

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Account of Imports and Exports in the year 1827, with their total estimated value in currency; and also the number of Ships, inwards and outwards, with their tonnage and men, during the same period: to which is added the total number of vessels, with their tonnage, built within the above port and district, in the said year.

IMPORTS.

Flour, 45,203 Barrels,	£70,863
Bread, 3,169 Cwts.	3,204
Corn and Meal, 16,437 Barrels,	11,344
Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c., 17,163 Bushels,	2,717
Rice, 1,869 Cwts.	2,323
Fruit and Seeds 10,202 Barrels,	5,455
Beef and Pork, 5,005 Do.	17,845
Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, 5,049,	7,028
Fresh Meat, 1,353 Cwts.	2,208
Wine, 40,640 Gallons,	9,755
Brandy and Gin, 51,190 Do.	12,200
Rum, 283,664 Do.	37,362
Molasses, 106,139 Do.	6,906
Coffee, 574 Cwts.	2,355
Pimento, 2,735 Lbs.	119
Sugar, 6,370 Cwts.	14,593
Salt, 121,587 Bushels,	5,608
Naval Stores, 3,037 Barrels,	2,418
Tobacco, 2,759 Cwts.	6,305
Tea, 114,266 Lbs.	10,185
Timber, 431 Tons,	435
Boards and Plank, 2,751 M. Feet,	6,149
Staves, 3,077 M.	17,993
Gypsum, 6,597 Tons,	2,193
Grindstones, 715,	100
Coals, 4109 Chaldrons,	5,286
Cordage, 2,380 Cwts.	8,648
Sail Cloth, 30,021 Ells,	3,330
Iron Nails, &c., 10,355 Cwts.	12,623
Copper, 339 Cwts.	1,673
Lead, 368 Cwts.	408
Hides, 1489,	501
Tallow, 6798 Lbs.	171
Fish { Dry, 17,141 Quintals,	9,667
{ Pickled, 10,936 Barrels,	9,384
{ Smoked, 2,670 Boxes,	366
Camwood, 323 Cwts.	136
Shingles, 550 M.	601
Handspikes, 3,240,	94
Lathwood, 107 Cords,	83
Trenails, 32 M.	185
Fish Oil, 10,661 Gallons,	1,343
Butter and Cheese, 105,966 Lbs	3,243
Potatoes, 69,848 Bushels,	7,404
Beans and Peas, 1983 Do.	641
Packages British and Foreign Merchandize, consisting of Cotton and Woollen Goods, Silks, Cotton Wool, Ironmongery, Cotton Yarn, Soap, Candles, Saddlery, Glass, Shoes, Hats, &c. &c. &c., 13,933.	155,427
TOTAL,	£478,897

EXPORTS.

Flour, 12,070 Barrels,	£21,178
Bread, 684 Cwts.	651
Corn & Meal, 4,596 Barrels,	3,070
Rice, 1000 Cwts.	975
Wine, 309 Gallons,	121
Rum, 46,503 Do.	7,515
Brandy and Gin, 1,656 Do.	477
Molasses, 11,042 Do.	1,261
Pimento, 1,374 Lbs.	60
Sugar, 1,345 Cwts.	2,689
Tobacco, 1,185 Cwts.	8,240
Coals, 243 Chaldrons,	354
Timber, 187,332 Tons,	164,307
Boards and Plank, 13,335 M. Feet,	47,796
Staves, 3,076 M.	17,005
Shingles, 3,092 M.	3,033
Masts and Spars, 6,433,	2,462
Oars, 83,392 Feet,	706
Handspikes, 3,102,	113
Lathwood, 3,189 Cords,	4,111
Gypsum, 8,530 Tons,	2,768
Grindstones, 3,477,	489
Fish { Dry, 4,680 Quintals,	8,832
{ Pickled, 10,948 Barrels,	9,751
{ Smoked, 3,204 Boxes,	2,061
Fish Oil, 4,913 Gallons,	536
Beef and Pork, 333 Barrels,	1,227
Potatoes, 5,332 Bushels,	236
Salt, 27,336 Do.	4,467
Naval Stores, 1,057 Barrels,	700
Hides, 2,034,	790

Tea, 3,284 Lbs.	669
Copper, 95 Cwts.	952
Iron, 3,755 Do.	6,584
Sail Cloth, 17,635 Ells,	1,753
Horses and Mules, 79,	856
Lime, 870 Hogsheads,	514
Cordage, 1,584 Cwts.	4,861
Peas and Beans, 1,609 Bushels,	290
Fruit and Seeds, 857 Barrels,	663
Butter and Cheese, 23,524 Lbs.	905
Mohogany, 69 M. Feet,	2,426
Indigo, 1,582 Lbs.	703
Logwood, 595 Cwts.	186
Camwood, 327 Do.	126
Packages British and Foreign Merchandize, consisting of Cotton and Woollen Goods, Silks, Cotton Wool, Ironmongery, Cotton Yarn, Soap, Candles, Saddlery, Glass, Shoes, Hats, &c. &c. &c. 1,591,	17,308
TOTAL,	£341,932

SHIPS INWARDS.

GREAT BRITAIN.	
No.	383
Tons	113,138
B. COLONIES.	
No.	1,156
Tons	66,402
UNITED STATES.	
No.	115
Tons	14,259
FOREIGN STATES.	
No.	5
Tons	1,317
TOTAL.	
No.	1,659
Tons	195,109
Men	8,836

SHIPS OUTWARDS.

GREAT BRITAIN.	
No.	391
Tons	130,927
B. COLONIES.	
No.	1,096
Tons	60,892
UNITED STATES.	
No.	100
Tons	11,382
FOREIGN STATES.	
No.	3
Tons	365
TOTAL.	
No.	1,590
Tons	203,546
Men	11,311

The following is the Number of Ships and Vessels, with their Tonnage, built within the Port and District of Saint John, N. B., in the year 1827.

77 Ships and Vessels measuring	16,323
17 Do. built in	
Nova-Scovia, for Owners	3,774
at this Port,	
Total,	94
Total,	20,097

United States.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 27.

CONCESSION OF THE CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

We have for a long time been of opinion, and have frequently to effect expressed ourselves, that the Catholic Question was making a perceptible progress towards the happy termination, which the wise and patriotic, both in England and Ireland, so ardently desire. The fact, however, is to be gathered rather from negative than positive evidence—rather from the diminished efforts of the former opponents of the measure, than from any direct or increased energy on the part of its friends. The most prominent and important circumstance is the supposed, indeed almost implied, sentiments of the King; for who can close their eyes to the striking fact of his Majesty having placed at the head of the nation two statesmen in succession who were decided friends to the Catholic Question? Who is not fully impressed with the unexpected conduct of the Duke of Wellington, since it has become so generally admitted that he is a convert to the same doctrine? The irresistible conclusion from these facts alone, is, that the Sovereign has at length heard the lamentations of his Catholic subjects, and that he has not heard them in vain.

Another important circumstance is, the manner in which the bill was treated when before the House of Peers during the recent session of Parliament. It will be recollected by all who have paid any attention to the subject, that the lack of securities formed the general ground of opposition on that occasion; if these could be given it was distinctly intimated all difficulties would at once be removed. How different was this compared with the reception the bill met in 1825 under the Premiership of the Earl of Liverpool?—On that occasion the argument—"a divided allegiance must be content with

partial privileges;—yield us full allegiance, and we will give you full privileges;" was in full force. Upon this maxim the unfortunate people of Ireland had once more their hopes blighted, and the door closed once again against all their supplications. It was in vain that the Catholic offered all his temporal allegiance to the house of Brunswick—it was in vain that he offered to shed his blood, and to sacrifice his life on the shrine of England's honour—it was in vain that he exclaimed, I give you all but my conscience, which let me keep free and hallowed between myself and my maker. No—he was told to yield this last point, or that no hope remained of his emancipation from the thralldom that crushed him. In fine, he was told to do that for his purification, which would for ever, in his own eyes, render him infamous.

From the course of the debate in 1823 it was clear that the grounds of objection were materially narrowed. The argument of divided allegiance was not then insisted on; nothing was required but some reasonable and necessary security for the supremacy of the established church—and this security, it is now intimated, consists in giving the King the power of a veto, in the appointment of the Bishops by the Sovereign Pontiff. If the Catholics will agree to this, all difficulties will be at an end. We fervently hope that such concession may be made, and we are sure if made, the power will never be abused by a constitutional King of England.

That the Duke of Wellington is exerting himself to bring about this happy consummation, all now agree in admitting—that he has the power to do this more than any other man in England, all equally agree in admitting and should he achieve this great and glorious conquest—this moral victory over the prejudice of the age—it will eclipse the splendour of all his former actions, and hand his name down to posterity amidst the blessings of millions.

The following extract from the *Leeds Intelligencer*, a high anti-Catholic, but exceedingly well informed paper in government matters, would seem to imply, that even Mr. Peel, the last anchor of anti-catholicity, has been shaken. It may be well also to add that the paragraph has been copied into the *Courier* and other London papers without comment or contradiction.

Several of the London papers have circulated reports almost daily during the last week, of some opposition of opinion between the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel, in consequence of which the latter, either had resigned, or intended to take that step. The *Courier*, *Standard*, *Morning Post*, and *John Bull*, have from the commencement, contradicted the rumour; and as the currency question was the assigned source of the misunderstanding, the palpable absurdity of supposing that the Noble Duke had changed his declared determination on this subject, afforded full ground to deny the assertion. We must nevertheless admit, that a general belief in the existence of some real origin, for a report so long and confidently insisted on, has spread among the public—those most astute, at least in their own estimation, referring it to the Roman Catholic Question—We are happy to state, however, that all future conjecture respecting the Home Department is set at rest, by an assurance from authority, in Monday's *Courier*, "that the reports of the Right Hon. Gentleman's retirement, are without the shadow of foundation." Whether there has been any difference of opinion between him and the Premier, or not, is left to speculation; and, for our own part, we do believe that, at first, Mr. Peel may have boggled at the Duke of Wellington's suggestion, to settle the Popish Question, but finally to give in his adhesion."

In addition to this, Mr. George Dawson, brother-in-law of Mr. Peel, and the hitherto vehement opponent of the Catholics, on a recent occasion, read his recantation after drinking at a public dinner, in Ireland, the "Glorious and immortal memory of King William."—*Aldion*.

HORRID MURDER.

The Franklin (Ten.) Balance, of the 8th ultimo, states that a few days previous a dreadful occurrence took place in that State. A man who keeps a public house in Giles county, left home with his wife, with the intention of staying all night. He left the house in the care of his two daughters, with directions to receive no travellers in his absence. Late in the evening, an old gentleman called and desired to stay all night. The girls refused him. He insisted, and they finally agreed to let him stay. Some short time after, a young man called, whom