

EUROPE.

STATISTICS.—M. Moreau de Jones lately read a paper to the Academie des Sciences...

ENGLAND.

THE NEW POLICE.—The New Police force has at length come into active operation in Westminster...

IRELAND.

We are informed, by letters from Carlow that the Right Reverend Dr. Doyle continues to impress upon the peasantry of his District the misfortune and crime of connecting themselves with illegal combinations...

On Sunday evening, an express reached Dublin Castle, announcing the murder, on Friday evening, of the Rev. Mr. Goings, Rector of Moyalty in the county of Tipperary...

The sentence of the General Court-Martial held at Limerick in September, on Lieutenant-Colonel Bayly of the 9th Regiment, whose trial excited so much interest at the time, is now before the public...

Lord Killeen has already addressed the electors of the county of Meath, and the sentiments he has expressed are perfectly in accordance with the temperate, manly, and straight-forward conduct he adopted during the struggle for emancipation...

Contrary to general expectation, Count Ferronays, one of the most liberal members of the late French Cabinet, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, has accepted of the appointment of Ambassador to Rome...

FRANCE.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Major-General Sir Alex Bryce is promoted to Colonel-Commandant, vice Fyers, deceased.

SCOTLAND.

JOHN KNOX'S CHURCH AT EDINBURGH.—On Tuesday the foundation-stone was laid of the edifice to be called "John Knox's Church," at the point of junction between the Castlehill and the West Bow of this city...

NETHERLANDS.

The King of the Netherlands has formed a new establishment on, and taken possession of the coast of New Guinea, from the 141st degree of east longi-

tude from Greenwich on the south coast, and thence westward and northward to the Cape of Good Hope on the north coast.

Brussels is rapidly advancing in the art of printing; one individual published no less than 250,000 volumes in the year 1827.

SPAIN & PORTUGAL.

Letters from Lisbon mention as a fact above all doubt, that there is a secret treaty between Miguel and his uncle of Spain, the stipulations of which are kept profoundly secret, because they are contrary to those existing between the Peninsula and Great Britain...

RUSSIA.

DISCOVERY SHIPS.—The Moller and Simavin corvettes, commanded by Captains Stanikowitch and Lutke, have just arrived at Cronstadt, after an absence of three years, in which they have performed the voyage round the world.

TURKEY.

STATE OF AFFAIRS.—An article dated Bucharest, Oct. 25, says:—We have received accounts from Constantinople; their substance is as follows:—

The Sultan appears to recover by degrees from the great dejection into which he had fallen since his late misfortunes. The tranquillity of his mind may be seen in his whole deportment, but especially in his countenance.

AMERICAN PROSPECTS OF FREE TRADE.

[We defer many articles respecting other countries, to find room for some which our readers will consider peculiarly interesting. We have hitherto looked in vain for that authentic information on which reliance can be securely placed; but the extract which we put first on the list has somewhat of an authoritative character, and seems to justify the discussion of the question.]

We have seen a letter from Washington, dated Dec. 27th, in which it is stated that despatches have been received from our Minister in England which furnish strong grounds of hope that the trade with the British West Indies will be opened to us on terms satisfactory to this country.

Within the last week or two the American Minister has been in frequent attendance at the Board of Trade. But nothing has hitherto transpired respecting the object of his visits.

Now that the benefits of this international trade are beginning to be experienced by our North American, West Indian, and shipowning countrymen, we have every reason to fear that the Government of the United States will not hesitate to employ all their talent and cunning to cause it to flow in its former channel, and thus destroy the hopes of our own fellow-subjects, who anticipate much from this trade, which ought, indeed, on every account to be fostered and encouraged.

Possibly America may pretend to give up altogether, or, at all events, to modify, so as to meet our views, the tariff which at present exists, upon Great Britain yielding some equivalent. But surely the British Cabinet will never allow themselves to be over-reached by such paltry manœuvring.

We, therefore, call upon his Majesty's Ministers to continue firm—to adhere strictly to those principles which have already conferred some advantages upon the merchant and manufacturer, to the no small annoyance of the United States, and which, if persevered in, must eventually be more beneficial.

The British Government ought never to forget that a large capital has already been invested, and a variety of enterprises embarked in, solely for the purpose of taking advantage of the recently exclusive interchange between our colonies.

It might also further be considered that if once our West India Islands and the lower Ports, as they are generally called, are compelled to look to the United States for their supplies, they will cease to be prepared in Canada to meet any emergency, and the time may come that they must either starve, join with, or yield to our intriguing enemies.

We are not a little surprised at a statement of the intention of His Majesty's Government to open the ports of our West-India Colonies to the Trade of the United States: that such, however, is the fact, is positively asserted.

This measure will deeply affect the interests of these Colonies, and little will be left to the mercantile enterprise of their Inhabitants—it cannot have originated in any necessity, and must prove a most valuable boon to the Citizens of the United States.

We confess that we tremble for the result of Mr. McLane's frequent interviews with the EARL OF ABERDEEN. We should grieve bitterly if the present system of intercolonial trade is disturbed, and should again complain that the frequent changes in our commercial relations, have for twenty years past, marred every project and destroyed all confidence in the measures of Government.

What we call the intelligence unpleasant, because very extensive preparations have been lately made by individuals in Upper Canada, to enter deeply into that branch of West India business whose object is the curing of provisions, and the West Indians themselves were beginning to look to Canada for their supplies.

The West India trade is now becoming of very great importance to the British North American Colonies, as is evinced by the preparations made and now making to afford supplies to the Islands; and great loss must inevitably be sustained, if that trade is thrown open to our American vessels, to the prejudice and injury of our own Colonial cargoes.

Resolved, That the intelligence communicated to this Committee of the commencement at London of negotiations between His Majesty's Government and the United States for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, gives great and just cause to fear, that the interests of these Colonies, so distant from the observation of His Majesty's Ministers may be successfully misrepresented, and that the protecting system of intercourse which now exists and binds them together in beneficial union among themselves, and with the United Kingdom, may be weakened, to the irreparable injury of the general interests of the empire.

Resolved, That the settlement of the North American Provinces, as well as the Trade thereof, has been greatly impeded by the uncertainty and instability of the commercial regulations of the Mother Country, and the changes suddenly made in her Colonial Policy, without giving time for a fair representation of the circumstances, the growing population, and increasing resources of these Colonies.

Resolved, That after a long course of vacillating policy since the Treaty of Ghent, these Colonies, by persevering efforts, and representations, made through the medium of the Colonial Authorities, and through private agents, sent at great expense to the sea of the Imperial Government—saw with satisfaction and gratitude the adoption, in the year 1826, of a system of regulations well calculated to promote the general prosperity, and which induced enterprising associations and individuals, to embark their capital in the improvement of inland navigation, and the formation of extensive establishments, with a view to furnish to the British West India Islands, and Demerara, those supplies which they had previously drawn chiefly from the United States.

Resolved, That these establishments of so much importance made in the full confidence that the laws affecting the intercourse between the United States and the British West Indies would be permanent, require time, before their value is developing the resources of these Provinces can be fully appreciated,

and that any check given to them by a change or modification of the intercourse, as it now exists would be attended with serious losses and inconveniences to individuals, and render comparatively useless the important works now in progress to facilitate inland communication.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee the concessions which the United States wish to obtain, cannot be compensated by any equivalent which they can offer, commensurate with the evils which would be inflicted on Great Britain throughout the North American Colonies. No modification of the Tariff Law ought to be viewed in the light of an equivalent, for that is a measure only injurious to themselves, and a conviction of the truth about to occasion its repeal or alteration. The West Indies would derive comparatively little or no advantage from the change, inasmuch as there are now raised, in various States of the Union nearly equal productions of those Islands; while the increasing interchange and consumption of Canadian and West India produce, so mutually beneficial, would be materially diminished, the employment of British Shipping, Seamen and Capital discouraged, and the demand for British Manufacturers lessened, and the Provinces rendered a less desirable asylum for the surplus population of Great Britain and Ireland.

Resolved, That in order if possible to prevent such lamentable consequences, humble memorials and petitions be framed and transmitted to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, expressing the alarm felt on the occasion, and representing the strongest terms all temporary legislation on matters so deeply affecting the interests and general welfare of the British North American Provinces, now so intimately connected with the maritime power and glory of the British Empire.

Resolved, That with a view of expressing the unreasonable pretensions of the American Government to a free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and contrary to the recognized law of nations, and pointing out that no practical grievance is felt by the citizens of the United States from its remaining under the controul of the British Government, it be shewn to His Majesty's Ministers that the present warehousing system affords an outlet for the surplus produce of the United States on as favourable conditions as are compatible with the interests of the United Kingdom and these Provinces.

Resolved, That Petitions also be prepared containing similar statements of the case addressed to the three branches of the Provincial Legislatures, praying them to transmit remonstrances to His Majesty against the apprehended changes in the present relations between the North American Colonies and British West India Islands and the United States.

The firm and reasonable language which the Montreal Committee of Trade hold, is likely to meet with general approbation. Whatever measures adopted for regulating the intercourse of distant colonies with each other, or with foreign nations; cannot be doubted, that they ought to be steadily adhered to. A frequent change of Commercial regulations, requiring correspondent changes of capital and industry, must be pregnant with injury to all parties.—Quebec Star.

By the Honorable William Botsford, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, for the Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the Application of Malcom Wilnot of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland, and Province of New-Brunswick, Esquire, to me duly made pursuant to the directions of the Act of General Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the estate as well real as personal of William Lounsbury, late of Salsborough in the said County, Yeoman, (which said William Lounsbury hath either departed from and without the limits of the said Province, or is concealed within the same with intent and design to defraud the said Malcom Wilnot, and others, his creditors, if any there be of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested in the ordinary process of Law, as is alleged against him,) to be seized and attached: And that unless the said William Lounsbury do return and discharge his said debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the estate as well real as personal, of the said William Lounsbury, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said William Lounsbury.

Dated at Moncton, the eighth day of January, the year of our Lord on thousand eight hundred and thirty.

W. WILEY, Atty. W. BOTSFORD.

By the Honorable William Botsford, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, for the Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of William Trites of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland, and Province of New-Brunswick, Yeoman, to me duly made, pursuant to the directions of the Act of the General Assembly, in such case made and provided, I have directed all the estate, as well real as personal, of Christian Steeves, late of Moncton, in the said County, Yeoman, (which said Christian Steeves hath either departed from and without the limits of the said Province, or is concealed within the same with intent and design to defraud the said William Trites, and other, his creditors, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by ordinary process of Law, as is alleged against him,) to be seized and attached: And that unless the said Christian Steeves do return and discharge his said debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the estate, as well real as personal, of the said Christian Steeves, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Christian Steeves.

Dated at Moncton this eighth day of January, the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

W. WILEY, Atty. W. BOTSFORD.

DENTIST'S CARD.

DR. F. GOURAUD, Surgeon-Dentist, from the Cities of London and Paris, has the honor to apprise the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fredericton, that he has taken three spacious rooms at Mr. Benjamin Creighton's, (Golden Ball), for their reception on Thursday the 28th instant. As Dr. G. intends immediately proceeding to St. John, to meet his previous engagements; and from thence to the UNITED STATES, those who wish to avail themselves of the short part of his remaining here in giving attendance to the teeth will please apply as above; Dr. G. will attend to Families at their lodgings if requested.

Fredericton, Jan. 20, 1830. F. GOURAUD.

MODES DE PARIS.

Parisient Fashion.

DR. F. GOURAUD, has received on consignment from France, via Halifax, a splendid assortment of French artificial Flowers, Plumes, Pouches, Willow, head ornaments for evening parties, Dress white kid Gloves, Borrooge Embroidered Dress with full trimmings, French Linen Embroidered Cap a few hundred yards of Michlin and Brussels Lace a superior quality, Emserston ditto, all of which will be sold at a very low rate if applied for immediately.

Dr. G's lodgings, Golden Ball.

Fredericton, Jan. 20, 1830. F. GOURAUD.

All persons having demands against the Estate of Richard Heale, late of Waterborough, deceased, are requested to render the same within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to Samuel White, or to the subscriber.

Saint John, Jan. 12, 1830. JAMES HEALE, Adm.