

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Mr. Parlelow, from the Committee on Public and Private Accounts, reported, that they had under their examination the further accounts from His Majesty's Attorney General, with the documents accompanying them, laid before the House by order of His Honor the President, and submitted the following report, which he read.

No. 1. Is a list of Bonds placed into the hands of the Attorney General, by the Treasurer and Deputy Treasurers, since his accession to Office, for collection exclusive of interest, amounting to 3,175. 13 4.

Of this sum 2,152. 5 7, has been collected and paid over, besides 29. 13 0 for interest, the remainder 1323. 7 9, is still under prosecution, as particularized in the account.

No. 2. Is an account of monies received by the Attorney General on account of Bonds under prosecution by his predecessor in office, amounting to 2,477. 6 6.

No. 3. Is the Attorney General's account with the Province, ending 13th January, 1830, stated as follows.

Paid to Treasurer and Deputy Treasurers, 4,473. 6 7
Costs in suit against H. U. Plant, 81. 8 3
Commission on 4,659. 5 1, 4 per cent. 186. 7 8

By amount collected as above, 2,152. 5 7
29 13 0
2,477 6 6

Due the Attorney General, 81. 17 5

The Attorney General has produced the requisite vouchers from the Treasurer and Deputy Treasurers for the payment of the sum charged in his account, and the whole are by them credited to the Province, except one amount of 200l, and another of 68l. 17 6, paid the Province Treasurer on 12th and 13th January, and subsequently to the Treasurers accounts, with the Province, being made up.

The Deputy Treasurer at Northumberland charges in his account with the Province the sum of 120l. 0 10, as a balance of Bonds sent to the Attorney General for collection, but the Attorney General credits only 29l. 2 0.

No. 4. Is a statement of costs on several Exchequer prosecutions, arising from claims of parties to property, levied upon under extents on Treasury Bonds, amounting to 156l. 10 9, together with a report from the Attorney General on the subject, to which your Committee beg reference. The amount now under prosecution by the Attorney General as stated in No. 1, your Committee are of opinion will be recovered before the next Session, except a claim upon H. U. Plant, for 27l. 9 0 which sum is lost to the Province, together with 8l. 8. costs, as charged in the Attorney General's account; and your Committee think it very undesirable that a suit should have been commenced on this Bond since the recess, as both the principal and the surety have been absent from the Province some years. Your Committee call the attention of the House to the commission charged by the Attorney General of 4 per cent. on the various sums collected by him, amounting to 186l. 7 8, as they are not aware how far it would be proper to allow so great a charge, particularly as the amount paid over to him, by the different Sheriffs, arises out of suits commenced and brought to issue by his predecessors. It may be proper to remark that Mr. Attorney General Wetmore usually made a charge of 4 per cent. for collection, and that nothing is charged in the shape of retainers. All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN R. PARLELOW,
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
JOHN WARD, Jun.
ALEX. RANKIN.

The Report being handed in at the Clerk's table, was there again read.

Ordered, that the report be accepted.

Report of the Committee on Public and Private Accounts.

No. 1. Is an account of the Honorable R. Simonds, showing the expenditure of 102l. 4 7, in 1829, on the Great Road from Fredericton to St. John, by way of Nerepis, accompanied by satisfactory vouchers, and the Supervisor's affidavit. He charges 58l. 2 8, as a balance due him on last year's account, and credits the receipt of a Warrant for 100l, on the Province Treasury, leaving a balance due him of 60l. 6 11. No Commission is charged.

No. 2. Is an account of N. H. DeYcher, Esquire, Supervisor of the Great Road from Fredericton to Saint John, and from the Fork of the Great Marsh, near Saint John, to the Head of Bellisle, showing the expenditure of 82l. 3 10, in 1829, on these Roads, accompanied by the proper vouchers, and an affidavit. A Commission of 10 per cent., amounting to 8l. 4 3, is charged on the expenditure, and credit given for the receipt of 50l, from the Province Treasurer, leaving a balance due the Supervisor of 40l. 8 1, on this account.

No. 3. Is an account of Thomas Wyer, Esquire, Supervisor of part of the Great Road leading from St. John to St. Andrews, showing the expenditure of 96l. 17 6, in 1829, between the latter place and Magaguadavic. He credits 22l. 9 6, as a balance in hand from the previous year, and 75l, received from the Treasurer, leaving a balance due the Province of 12s. The requisite vouchers, and the Supervisor's affidavit, accompany this account, and no Commission is charged.

No. 4. Is an account of George Anderson, Esquire, Supervisor of other parts of the same Road, in 1829, showing the expenditure of 116l. 8 5, on that part of the Great Road to Saint Andrews, lying between Saint John and Magaguadavic, and a Commission of 11l. 12 10. This account is supported by satisfactory vouchers, and an affidavit of the Supervisor. Credit is given for the receipt of 155l. 10 11, from the Treasurer, leaving a balance in favor of the Province of 27l. 9 8.

No. 5. Is an account of George Anderson, as a Commissioner, showing the expenditure

of 15l, on the Bye Road leading from Dipper Harbour to the main Road in the County of Saint John, in 1829, accompanied by the necessary vouchers, and the Commissioner's affidavit. Credit is given for the receipt of that sum from the Province Treasurer.

No. 6. Is an account of George Anderson, as Commissioner, for the expenditure of 40l. 19 0, in 1829, on the Roads leading from the East and West sides of Musquash Harbor, in the County of Saint John, to the main Saint Andrews Road, supported by the Commissioner's affidavit, and the proper vouchers. Credit is given for the receipt of 40l, from the Treasurer, leaving a balance due the Commissioner of 19s.

No. 7. Is an account of George Mathew, Junr., showing the expenditure of 92l. 15 5, (including a balance due him in 1828, per Report of the standing Committee,) on the Road leading from Little River to Black River, in the County of Saint John, in the year 1829, accompanied by the requisite vouchers, and an affidavit. The sum of 70l, was granted for this Road in the year 1828, leaving a balance due the Commissioner of 22l. 15 5.

No. 8. Is an account of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John showing particulars of the expense incurred by them in building a Pier and Light House thereon, within the Harbour of St. John, amounting to 1272l. 3 3. Credit is given for the receipt of the Provincial Grant of 600l, on account of the undertaking, last year, leaving a balance due the Corporation of 672l. 3 3.

No. 9. Is an account of the Commissioners for building a Light House on the Island of Campo Bello, with proper vouchers, amounting to 656l. 2 11. Credit is given for the Provincial Grant, last year, of 400l, leaving a balance in favor of the Commissioners of 256l. 2 11.

No. 10. Is an account of the Commissioners for supplying the Campo Bello Light House with Lamp Oil and Wick, amounting to 113l. 4 3, with the necessary vouchers. A charge is also made in this account of 60l, for the Keeper's salary from the 1st October to the 1st April next: but this service has been already provided for by the House.

No. 11. Is an account of George G. Gilbert and Allan Otty, Commissioners for the Great Marsh Road in the County of Saint John, amounting to 2324 1 3. Credit is given for the receipt of 295 18 3, from H. Johnston and C. J. Peters, Esquires, the former Commissioners, and 100l from the Province Treasurer, leaving a balance against the Province, of 1228 3 0.—Your Committee are of opinion, that further explanation must be had from the Commissioners, before the House can sustain this account, in the way it is made up.

No. 12. Is the account of James A. MacLaughlan, showing the expenditure of 2778 11 2, and his Commission, of 10 per cent., 277 17 1, on the Great Road leading from Fredericton to the Canada Line, in the year 1828, accompanied by proper vouchers, and an affidavit of the Supervisor. He credits, Balance remaining in his hands in 1827, 289 3 4
Received from Mr. Rainsford, Acting Supervisor, 85 2 3
Amount of two Warrants on the Treasury in 1828—£700 and £42, - 742 0 0
Received of John Allen and Peter Fraser, Esquires, Commissioners, - 13 5 5
Received of Sheriff Miller, proceeds of a Yoke of Oxen, sold at Auction, - 12 10 0

£892 1 0
Leaving a balance in favor of the Province of £25 12 9.

No. 13. Is another account of James A. MacLaughlan, showing the expenditure of 2106 5 0, on the same Road, in 1829, to which is added 210 12 6, the Supervisor's Commission. This account is supported by an affidavit, and the necessary vouchers. Credit is given for the balance remaining due on the last year's account, of 235 12 9, and 100l, received from the Treasurer, leaving a balance in favor of the Province, of 28 15 3.

No. 14. Is an account of Robert V. Hanson, for the expenditure of 225 0 6, in 1828, (including Commission, 25s.) on the Bye Road from Robert Hanson's to the Main Road leading from Saint Andrews to Saint John, near John Roix's farm. This account is supported by the Commissioner's affidavit, and vouchers for labor to the amount of 220 9 6, done at the very high rate of 5s. 3d. per day. The remainder is made up by a charge for Hoes and Axes, 48s. 9l., and 17s. 3d. for 24 days work of the Commissioner.

No. 15. Is the account of Alexander Goodfellow, Supervisor of the Great Road from Richibucto to Chatham, showing the expenditure of 2235 8 7, on that Road, in the year 1829, on which he has charged the usual Commission of 10 per cent., amounting to 223 10 10. This account is accompanied by the requisite vouchers, and the Supervisor's affidavit. Credit is given for the receipt of 2300 from the Treasurer, leaving a balance in favor of the Province of 241 0 7.

No. 16. Is the Account of the Commissioners for supplying the Beacon Light, in the Harbor of Saint John, including the cost of the Lamp, and other expenses, amounting to 121 7 6.

No. 17. Is the account of Robert Doak, Supervisor of the Great Road between Fredericton and New-Castle, made up as follows:—
Expense of building a Bridge on Barabulowen River, - - - - - 150 0 0
Paid for Hay, - - - - - 0 15 0

£217 17 2

By cash received from the Treasurer, - - - - - 100 0 0

Balance due Supervisor, - - - - - £117 17 2

On this account is the affidavit of the Supervisor, and it is accompanied by certificates from different persons, which state that the bridge for which the charge is made was carried away by the freshet last autumn, when partly built, and that the value of the work and materials was at the time £150, at least. Your Committee refer this account to the consideration of the House. On reference to the last audit of Mr. Doak's account, there appears to have been a balance due him of £437 2 2; on account of which he has since received £400. An error therefore of £30 is manifest in the account now under consideration; the balance being charged as due him, £67 2 2, instead of £37 2 2.

No. 18. Is the account of Corby M. Wooten, Commissioner on the Bye Road leading from the Main Road to Westmorland, through the Golden Grove Settlement, in the County of Saint John, for the expenditure of 225 on that road, supported by the proper vouchers, and the Commissioners' affidavit. Credit is given for the receipt of 225 from the Province Treasurer.

No. 19. Is the Account of Hugh Matheson, showing the expenditure of 225, including his commission, 25s. on the Bye Road leading from Ash's farm to Daniel Lee's lot, in the county of Charlotte.

This account is accompanied by a satisfactory voucher, and the Commissioner's affidavit, and credit is given for the receipt of the sum expended from the Treasurer.

No. 20. Is another account of Hugh Matheson, for the expenditure of 230, including his commission, 50s., in building a Bridge across Milliken's Creek, and improving the Road leading from the second falls, upon the Magaguadavic River to the new settlement upon the Fredericton Road, supported by a satisfactory voucher, and the Commissioner's affidavit. Credit is given for the receipt of 250, from the Province Treasury.

No. 21. Is an account of George K. Lugin, amounting to 2214 15, for printing the Journal and Acts of the last session. Credit is given for the receipt of £100 from the Treasurer, leaving a balance as stated due Mr. Lugin, of £114 15.

No. 22. Is another account of George K. Lugin, amounting to 244 16 9, for sundry publications in the Royal Gazette, always provided for by the House of Assembly.

No. 23. Is an account of Zalmon Wheeler, amounting to 217 1 10, for articles supplied the Revenue Cutter Elizabeth.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN R. PARLELOW,
JOHN WARD, Jun.
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
ALEX. RANKIN.

Ordered, that the report be accepted.

VARIETIES.

THE CHEROKEE ALPHABET.

In the winter of 1822, a delegation of the Cherokees visited the city of Washington, in order to make a treaty with the United States, and among them was See-quah-yah, the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet. His English name was George Guess; he was a half-blood; but had never, from his own account, spoken a word of English up to the time of his invention, nor since. Prompted by my own curiosity, and urged by several literary friends, I applied to See-quah-yah, through the medium of two interpreters, one a half blood, Captain Rogers, and the other a full blood chief, whose assumed English name was John Shaw, to relate to me, as minutely as possible, the mental operations and all the facts in his discovery. He cheerfully complied with my request, and gave very deliberate and satisfactory answers to every question; and was at the same time careful to know from the interpreters if I distinctly understood his answers. No stoic could have been more grave in his demeanor than was See-quah-yah; he pondered, according to the Indian custom, for a considerable time after each question was put before he made his reply, and often took a whiff of his calumet, while reflecting on an answer. The details of the examination are too long for the closing paragraph of this lecture; but the substance of it was this,—that he (See-quah-yah) was now about sixty-five years old, but could not precisely say; that in early life he was gay and talkative; and although he never attempted to speak in Council but once, yet was often, from the strength of his memory, his easy colloquial powers, and ready command of his vernacular, story-teller of the convivial party. His reputation for talents of every kind gave him some distinction when he was quite young, so long ago as St. Clair's defeat. In this campaign, or some one that followed it, a letter was found on the person of a prisoner, which was wrongly read by him to the Indians. In some of their deliberations on this subject, the question arose among them, whether this mysterious power of the talking leaf was the gift of the Great Spirit to the white man, or a discovery of the white man himself. Most of his companions were of the former opinion, while he as strenuously maintained the latter. This frequently became a subject of contemplation with him afterwards, as well as many other things which he knew, or heard, that the white man could do; but he never sat down seriously to reflect on the subject, until a swelling on his knee confined him to his cabin, and which at length made him a cripple for life, by shortening the diseased leg. Deprived of the excitements of war, and the pleasures of the chase, in the long nights of his confinement, his mind was again directed to the mystery of the power of speaking by letters—the very name of which, of course, was not to be found in his language. From the cries of the wild beast, from the talents of the mocking bird, from the voices of his children and his companions, he knew that feelings and passions were conveyed by different sounds, from one intelligent being to another. The thought struck him to try to ascertain all the sounds in the Cherokee language. His own ear was not remarkably discriminating, and he called to his aid the more acute ears of his wife and children. He found great assistance from them. When he thought that he had distinguished all the different sounds in their language, he attempted to use pictorial signs, images of birds and beasts, to convey these sounds to others, or to mark them in his own mind. He soon dropped this method as difficult or impossible, and tried arbitrary signs, without any regard to appearances, except such as might assist him in recollecting them, and distinguishing them from each other. At first, these signs were very numerous; and when he got so far as to think his invention was nearly accomplished, he had about two hundred characters in his alphabet. By the aid of his daughter, who seemed to enter into the genius of his labours, he reduced them, at least, to eighty six, the number he now uses. He then set to work to make these characters more comely to the eye, and succeeded. As yet he had not the knowledge of the pen as an instrument, but made his characters on a piece of bark, with a knife or nail. At this time he sent to the Indian agent, or some trader in the nation, for paper and pen. His ink was easily made from some of the bark of the forest trees, whose colouring properties he had previously known; and after seeing the construction of the pen, he soon learned to make one; but at first he made it without a slit; this inconvenience was however, quickly removed by his sagacity. His next difficulty was to make his invention known to his countrymen; for by this time he had become so abstracted from his tribe and their usual pursuits, that he was viewed with an eye of suspicion. His former companions passed his wigwam without

entering it, and mentioned his name as one who was practising improper spells, for notoriety or mischievous purposes; and he seems to think that he should have been hardly dealt with, if his docile and unambitious disposition had not been so generally acknowledged by his tribe. At length he summoned some of the most distinguished of his nation, in order to make his communication to them—and after giving the best explanation of his discovery that he could, stripping it of all supernatural influence, he proceeded to demonstrate to them, in good earnest, that he had made a discovery. His daughter, who was now his only pupil, was ordered to go out of hearing, while he requested his friends to name a word or sentiment which he put down, and then she was called in and read it to them; then the father retired, and the daughter wrote; the Indians were wonder struck, but not entirely satisfied. See-quah-yah then proposed that the tribe should select several youths from among their brightest young men, that he might communicate the mystery to them.—This was at length agreed to, although there was some lurking suspicion of necromancy in the whole business. John Shaw, (his Indian name I have forgotten) a full blood, with several others, were selected for this purpose. The tribes watched the youths for several months with anxiety; and when they offered themselves for examination, the feelings of all were wrought up to the highest pitch. The youths were separated from their master, and from each other, and watched with great care. The uninitiated detected what the master and pupil should write to each other, and these tests were varied in such a manner, as not only to destroy their infidelity, but most firmly to fix their faith. The Indians on this ordered a great feast, and made See-quah-yah conspicuous to all. How nearly is man alike in every age! Pythagoras did the same on the discovery of an important principle in geometry. See-quah-yah became at once schoolmaster, professor, philosopher and a chief. His countrymen were proud of his talents, and held him in reverence as one favoured by the Great Spirit.—The inventions of early times were shrouded in mystery. See-quah-yah disdained all quackery. He did not stop here, but carried his discoveries to numbers. He of course knew nothing of the Arabic digits, or of the power of Roman letters in the science. The Cherokees had mental numerals to one hundred, and had words for all numbers up to that; but they had no signs or characters to assist them in enumerating, adding, subtracting, multiplying or dividing. He reflected upon this until he had created their elementary principle in his mind; but he was obliged at first to make words to express his meaning, and then signs to explain it. By this process he soon had a clear conception of numbers up to a million. His great difficulty was at the threshold, to fix the powers of his signs according to their places. When this was overcome, his next step was in adding up his different numbers in order to put down the fraction of the decimal, and give the whole number to its next place. But when I knew him, he had overcome all these difficulties, and was quite a ready arithmetician in the fundamental rules. This was the result of my interview; and I can safely say, that I have seldom met a man of more shrewdness than See-quah-yah. He adhered to all the customs of his country; and when his associate chiefs on the mission assumed our costume, he was dressed in all respects like an Indian. See-quah-yah is a man of diversified talents; he passes from metaphysical and philosophical investigation to mechanical occupations, with the greatest ease. The only practical mechanics he was acquainted with, were a few bungling blacksmiths, who could make a rough tomahawk, or tinker the lock of a rifle; yet he became a white and silver smith without any instruction, and made spurs and silver spoons with neatness and skill, to the great admiration of the people of the Cherokee nation. See-quah-yah has also a great taste for painting. He mixes his colours with skill; taking all the art and science of his tribe upon the subject, he added to it many chemical experiments of his own, and some of them were very successful, and would be worth knowing to our painters. For his drawings he had no model but what nature furnished, and he often copied them with astonishing faithfulness. His resemblances of the human form, it is true, are coarse, but often spirited and correct; and he gives action, and sometimes grace, to his representations of animals. He had never seen a camel hair pencil, when he made use of the hair of wild animals for his brushes. Some of his productions discover a considerable practical knowledge of perspective; but he could not have formed rules for this. The painters in the early ages were many years coming to a knowledge of this part of the art; and even now they are more successful in the art than perfect in the rules of it. The manners of the American Cadmus are the most easy, and his habits those of the most assiduous scholar, and his disposition is more lively than that of any Indian I ever saw. He understood and felt the advantages the white man had long enjoyed, of having the accumulations of every branch of knowledge, from generation to generation, by means of a written language, while the red man could only commit his thoughts to uncertain tradition. He reasoned correctly, when he urged this to his friends as the cause why the red man had made so few advances in knowledge in comparison with us; and to remedy this was one of his great aims, and one which he has accomplished beyond that of any other man living, or perhaps any other who ever existed in a rude state of nature.

It perhaps may not be known that the Government of the United States had a fount of types cast for his alphabet, and that a newspaper, printed partly in the English, has been established at New Echota, and is characterised by decency and good sense; and thus many of the Cherokees are able to read both languages. After putting these remarks to paper, I had the pleasure of seeing the head chief of the Cherokees, who confirmed the statement of See-quah-yah, and added, that he was an Indian of the strictest veracity and sobriety. The western wilderness is not only to "blossom like the rose," but there man has started up, and proved that he has not degenerated since the primitive days of Crops, and the romantic ages of wonderful effort and god-like renown.—Knapp's Lectures.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF CANADA.

From the Quebec Official Gazette.

The import and export trade, during the year 1829, was unprecedentedly great, the demand for British Goods unusually steady; and it is generally understood that at no former period has the stock of manufactured goods been so low as at the present. Sales are stated to have been easily made, attended in most instances by prompt and good payment; and although profits have not been excessive, yet the business done upon the whole has been highly satisfactory, and affords a good opening for the spring supplies.

The amount of the Revenue from imports during the last year, is said to exceed the total of any preceding year.

The outlay of the Public Revenue, for some time looked up in the chest, pursuant to Acts of the Legislature, in the formation of Roads and in promoting other internal improvements caused an unusual circulation of money in the country; to which may properly be added the influx of capital, brought in and expended by the settlers during last season.

The number of ships arrived last year, in the Port of Quebec, exceeded all former years, and their tonnage was proportionally greater.

The traces of the unfortunate harvest of 1828 have totally disappeared, and peace and plenty are now discernible in every part of the Province.

The settlement of the country is rapidly advancing, and although the influx of strangers, by whom such settlement is effected, was unusually great during last year, yet it is certain that Quebec was never more free from an idle and burdensome population than at the present period. Mendicity is so diminished, that a Charitable Society, set on foot to bring about its gradual suppression, has not found it necessary to resume its operations this winter.

The facts above stated, which must be gratifying to every friend of these Provinces, entirely contradict the theory of Mr. Sadler and others in England, hostile to Emigration. Indeed that gentleman, talented as we admit him to be, will have to look to some other quarter than the Canadas, if he expects to be born out in his opinions as to Free Trade, the shipping interests, and the employment of the laboring and industrious poor. The observations, indeed, of many Members of the Imperial Parliament last Session, in which the state and prospects of these Provinces were considered evinced any thing but a correct knowledge on these points. Time will, however, bring out the truth in a clear light, and we shall not then have to lament the errors and dimness which have misled and obscured the perceptions of men of otherwise the brightest sagacity and intelligence.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

From the New-York Advertiser.

The value of gold and silver is regulated by the same law which controls the value of every other species of property, viz: the expense of production. There may be temporary variations from this rule, occasioned by the preponderance of the supply over the demand at one time, and of demand over supply at another. But the great and steady regulator, as we have said, is the expense of production. If the digging of silver were more profitable than other employments, men would quit their present avocations to engage in this; and if less profitable, they would relinquish this for other pursuits.

Events, which tend to increase or diminish the value of the precious metals, are of great importance to the community. For though the value of these articles be regulated by the same law with all other commodities, yet the use of them as a circulating medium, gives them a connection with all other property, which nothing else possesses, and which is of the most important and delicate nature. Those persons, whose property consists of securities with a fixed rate of interest, are more deeply concerned in the trading part of the community next; and the whole community have more at stake than is generally imagined. If new mines should be discovered, which could be worked at half the expense of those already open, a great number of men would be at once employed in them; and the price would fall eventually, in proportion to the reduced expense of production. Then the man, whose annual income for money property was \$1000, would receive the same sum to be sure, but it would buy for him only half the former amount of other articles. His property would in fact have lost one half of its value.

On the other hand, the man who, in the dear condition of specie, had bought a piece of property and given his note for \$1000, would find that one half of the same property would pay the whole note. He perhaps would not understand what had happened, but would suppose his property had risen to double its former value. In this he might be entirely mistaken; for although he could obtain double the quantity of dollars, every thing which he would wish to buy would have risen in the same proportion; so that his wants could be no more largely or sumptuously supplied, and he would in fact be just as rich as if no change had taken place.

It was natural to expect that the destruction of Spanish power and monopoly in South America would give scope to independent effort, and that the working of the mines would be conducted with a new energy, which would greatly increase their productiveness, and the cheapness of the precious metals. This expectation was strengthened, when wealthy companies were formed in England, for the purpose of working the mines with steam machinery and all the advantages of modern improvements. As yet, however, these expectations have not been realized, and it is doubtful whether they will be. The wealth of several of the English Companies has been exhausted almost without making a beginning, and it is questionable, whether all the improvements of modern times will contrive a machine for this purpose, of equal power and fitness with the brawny shoulders of the Indians, who were once driven by their work with a severity which can no longer be enforced. In point of fact, the price of specie has been increasing in value for the last twelve years.

For a long course of time, China has been the great vortex which has swallowed up the surplus silver of the world. But for China, it would seem to have been impossible to continue the working of the mines. All the extravagance of the world could not have exhausted their produce. But the trade with that part of the world is changing its character. The Chinese, who have heretofore sacrificed every thing, that they might multiply the number of their silver gods, seem to have formed a desire to possess other articles of commerce, and to have set about the accomplishment of their purposes in a less roundabout way. Any sudden political or religious revolution in China might re-convert her gods into dollars or bullion, and throw them on the market as merchandise. The consequence would be to depress the price of silver. The discovery of more prolific mines would have the same effect. On the contrary, the exhaustion of the present mines, or increased difficulty in working them,—the failure of the plans now executing, or the discovery of new uses for gold and silver,—would enhance the value.

NOTICE.

THOSE Persons who are indebted to the late Proprietor of the Royal Gazette, are requested to call forthwith, and settle their accounts, as no time will be lost in bringing about this object, and all persons having demands against him will please send in their account. 28th September, 1829.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

Terms—16s. per Annum, exclusive of Postage. Advertisements not exceeding Twelve Lines will be inserted for Four Shillings and Sixpence the first, and one Shilling and Sixpence for each succeeding Insertion. Advertisements must be accompanied with Cash, and the insertions will be regulated according to the amount received. Blanks, Handbills, &c. &c. can be struck off at the shortest notice.