

get...the situation, we mean, of being nearly independent of external causes for her prosperity and welfare. For, in the meantime, the tide of national prosperity appears to have set in to a degree which ought to satisfy the least contented of the whole tribe of political grumblers. While an abundant harvest has crowned the labours of the husbandman, and the fruits of the earth of every form and species are laid up in store for the supply of every human want...while foreign commerce brings to our shore every thing which, although denied to our climate, necessity or luxury may require...every class of national industry is quietly returning to the state from which it had declined...bidding fair, if no untoward circumstance, or political quackery, intervene, to place the country in a more healthy state than she has ever yet attained to. Such is the state of Great Britain, at least, and we trust will soon be of Ireland also, in which the present Ministers enter upon their offices. That their's is altogether a bed of roses, or that that of a Minister of State ever can be so we do not assert; but it must be by bad mismanagement indeed, of those at the helm, that the vessel, now that she is off shore, and fairly at sea with favouring gales, if she does not pursue her voyage with safety and success. Happily it is the interest of the rest of Europe, like ourselves, to maintain the general peace; and we do not, therefore, apprehend that, with tolerable tact on the part of our government, even the steps of Mr. Canning, to which we have alluded, can have any very serious effect upon the general tranquillity. It is, therefore, to our domestic state mainly that the attention of Ministers should be directed. Of the difficulties which present themselves on this head, the great incubus of the debt is, as it has long been, the most formidable. But there are other objects besides financial ones, to which, from the state of the country, the attention of Ministers ought to be, and must be called. Of these, the state of crime and pauperism, in which so large a share of the population are involved must furnish an almost paramount consideration. Of this, the very state of prosperity which we have alluded to, must of necessity dissipate a great deal; but still there is unfortunately much more which has become so rooted in our system, that nothing but a total change of system can effectually get rid of it. Judging from the conduct of too many in the higher classes of Society, it would seem, that some of them at least require to be told, that national prosperity, to be permanent and lasting, must be founded on individual virtue and integrity. It is not the influence and example of a few which can controul the progress of events; but if the day should ever come when the majority of any one class in society become so depraved as to lose sight of the main duties of their calling; if gaining, if luxury in the highest...if dishonesty, if drunkenness and sloth, take possession of the lowest, then farewell for ever (or at least for the age in which they happen) to any further progress in those exhilarating prospects which mark the march of public prosperity. Without assuming the task of the Divine, which we may appear to be doing, we cannot altogether refrain from impressing these topics on the minds both of governors and of the governed. If each man, whether his station be high or low, could but be brought to know and to consider, the infinite consequence which his conduct and example are of to the well being of the state, a great deal of the indifference which we now witness, even in the highest ranks, and of mischievous example which we see in all, would be done away, and much more of individual energy applied, where it is most wanted, to the common stock.

A manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, dated 19th September, orders a general levy of recruits in the whole Empire, of two in every 500 inhabitants, not even excepting the Jews, who have formerly been exempt on payment of a pecuniary tax, which is now to be abolished. The levy, it is supposed, will produce a force of at least 150,000 men, part of which will have to supply the vacancies arising from death and the discharge of those who have served their legal time.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—*Timber*, Miramichi red pine, £3 17s. to £4, yellow £3 5s. to £3 7s.; St. John red £3 15s. to £4 10. yellow £2 17s. to £3. *Masts*, red pine, £7 to £12, yellow pine, £6 10s. to £10 per load.—*RUM*, Jam 20 to 22, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d., strongest do. 4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. Leeward Island proof. 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. Demerara. 3s. 4d. to 3s. 9d. *SUGAR*, Barbadoes. 64s. to 65s. Trinidad good brown. 65s. to 66s. Coffee, Jamaica, good ordinary, 53s. to 56s., fine mid. 90s. to 93s. Molasses, per cwt. 30s. to 33s. *OILS*.—Cod in casks £29. Seal, pale, £28. brown £25. Sperm, £77. The fish oil market is in an inactive state, and the prices are expected to be lower, as the Northern oil is boiled and brought to market. *TIMBER* Danzig, £5 2s. to £5 18s. Memel, do Riga, £5 7s. to £5 12s. Swedish, £4 15s. to £4 17s.

OCTOBER 4.

*The New Postmaster General*.—Yesterday His Grace the Duke of Manchester, the newly appointed Postmaster General, arrived at the Post Office in Lombard-street, where he was met by Francis Freeling, Esq. the Secretary, and other officers connected with the Inland and Foreign Departments. His Grace was then sworn into office as Postmaster-General of Great Britain. His Grace was afterwards shown the entire establishment, and spent some time examining the arrangements of the police of the establishment, with which he expressed himself much gratified.

OCTOBER 6.

Some of our contemporaries have argued that in the event of a rupture with the Porte, Russia would cross the Pruth with a numerous army, and invade Turkey. We are at a loss to conjecture upon what grounds this opinion is formed. The triple treaty distinctly defines the course which is to be pursued in the event of Turkey persisting to reject the proposed mediation, and no where in that treaty, is any allusion made to a military demonstration on the part of Russia. The permanent policy of this country with respect to Turkey, is no secret to European statesmen; and it may be, that England and France united with her in the present effort, for the pacification of Greece, from two motives...first, to restrain any tendencies towards individual objects of aggrandizement; secondly, to remove any pretext for interference, which might ultimately lead to the attainment of those objects...by settling the question of Greece under the united auspices of the three powers. Looking to the language of the treaty...and we profess to have no knowledge beyond what that supplies...we should say, that the crossing of the Pruth by a Russian army would be a contravention not only of its spirit, but of its letter, and such a proceeding as Russia could not satisfactorily explain to her allies.—*Courier*.

*Awful calamity*. The Gazette of Pekin states, that an inundation had taken place on the east of that city, which had destroyed upwards of 100,000 persons.

ACCIDENT TO THE TYNE, WITH LOSS OF LIVES.

Portsmouth, Sept. 26.—The Tyne, 28 guns, (belonging to the Experimental Squadron,) has just put in here, much damaged, in consequence of a dreadful accident which occurred to her, last night, off the Needles, by a large Swede (the Neptune, 400 tons, timber loaded,) running on board of her. By the shock, the Tyne had her bowsprit sprung, her head knee nearly stove in, her flying jib boom carried away, her bulwarks on the fore-castle and head rails cut down, and her foremast sprung very badly in two places! The Swede is worse off, having lost five men, besides her mizen mast, and her rigging hull considerably damaged. By the first shock three poor fellows, who were in the act of reefing the mizen-top-sail when the accident happened, went overboard, and were drowned. The darkness of the night, and the confusion of the moment, rendering it impossible to afford them any assistance. The death of the other two (the ship carpenter and assistant) was of the most shocking description, as they were literally crushed between the sides of the two vessels, whilst endeavouring to cut away something to enable the vessels to clear.

The precise cause of the encounter of the two ships is not fully known. They were five or six miles west of the Needles at the time, and the collision took place about half past nine. They locked together for nearly two hours, during which time great apprehensions were entertained of further and more serious mischief, from the perilous situation they were in. The Swede was brought in by the Wolf, 18 guns, Capt. Hayes, dispatched from the squadron for the purpose by Sir T. Hardy. The Capt. had his wife and five children on board. The Neptune was bound for Cadiz, and heavy laden with timber.

“His Majesty’s mail boat, ALPHA, Captain Carter, arrived this morning from Trinidad, by which we have received Tobago papers to the 21st inst. We are happy to observe that the long existing misunderstanding between the Council and Assembly of that Island, has, at least, been amicably arranged; and that a Supply Bill passed both houses at a meeting of the Legislature, which commenced its sittings on the 12th of this month.”—*Grenada Gazette*, Sept. 29.

UNITED STATES.

GREAT FIRE AT MOBILE. Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, dated MOBILE, Oct. 21st, 1827.

I have only a moment to tell the sad news of our calamity. A fire broke out this morning in the Mobile Hotel, occupied by Mr. Austin, in Royal street. At this time, 11 o’clock, nearly all Water and Common Streets are in ruins.—Dauphin-street, from the wharf to St. Joseph street on both sides; Conti, both sides, between the Water and Royal streets; Royal street, both sides, between Francis and Conti streets, except the Alabama Hotel corner of St. Francis, and a small house adjoining it. It is impossible to estimate the loss, probably a million. Nearly the whole of the business part of the city is destroyed—a very considerable amount of goods were consumed with the stores, the flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to save them. The fire is still raging, and uncertain when it will stop.

General Stubbs, (an Englishman by birth) Governor of Oporto, has been ordered to Lisbon, to be tried by a Court-Martial upon the charge of having written

a letter to the Princess Regent, advising her to reinstate the Minister Saldanha. As that General has been a firm Constitutionalist, this severity would lead us to suspect that he has been sacrificed to private malice; or, what is worse, that the ultra-faction has an alarming influence in the counsels of the nation. Don Miguel was on the point of setting out from Vienna; and it was confidently asserted, that he was to be accompanied by the Prince Metternich. We should be glad if the latter proves true, as the presence of so skillful a statesman will give cohesion and moderation to the new government.—*New York Albion*, Nov. 3.

*The Emperor of Brazil*.—The habits of the Emperor of Brazil are active and simple. He usually rises early, and reads till his ministers assemble for the despatch of business. He then visits the arsenals and other public establishments. He frequently rides through the suburbs and converses with persons whom he meets. He often visits and dines with private families, and the rigid court etiquette, formerly observed, has been quite abandoned. He is fond of every thing military and is himself an excellent horseman, swordsman and marksman. He is remarkably strong and fond of trying his strength at lifting a weight, in which he seldom finds a competitor. He is much attracted by daring, and difficult undertakings. He is extremely frugal, and of a humane disposition. He attends himself to the studies of his children; his daughter, Donna Maria de Gloria, between eight and nine years of age, is a child of great bodily strength, which the father is very fond of seeing her display. She is always with him when he is not engaged in business. She bids fair to be an extremely bold, enterprising, and active woman. She is quick, and delights in what may be called mischief, if it were not of a peculiar kind, and often indicative of great genius and courage. She despises the ordinary amusements of children of her own age. She has a great facility in learning and a most retentive memory.

COLONIAL.

OATS, a new variety.—Our agricultural friends will be gratified in learning that a new species of oats, possessing rare and estimable qualities, has been introduced this season into the Province. A few bushels of them, we understand, were imported by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor—sown, during the last spring, in a field upon the Peninsula—and have been found to mature and ripen nearly a month sooner than any oat which has yet been naturalized in our climate. They are productive, rise with a strong vigorous stalk, and are large and plump in the grain. The produce of the field, to which we have alluded above, will be preserved as seed for the ensuing season—it will be sown during the next in the different quarters of the Province; and should it preserve its present qualities, and continue to ripen as early in future years as in this, it must be regarded as a benefaction of the most important character. Such an oat in fact has long been a desideratum in our agriculture. The species, which is now common in the country, lingers so long before it reaches maturity, that it delays the harvest beyond the most convenient periods, and crowds the farmer’s labour upon his hands. An oat which will ripen as this does, before, or along with the early-sown wheat, will cause a more regular distribution of the tools of the harvest, bring the sheaf to the stack or barn in finer condition, and multiply at once the amount of food both for the family and for the stock. Notwithstanding Dr. Johnston’s cynical definition of the oat—we are satisfied that the emancipation of N. Scotia depends upon it—and that the universal introduction of a finer variety of that grain would tend to hasten the happy and prosperous event.—*Novatian*, Nov 14.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all those indebted to him previous to the first of June last by Note or Book account, will settle their respective Balances with DAVID STRICKLAND without delay. CHAS. D. EVERITT. Oct. 2.