

ABDICATION OF BOLIVAR.

Head-Quarters, Caracas, Feb. 6, 1827. To His Excellency, the President of the South. Most Excellent Sir—

In no former circumstances has the august authority of Congress been of such necessity to the Republic, as at the present period, in which every mind has been disturbed, and the whole nation agitated by internal commotions.

Called by your Excellency to take the oath of office as President of the Republic, I arrived at the Capital, whence I was speedily summoned to the department of the ancient Venezuela.

From Bogota to this city I have issued decrees so important, that I make bold to declare it of the greatest moment, that your Excellency should call the attention of Congress to them, and request that body from me, to take them into wise consideration. If I have overstepped the boundaries of my authority, the fault lies solely with me; but I willingly consecrate even my innocence to the safety of the Republic. This sacrifice was required of me, and I glory in not having delayed it.

When in Peru, an official notice brought me intelligence of my elevation by the people to the Presidency of the Republic. I declined to the executive powers, the acceptance of the Chief Magistracy of the Nation. For 14 years have I fulfilled the office of Supreme head and President of the Republic; dangers forced this duty upon me, which, no longer existing, leave me at liberty to retire to the enjoyments of private life.

I beg of Congress to cast a regard upon the situation of Colombia, of America, and of the entire world; every thing seems to flatter us—There is not a Spaniard on the American Continent—Domestic Peace has reigned in Colombia since the commencement of the present year—Many powerful nations recognize our Political existence, and some are joined to us in the bonds of amity and friendship. A large portion of the American States are in alliance with Columbia, and Spain is at present menaced by Great Britain. What more can we hope for. The womb of time can alone contain the immensity of happiness, which has been prepared for us by a bountiful Providence, in whom is our only reliance.—As for me, suspicions of a tyrannical usurpation, rest upon my name, and disturb the hearts of the Columbians. Republicans, jealous of their liberties, cannot consider me without a secret dread; because the pages of history tell them, that all those placed in similar situations have been ambitious. In vain do I wish to propose the example of Washington as my defence, and in fact, one or many exceptions can effect nothing against the experience of the world, which has always been oppressed by the powerful.

I sigh between the distress of my fellow citizens, and the sentence that awaits me in the judgment of posterity. I, myself, am aware that I am not free from ambition, and therefore I desire to extricate myself from the grasp of that fury; to free my fellow citizens from all inquietude; and to secure after my death, that reputation which I may be entitled to, for my zeal in the cause of liberty.

With such sentiments I renounce again and again the Presidency of the Republic—Congress and the Nation must receive this abdication as irrevocable; nothing will be able to oblige me to continue in the public service, to which I have already dedicated my entire life; and now that the triumph of liberty has placed this sublime right within the enjoyment of every one, shall I alone be deprived of it? No, the Congress, and the Columbian people are just; they will not compel me to an ignominious desertion,

Few are the days which now remain to me: more than two thirds of my existence has already passed; let me, therefore, be permitted to await a peaceful death—in the obscure and silent retreat of my paternal residence—my sword and my heart will, nevertheless, be always with Colombia; and my last sighs will ascend to Heaven, in prayers for her continued prosperity.

I pray, therefore, Congress and my Fellow Citizens, to confer on me the title of a Private Citizen. God guard your Excellency.

(Signed,) SIMON BOLIVAR.

THE GREEKS.

The Greeks are successful on all sides.—Letters from Zante of January 1st, and from Trieste of the 14th, state that Miaulis (it is presumed in the new frigate) has taken two Corvettes, 3 Brigs, and sunk or dispersed the rest of the enemy's fleet near Zea. Letters to the 9th say, that Ibrahim was attacked in his intrenchments, between Modon and Navarino, by Colocotroni, Nikitas, Botzaris and Geneus, with 3000 Greeks, and lost 1500 killed, many wounded and prisoners, 14 pair of colours, 8 cannon, and 300 horses. Another letter from Zante, of the same date, reports that Redchid Pacha, after having been beaten in Euboea, had perished in a bloody battle; that the town of Caristo had fallen into the hands of the Greeks, and that Miaulis had again beaten the Egyptian fleet between Candia and Corigo.

The Bavarian officers of Napoli had organized a Frank corps. The Turks have been beaten at Arkova and Athens, in consequence of which the whole of the northern Greece as far as Thermopylae and Volo, had taken up arms. General Fabvier was in the citadel of Athens, and Karaiskaki was approaching Missolonghi.

A letter from Marseilles, of January 29, says, "One of the journals of Lyons contains what follows:—The correspondence of M. Eynard, and the reports in circulation relative to the intervention of the Sovereigns for the emancipation of Greece, have produced a great sensation here. A speedy arrangement seems certain; Lord Cochran himself is so convinced of it that he completely renounced the expedition which he contemplated. We learn that he has suddenly changed the arrangements for his departure.

(From the London Courier of Feb. 14th.)

Emigration to Canada.—A motion stands in the Order Book of the House of Commons, for to-morrow, to which we are desirous of directing public attention. It is that of Mr. Wilmot Horton, for re-appointing the Emigration Committee, whose Reports of their inquiries and proceedings last Session, conducted under the personal superintendance of Mr. Horton himself, contained such a mass of valuable information. This Report, which consisted of nearly four hundred folio pages, besides not being accessible to every one who might feel deeply interested in the subject, was of too voluminous a character to be generally read. We are glad, therefore, to find, that the Report itself has been published without abridgment, accompanied by a brief analysis of the evidence and appendix, in a compact octavo volume of about two hundred pages; thus placing within the reach of the public, generally, all the more essential parts of this most important document.

We observe, also, that Dr. Strachan, Archdeacon of York, Upper Canada, has just given to the world a pamphlet addressed to Mr. Wilmot Horton, entitled *Remarks on Emigration from the United Kingdom*. In this pamphlet, Dr. Strachan, advertising to the Report of the Commit-

tee, observes, that "it contains so much important and various information, that every means should be adopted for promoting its circulation: but," continues the writer, "as the copies printed are limited in number, and its appearance not of the most attractive form, it is not in the reach of very few readers—and still fewer are disposed to wade through the mass of evidence which it contains. A summary, therefore, of the Report, condensing the more important part of the evidence, and showing the principal facts which it clearly proves, may not be a barren service, and may win the public attention to a subject which involves the most momentous interests, and on which the peace and happiness of society particularly depend. The following facts appear completely established:—

1. That there is a redundant population in the United Kingdom.
2. That the Colonies to which this redundant population may be sent, are well adapted to their reception, offering good neighbourhood, health, independence, and even opulence.
3. That the experiments made, both by Government and individuals, have been eminently successful.
4. That pauper emigrants will, after seven years, be able to repay, with ease, the expense of their emigration and settlement."

Dr. Strachan then proceeds to prove, and we think, successfully, that all these propositions are well founded, both by the evidence produced before the Committee, and by facts coming within the range of his own personal observation. We have not room, today, to extract his reasonings, and the circumstances on which they are founded: but we very strongly recommend the perusal of this pamphlet to every one who feels an interest, however remote, in the question which it discusses. One of the concluding paragraphs we must lay before our readers, because, though brief, it enforces an important truth. "If it be asked," says Dr. Strachan, "why there is such a clamour against emigration as a national measure? I answer, that it is a question which has never yet been carefully examined: its philosophy has not even been touched upon, nor its consequences, as a State measure, unfolded. It nevertheless offers an untrodden field for the political economist who will take common sense along with him, well deserving his most serious attention."

We have remarked among the American papers an article in the shape of a political disquisition on the relation between Great Britain and the United States, which, after spinning out a good deal of republican common place, tells us that our old contempt for that country has "assumed the strange feeling of mingled fear and friendship." Now we do believe, that there is some real friendship, something of the warmth of relationship, felt by numbers of enlightened Englishmen towards the United States; and that from the prevalence of this feeling among the wise and manly part of the nation, it is affected, for fashion's sake, by others who do not feel it. But the Americans would do well to cease flattering themselves, that the Englishman who is weakest in intellect and spirit, has ever yet suffered one particle of fear to mingle with his sentiments of friendship (whether that friendship be well or ill merited) towards the United States. If the stupidity or carelessness of our Ministers has given the Republic advantages by treaty, to which by war she had not been entitled, there is nothing easier than to mend our hand at negotiating; while at fighting, should (which God forbid!) an unfortunate necessity for such an appeal be again imposed upon us from the same quarter, we respectfully hope that we have not furnished

friends nor enemies with much solid cause for "contempt."—Times.

Government Contract.

Assistant Commissary General's Office, St. John, N. B. 10th April 1827.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until Thursday at noon, on the 31st day of May next, from such persons as may be disposed to enter into Contracts to supply, for the use of His Majesty's Troops in this Province, the following Articles, viz:

WOOD, COALS.....	150	1650	20	20
COALS, CHALDS.....	450		25	

MORE OR LESS.

For such quantities of Lamp Oil and Cotton Wick, as may be required for one year from 25th June next, at St. John and Fredericton, to be issued to the Troops in detail by the Contractors.

For such quantities of Fresh BEEF as may be required for one year from the 25th June next, for the Troops and Departments in the Garrisons of St. John, Fredericton, St. Andrews, and Fort Cumberland.

For supplying into the Commissariat Stores at St. John, on or before the 24th day of June next, Twenty barrels of Prime Mess Irish PORK, warranted to keep good and sweet until 24th day of June, 1828.

The Rate of Fresh Beef, Salt Pork, Wood, Coal, Oil, and Cotton Wick, to be expressed in the Tenders in British Sterling, in words at length; and if the amount due upon any of these supplies exceed One Hundred Pounds Sterling, the same will be paid for in Bills of Exchange on the Lords of the Treasury, at the rate of £100 for every £103 due upon the Contract, or in British Silver, at the option of the Deputy Commissary General.

For Baking BREAD, for one year from the 25th June next, for the Garrison of St. John, from Flour to be furnished from the King's Stores. The Bread must be raised with Brewer's Yeast, and the Contractor's Bakehouse to be at all reasonable hours liable to be inspected by a Commissariat Officer.

It is to be distinctly understood, that the Beef to be supplied, is to be of the best Marketable quality.

That no crooked or rotten Wood, or any other but the best quality of Liverpool Newcastle Coal will be received.

No Tender will be noticed unless accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Senior Commissariat Officer at St. John, signed by two responsible persons, offering to become bound with the party tendering, for the faithful performance of the Contract.

The Tenders to be written on the back of "Tenders for Wood, Coal, &c." as the case may be.—Persons tendering, or Agents for them, are particularly requested to attend this Office on the 31st day of May next, twelve o'clock.

Forms of the Contracts may be seen, and every information obtained on application to the Commissariat Offices at the respective Posts throughout the command.

GLEBE RENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Glebe Rents of this Parish are now due, and all persons herein concerned are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is authorized to receive the same.

C. S. PUTNAM, Agent for the Rector. Fredericton, 27th March, 1827.