

favoured with them from a source of undoubted authenticity, we gladly refer.

IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE OF HALIFAX.
Amount in value of Imports into the Port of Halifax, from the 5th January 1819, to the 5th Jan 1823.

From Great Britain, &c.	£1,266,399 9 10
Southern Ports of Europe	39,068 4
West Indies	348,175 1 4
United States	618,256 19 4
Coastways	163,190 18 10

Amount in value of exports, during the same time

United Kingdom	£128,658 4 8
Southern Ports of Europe	10,292 11
West Indies	621,404 16
United States	95,801 2 6

£286,246 14 2

Exports coastwise, which must have been very great during that time, not included.

The balance against us, on two branches of the trade, as above stated, appears to be large, but is now said to be rapidly on the decline; and with the United States will be nearly at par within a few years.

Communication.

The Magdalen-Islands have this season been resorted to by American fishing and trading vessels—bringing with them every article necessary for the fisheries, together with large quantities of tea, tobacco, gin, flour, &c. which they dispose of to the inhabitants in exchange for there fish and oil—Two large American brigs, the Adament and Richmond, arrived there about the beginning of June, to load with fish for Naples—and sailed with full cargoes about the 21st ult. The low price at which they can afford to sell their goods, gives them a decided advantage over British subjects trading there; and they monopolize all the merchantable fish which are there caught and cured. We are told, that an American House has an establishment in the western part of this Province, by means of which contraband goods of every description, are introduced, and find a market amongst the Fishermen.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 11. FRANCE AND SPAIN.

We mentioned yesterday that the last London papers expressed a belief that the French began to find their attempt upon Spain was not likely to succeed, and that the Duke of Angouleme was disposed to back out. We now publish the articles on this subject, which were copied into the Paris papers without any comment.

From the Paris Journal du Commerce.

The London Courier published extracts from private letters from Madrid of 25th June, which contain the following details—

The removal of the King, the R. Family and the Cortes to Cadiz, his disconcerted and exasperated the Regency beyond expression; arrests which were numerous before, have not diminished, and the prisons are almost full; the most rigorous measures have been adopted in regard to some of the families of the Grandees and of the militia-men who have absented themselves—These families, they say shall be considered as hostages for the safety of the Royal Family—They are organizing a system of Police on the French plan at the head of which is Don Beneto Arias Prada.

The Regency are now endeavouring to restore things to the order in which they were in March 1820, and completely to eradicate the Constitution of 1812.

The Government for the present do not possess a single dollar and do not know how to procure one. The Constitutionalists have left absolutely nothing—the smallest article did not escape them. In the offices of the Police there was not an inkstand or a sheet of paper; what could not be carried off, was broken and destroyed. It is true that some taxes have been established on the ancient footing; but such is the state of the country that every one endeavours to avoid the payment. They are now attempting to borrow 300 millions of reals, but without any chance of success—the Bankers have all suffered under the last Government—some are completely ruined; others have retired from business; the rest have hid their treasures until affairs assume a more favourable aspect. I understand that the loans made by the Constitutional Government are not recognized by this; this is of no consequence, for let them be acknowledged or not, or if by some miracle the Constitutionalists should recover the power, they would not be able to pay a sixpence, so that the honest gentlemen in London may, in any event, calculate upon a total loss.

The greater part of the Counsellors of State remained at Seville; they left also many officers in the civil service, who were promised when things were arranged, to be re-instated in their employments—in the mean time they were to do as well as they could—they gave them passports to Madrid, but at Cordova they were put under arrest. If the Royal Family should be sacrificed, not a single liberal in the kingdom will escape—This is one of the measures adopted by the new policy.

Latest from England.—An arrival at Boston from Liverpool has brought London dates of the 11th, and Liverpool of the 13th August.

The intelligence respecting the operations of the Spanish general Ballasteros, is not so late as brought by the Trimmer from Gibraltar & Cadiz, though its complexion favours the report which prevailed at the latter place, of the defeat of the French under Molitor. It is evident there must have been some hard fighting with him and the patriot generals. Corunna held out so late as the 31st July, and it appears that the enemy were then in the vicinity. Quiroga had sailed for Cadiz, where, it is said, he was to be entrusted with an important command. Badajoz and all the other fortresses were in an excellent state of defence, and determined to brave the invaders. The Cortes had decreed Morillo a traitor, and divested him of the insignias of nobility.

The Duke of Angouleme had reached Ocapa on his way to Seville. Before setting out, he issued an order dividing Spain into military positions over which he placed French generals.—This measure is contemplated in the London papers, as a seizure of Spain and as indicating a determination on the part of France to act independent of the self-elected Regency at Madrid, who appear by their intrigues to have disgusted even their own partizans.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

The Steam vessel called the Royal George, arrived yesterday, bringing advices from Corunna to the 31st ult. inclusive, and from Vigo to the 3d inst. In her came Gen. Quiroga, who has been sent for by the Government in Cadiz, to take an important command, and for which place he set out a few hours after he arrived in London, by the way of Falmouth. The command of Galicia has been given to Gen. Novella. Quiroga, the brave defender of Corunna, issued a farewell address to the garrison and inhabitants, on which occasion he received the most unequivocal testimonies of regard and gratitude.

What is stated in some of the Evening papers respecting Sir Robert Wilson's departure for Cadiz is incorrect. The following extract from a letter of the 2d, from Vigo, from a source which may be relied on, explains what were the views of our distinguished countryman.—“Should onward circumstances render the evacuation of Galicia necessary, it is Sir R.'s intention to go with such persons as have been connected with, or attached to him to Cadiz, believing that by so doing he would be serving the Spanish cause, and being confined in that intention by the opinion of those who are best able to form a correct judgment on the subject—he has it in contemplation to secure the means of transport, to be prepared for the worst. It is however, his fixed determination not to remove, except removal shall be necessary.” This is a very different thing from setting sail for Cadiz. The English officers speak in the very highest terms of the conduct of Gen. Vego, both at Corunna and Vigo.

LONDON, AUG. 23.—Evening.

The Monitor of Wednesday and Thursday arrived this morning. Multiplied reports of an immediate Negotiation for Peace, continue to arrive from all quarters. All anxiety on this question will probably be terminated before the close of next week, as the Duke of Angouleme was to be at Port St. Mary on the 16th inst. There appear many reasons for believing that the Duke has returned to his original intention of effecting his object by a treaty with the Constitutional Government, which shall recognize the validity of all the acts of the Cortes.

We have just received authentic intelligence from Ferrol, to the 15th inst.—Corunna had not fallen. The Garrison had been for three days in communication with

the besiegers. A suspension of hostilities had been agreed upon, and hostages exchanged.—Sun.

Gen. Quiroga's Wife has arrived in London.

Messengers left town last night with Despatches for Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg and Constantinople.

The French Cabinet and the Cortes of Spain, are about to meet half-way, and we have information on which we can rely, that under the auspices of G. Britain, the war between France and Spain, is in a way of amicable adjustment.

VIGO, August 2.

General Quiroga and his Staff, come from Corunna, have just returned to sail for England, every thing is in the greatest confusion; Morillo is within 15 miles, at Ponte Vedra, joined by some French troops. He will not listen to any terms, and as there are no troops here, the place must fall. Morillo is most anxious to take Sir Robert Wilson, who is here with several British Officers.

August 3.

Sir Robert Wilson has just engaged a small British schooner in the Newfoundland trade, to take himself, Capt. Erskine, and two or three others, who are still with him, to Cadiz. The few troops that remain here (about 300) are now going to Bayonne (in Galicia) with a view of rendering it defensible. Every boat in the harbour is pressed for this service, and the guns in the citadel have been spiked. The Governor, General Romago, his Lady, and Aid de Camp, have just embarked on board the Royal George, for England. Sir R. Wilson's wound is almost well, but poor Col. Light, although much better, is still in a state of great suffering at Corunna, and was not considered sufficiently convalescent to join Sir Robert here.

City—half past 12 o'clock.

We have heard a few further particulars relative to the news from Spain, which differs, in some respects, from our former statement. It is now said that the Secretary of Sir John Doyle, has arrived in Town, and states that General Quiroga and the Governor of Vigo, had arrived at Portsmouth, having left Corunna on the 30th ult. in consequence of the Spanish troops refusing to fight; and that it was expected the French would enter the City the following day.

Sir Robert Wilson is mentioned as having gone to assist in the defence of Cadiz.

Defeat of the French troops at Alicante.

Letters have been received from Alicante, by the way of Gibraltar, which announce, that about the 17th ult. the French troops, consisting of upwards of 4000 men, made an attack upon Alicante, but after some hard fighting, were repulsed by the Spanish troops with great loss, and were pursued upwards of 7 leagues. The same letters mention, that the French had not more than 1000 men left in Seville.

The extraordinary Gazette of Madrid announces that Morillo had been beaten by the Revolutionary troops near Vigo.

It is asserted, that on the 29th July, the garrison of Pampeluna made another sortie. We expect the details with impatience.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

TUESDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER, 1823.

Alms-House and Work-House.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK,
HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esquire.

The dates by the English mail which arrived on Saturday last are the 11th of August. We have copied from the Halifax papers by the last mail, intelligence from London to the 23d, brought there by the ship Thalia, in 29 days from the latter place; under that head will be found some important information respecting the war between France and Spain.

The French, it is said have nine men of war before Cadiz, and in all, about 70 vessels of war at sea. Two ships of the line and three frigates were lately destroyed by fire at Constantinople.

The Duke of Wellington has embarked at Dover for Calais, to inspect the line of Fortresses in the Netherlands.

General Sir Thomas Maitland has left

town to resume the Govt. of the Ionian Islands.

The Greeks had been successful in three engagements in the month of June.—These victories were gained at three different points of the Bridge of Pindus.

It is reported that Lord Marlborough has been appointed to the vacancy in the General Post Office, occasioned by the death of the Marquis of Salisbury.

It is confidently stated on the authority of letters received from England this day, via St. Andrews, that Sir CHARLES MCCARTHY, at present Lieut. Gov. of Sierra Leone, is to succeed to the government of this Province.—City Gaz. 25th inst.

MARRIED] At Greenwich, King's County, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. G. L. WIGGINS, Mr. DAVID HAMM, to SARAH, fourth daughter of James Brittain, Esq. of said County.

Halifax Sept. 20.

Yesterday morning, after a long and severe illness, which he bore with christian patience, Mr. William McFarlen, in the 35th year of his age. He has left a disconsolate widow, five children, and a numerous circle of relations to lament his loss.

To be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 30th March next, at Mr. Avery's Hotel, in Fredericton, between the hours of 11 in the forenoon, and 5 in the afternoon,

ALL the right, title, and interest of Isaac Bonnel, of, in, and to the Lot No. 37 and 38, containing 449 acres, situate in the Parish of Wakfield, County of York: The same having been seized by me by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court.

E. W. MILLER,
Sheriff of York.

Fredericton, 30th Sept. 1823.

Firemen.

SATURDAY next at 4 o'clock p. m. being the stated time for the meeting of the Firemen attached to Engine No. 1, a Firehook, Ladder, and Bucket, will then be exhibited at the Engine-House, as patterns.

Fredericton, 30th Sept. 1823.

Dissolution of Partnership.

BY mutual consent, the Subscribers have this day dissolved their Copartnership, which existed under the Firm of WILLIAM FIDDES, & Co.

All debts contracted with, and remaining unpaid to, the said Firm, are henceforth due to William Fiddes only; who is alone answerable for all demands against it.

WILLIAM FIDDES,
ROBT. LIGERTWOOD.

Miramichi, Sept. 8th, 1823.

FOR SALE,

At Public Auction,

On Monday the first day of December next, at the Court-House in Burton, between the hours of 12 and 4,—

TWO YOUNG HORSES, a Yoke of Oxen, a Yoke of Steers, 3 Cows, Ox Cart and Horse Cart, a new Sled, a double Set of Harness, Windsor and Common Chairs, Tables and Bedsteads, and a quantity of Kitchen Furniture.

CHARLES EMERY.

Burton, 27th Sept. 1823.

As the Subscriber intends shortly to leave the Country, he requests all those indebted to him to make payment immediately; and those having demands against him, to render their accounts for payment.

CHARLES EMERY.

Burton, 27th Sept. 1823.

TO LET,

For one or more Years,

THE Farm belonging to the Subscriber, (commonly known as the Monkton), together with the Island right thereunto belonging, situate on the upper side of the River Nashack: possession will be given immediately; the situation and advantages of the property are too well known to render any further description necessary; the terms of rent will be liberal, and payments made easy. For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, upon the premises.

STAIR B. AGNEW.

Monkton, 29th Sept. 1823.