“ ROBERT WILSON.

“ To His Excellency the Count Palmella,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.”

Militia Notice.

THE OFFICERS and NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, of the THIRD Battalion YORK MILITIA, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the hour of Two o'clock on Saturday next, with Muskets and suitable Side Arms.

M. BRANNEN,

Lieut and acting Adjt 3d Batt Y. C. M.
Fredericton, 27th Oct. 1823.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in obedience to His Majesty's Writ, under the Great Seal of New-Brunswick, to me directed, an Inquest will be holden at the Court-House of the County of Sunbury, at Burton, on the second Tuesday in February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, to inquire whether BEAMSEY GLAZIER, Esquire, late a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Service of His late Majesty, Died Intestate, and without Heirs, and what Lands and Tenements he was seized and possessed of at the time of his Death, and the value thereof: Of which all persons concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Dated at Burton, in the said County of Sunbury, the 20th day of October, 1823.
GAB. DE VEBER,
Sheriff of Sunbury.

NEW-BRUNSWICK,
in Chancery.

George Burns, Complainant,
and
Andrew S Ritchie, Adm'r of William Pagan, deceased,
Hugh Johnston,
John Thomson,
John Currie,
Between
Alexander Edmond,
Lauchlin Donaldson, Adm'r of William Donaldson and William Scoville, Bar'y Peters, and
Sarah Grigor, Ex'rx of James Grigor, deceased, Defendants.

FORASMUCH as the Court was this day informed by Messrs, Charles J. Peters and James Peters, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, that the Bill in this cause was filed on the ninth day of October last, as by the certificate of their Clerk in Court appears, and process of Subpoena taken out against the said Defendants, but that John Currie, one of the above Defendants, now resides without the limits of this Province, or doth otherwise abscond to avoid being served with such process, as by affidavit appears: And the said certificate and affidavit being read, and the truth of the above allegation being made out to the satisfaction of the Court,

It is Ordered, That the said Defendant do appear and answer to the Complainant's Bill, on or before the seventeenth day of February next.

By the Court,
D. L. ROBINSON, Registrar.
23d October, 1823.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On Saturday the 15th November next, at Mr. James Bubar's, without reserve, ALL the right and title of Thomas Easterbrook, of, in, and to all that Farm and Tract of Land, with the Island in front, situated on the Nashwalk, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon, being known as Lot No. 10, containing 350 Acres.

F. W. MILLER,
Sheriff of the County of York.

Fredericton, 26th Oct 1823.

For Sale,

THE LOT adjoining Mr. EBENEZER AVERY known by the name of “The BELL LOT.” Apply to

WM CHARLETON

Monkton, 27th Oct. 1823.
THE Subscriber hereby gives notice, that he has appointed Mr. BENJAMIN CREIGHTON, his legal Agent, (during such time as he may be absent) for the especial purpose of looking after and taking care of that certain piece or parcel of Land, known as Lot No. 7, in the general division of the Estate of the late Stair Agnew, Esquire. All persons are therefore forewarned and forbidden to trespass upon said Property in any manner or way whatever, as in the event of their so doing, they will be prosecuted to the utmost extremity of the Law. Mr. Creighton has from me full power and authority to commence and carry on to execution, any suit that may be necessary in consequence of any trespass committed upon said Premises.

WM. CHARLETON.

Fredericton, 28th Oct 1823.

William Craig,

GUNSMITH,

DEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a Shop, in the above line of business, on the late Duncan McLeod's premises, (corner of Waterloo-Row) where, by strict attention, quality of work, and moderate charges, he hopes to merit a share of Public patronage.

Having on hand a quantity of round, flat, and sheet Iron, he will be enabled, on the shortest notice, to execute Stove Pipes, Mill and Ship-Work, large and small Screws; and all other SMITH-BUSINESS, performed in a workmanlike manner. N.B.—Locks made and repaired—Guns stocked, &c &c &c.

Fredericton, 7th Oct 1823.

Mr. EDITOR,

Allow me (if you please) to crave a small space in your very useful Paper, to vent the indignation of my feelings, and my contempt of some money-loving characters, who are pursuing me with the most unrelenting rigour, merely because I have been (unavoidably) so unfortunate as to fail in paying them for some supplies the first season, owing mostly to failure of water, and other untoward circumstances. Notwithstanding they cannot but be acquainted that I have (with the personal assistance of my elder Brother, who sacrificed his ease and comfort the last summer, in endeavouring to extricate me) been making every exertion in my power to satisfy their demands against me, yet they are still loading me with unnecessary cost and expenses, and pursuing me like so many vultures; and Bumbailiffs are sent to skulk and lurk about my premises, waylaying and arresting me at the very time I am toiling and labouring, late and early, wet and dry, to pay my just debts. This surely never could have been the intention of the Law. If I was a dissipated person, squandering and wasting my property extravagantly, there would be some plea for their unfeeling, uncharitable, and oppressive conduct towards me. Had I have sued and distressed all who owe me for supplies, (and have like myself been disappointed) I should not now be drove to this extremity; and I am sure they will do me the justice to say so. But no, as long as they show a disposition to pay me in timber or any other way, I will never distress them, let me be pushed ever so hard. I make this public declaration, because I am conscious I speak the truth, and wish to let the world know it. But I shall, however, still persevere, notwithstanding all their malevolence, and I trust, I shall ere long be able to pay all my debts, and leave the country with credit.

Let him that the shoe fits, wear it.

GUY C. JOUETT.