

**LONDON,**  
August 22.

**The Sunderland Seamen.**—These misguided men, we are happy to state, have at length returned to their duty. They had within these few days made several overtures to the ship-owners to accommodate the existing differences, but without effect, and on Wednesday last they prudently resolved to return to their employment at the former rate of wages. In consequence of this gratifying resolution, the ships in the harbour were soon manned, and several have since proceeded to sea. After the submission of the sailors, the ship-owners humbly agreed amongst themselves, to take a man extra in each ship during the time the wages continue at £4 a voyage, in order to provide employment for the hundreds who have by their "sick," as they term it, deprived their families of the means of procuring bread. This is praiseworthy, and will, we hope, meet its reward through the future good conduct of the men. To the firmness of the ship-owners, and prompt measures adopted by Government, and the condemnation of the unlawful proceedings of the sailors by the public press of the country, may be attributed the dissolution of one of the most daring and tyrannical combinations that ever disgraced this or any other kingdom.—*Durham Advertiser.*

**Expedition to Africa.**—The sailing of the *Brazen*, 23, Captain George Willes, with Captains Clapperton and Pearce, R. N. on their journey of discovery into the interior of Africa, is delayed until about Tuesday next. The native of Soudan, who had engaged himself as a guide to the lamented Belzoni, has been put on board the *Brazen*, with the same object. We understand the *Brazen* will convey several fresh instructions to the new Commander-in-Chief on the coast. An alteration is to be made in the management of the manumitted slaves. They have hitherto been paid for their labour by the day, by which mode an idle fellow has received as much as an industrious man, even though the latter has also been a better artisan. They are in future to be paid according to the quantity of work done or labour performed, and they are to be paid in specie, and not by cheque, as at present, on a store, where, instead of cash, they are obliged to take goods, frequently not of the sort they require, and always at a dearer rate than what they could obtain it elsewhere.

**Tax Jews.**—An Imperial Ordinance has been promulgated at Warsaw, respecting the Jews in Poland. The preamble is in the following terms:—

"Considering the present number of Jews in our kingdom of Poland, and the necessity of substituting a fixed order of things instead of the provisional state to which they are now subjected; farther to ameliorate their lot as far as possible without prejudice to the well being of the other inhabitants of the said kingdom, or the interests of the state; lastly, considering that the above object can only be attained by a uniformity of ordinance, and that such measures, we have, and do order, &c. &c."

Twelve articles here follow, the substance of which is as follows: That a special Committee shall be appointed, to which the Jews of the kingdom must apply on all subjects concerning their general affairs; that this committee shall examine all the ordinances and regulations enforced at different times upon the Israelitish inhabitants, and shall communicate its observations upon those acts to the Lieutenant-General of the kingdom in the Council of State, through the channel of the minister having the superintendance of religion and public instruction. The above committee is authorised to make propositions, both concerning the modification which may be judged necessary for the benefit of the Jews, in the regulations hitherto acted upon, and in any new regulations which may be made for that purpose. The Committee shall consist of a Director, two Assistants, a Chief Clerk, and two Secretaries; and to which shall be joined a Council Chamber, composed of a President, and five other members, who must all be Israelitish. Lastly, as soon as the organization of the Jews shall be definitely settled throughout the kingdom, and all objects relative to that numerous class of our subjects shall be entirely regulated, the committee shall be dissolved.

**SEPTEMBER 6.**

**GREECE AND TURKEY.**  
The following is an extract of a private letter received from Corfu.—Letters from Zante, also, convey the same intelligence, but in a less detailed manner.

**CORFU, AUGUST 11.**

"I cannot fail to communicate to you the following satisfactory news from Greece. Know then that after Missolonghi had been blockaded 103 days, by Romeli Valassi, and strictly besieged for some days by land and by sea, by all the Turkish forces, they endeavoured through the means of the Commanders of the European vessels at that station to persuade the besieged to capitulate, promising to leave the inhabitants, not only their arms, but also all their effects. The mediators did not fail to intimidate the inhabitants, by saying, that if they did not give up the place the enemy would take it by assault, and give quarter to none; and they even represented the Greek fleet as unable to come to their assistance, since the mariners were occupied in transporting their families to places of security in other countries. And they said, also, that the whole of the Peloponnesus was on the point of falling into the power of Ibrahim Pacha. On hearing this, some timid Chiefs began to hesitate, and a Council of War was held. The first who answered the proposition was the brave Nota Bozzaris, who spoke to this effect, 'I and my 500 will sacrifice ourselves, and the enemy shall, at least, not gain Missolonghi, without having planted his flag among our bones.' In the same manner the famous

Nicias replied also, and after him all the others, who at first had been inclined to capitulate. The Captain Pacha having heard this, informed Romeli Valassi that the time was precious, since he expected the Greek flotilla every moment in those waters, and that then he would not be able to remain there any longer, and that, therefore, the order for the assault should immediately be given. That he, in the meantime, would second the assault with his boats. Romeli Valassi immediately ordered all his troops, who were in great numbers, some say 32,000, to arms; and on the 21st of August, two hours before sun rise, the Turks assaulted the place on all sides by land, and 4,000 men in their boats assisted their operations by sea. The firing lasted four hours, and all the surrounding places were shaken by it.

The Commanders of the European vessels stood on the look out, on the masts of their ships, with telescopes in their hands, but the denseness of the smoke impeded their seeing. When the carnage was somewhat subsided, they saw, with surprise, the banner of the cross still waving on the walls of the fortress; for they had not doubted in the least of its being obliged to surrender to the assault of so formidable a force. The Greeks fought with indescribable ardour and intrepidity, and filled the trenches with the enemy's corpses. Several thousands found a grave beneath the walls of Missolonghi, and the rest fled, pursued by the Greeks, to Kerassovo. A great quantity of ammunition, baggage, colours, &c. fell into the power of the Greeks.—Nicias performed prodigies of valour at Vasiladi against the enemy, who attacked that place by sea, all of whom fell victims, as the Turkish fleet fled before they could regain their vessels. An Austrian schooner of war brought this intelligence to Zante. An English frigate which arrived here, has brought many letters, and couriers, which came express from all sides, and confirm this important victory. Our Lord High Commissioner shed tears of joy, and conceded the merited tribute of praise to Grecian valour, and particularly to that of Nota of Bozzaris. The same frigate, coming in haste with the news, passed the Turkish fleet, which was in action with the Greek squadron. A merchant vessel from Ithaca confirm the above, and adds, that on Monday and Tuesday the Captain heard a heavy cannonading, and saw the summits of the mountains covered with people with telescopes in their hands. We expect to hear almost immediately the result of the naval engagement. We hope that the Peloponneses will soon convince Ibrahim Pacha of the valour of its inhabitants. He has already lost many of his followers in different engagements. He is surrounded by twenty thousand Greeks at Tripotama, who will not permit him to escape."

The following is an extract of a letter from Zante, dated August 3:—  
"There has been a continual passage of Greek ships since my last. They appear to come as they are got ready, and they must be now equal in point of number to the Turks. They are said to have a great many fire-ships, and a good supply of ammunition for Missolonghi. The fleets have been in sight of each other to the northward of this island, without doing any thing, for the last four days, but I understand the Turkish fleet is not in sight this morning, and the conclusion is that it has gone into the Gulf, and that the Greeks have been able to throw in their supplies into Missolonghi. The Turkish forces, both by sea and land, attacked Missolonghi upon all points yesterday, and were repulsed with great loss; the particulars are not known, the vessel which brought the intelligence having sailed immediately after the Turks had retired from the attack."

The mercantile house at Stockholm, which has purchased some Swedish ships of war for the Columbian Navy, has advertised for sailors in Norway to assist in forming crews for that service.  
The first shaft of the Thames Tunnel at Rotherhithe, is now sunk to the full intended depth, viz. eighty feet, which is twenty feet below the bed of the river. The excavation in groves will now soon commence, and, to all appearance, with every prospect of success.  
It is very generally reported in the political circles of the West End, that Lord Cochrane has sent in his formal resignation to the Emperor of Brazil, declining hereafter to serve under his flag, and the motives which led to this singular measure have, we understand, been, within these few days, the free topics of discussion in certain clubs, chiefly frequented by persons of his Lordship's own cloth.—That his popularity had greatly declined, or rather that a host of enemies had risen up against him at Rio, even in the very palace, previous to his going to Pernambuco and Maranhão, was mentioned in a variety of letters written home at the time. After the signal services his Lordship has rendered to the cause of South America, and particularly to that of Brazil, such a termination to his naval career in the New World, would almost require an explanation, particularly as his Lordship has many friends and some enemies in his native land.—*MORN. CHRON.*

**SEPTEMBER 10.**

The Albion, Captain Swainson, arrived off this port on Sunday afternoon, from Calcutta, and on Monday she entered the river: she sailed from the Sandheads on the 17th of April, and has brought very important intelligence respecting the progress of the war in the East.  
The British Troops, under the command of General Morrison, arrived in the Aracan River on the 12th March after a passage, in open boats, of three days from the Mayo, which is separated from the river by sunderrunds of about fifteen miles in length, which rendered marching altogether impracticable. The camp was formed at Keyrainlong, on the south east side of the Aracan River, about twenty miles from the important fortress of Aracan, which was

garrisoned by about ten thousand Burmese. As soon as all the troops decided to operate against this strong hold were collected together, the division, in the lightest marching order, the officers without their horses, and with only one bullock each, proceeded towards Aracan. Some skirmishes took place, occasionally, between them and the Burmese; but no affair of moment occurred until about the end of the month, when several stockades, in front of Aracan, were taken by the British troops. On the 29th and 30th a severe cannonading took place, and skirmishing between the rival forces. Next day the fortress was captured by our troops; but, though the event is certain, we are without any particulars of the circumstances by which the capture was accompanied. Capt. Swainson states, that, on the day of his sailing, the Honorable John Adam (who was, at that period, a passenger on board the Albion, but who died on the passage home) received a private letter from Mr. Swainson, the Secretary of the Supreme Government, informing him, that despatches had just been received from the Burmese territory, announcing the important fact of Aracan having been captured on the 21st March, by the troops under the command of General Morrison; but the letter, which had been written in haste, did not communicate any further details of the event.

The main army under the command of General Sir Archibald Campbell, had broken up from Rangoon, and reached Sarave, on the Irrawaddy, distant one hundred and twelve miles from Rangoon, on the 3d of March, without losing a man.—Here the division remained at the date of the last accounts.

General Cotton, it will be seen by the subjoined extracts from the Calcutta papers, was repulsed in an attack upon the enemy's position, at a place called Donabew, on the 8th of March. Our loss was heavy on the occasion, amounting to one hundred and thirty killed and wounded, including among the killed Captains Ross and Cannon, of his Majesty's 89th Regt.

The Gibraltar letters of the 18th ultimo, relate an event of some importance. It was understood at that place that the packet from England, commanded by Captain Bullock, had been fired at, by the French men-of-war off Cadiz, and was hourly expected at Gibraltar, but had not arrived up to six o'clock in the evening of the 18th.

Letters from Greece, of a late date, speak in the warmest terms of the devotion and docility of the people, but, at the same time, the writers lament the want of union that still exists amongst the military leaders. One letter states, that Miaulis is a noble exception to the discontented chiefs. He is ready to join in any enterprise, and with any person, in order to serve his country. The following passage will show his patriotic zeal.—It is from a letter from a young Englishman now serving in the Greek navy. He says, "I have never met with so fine an old man as Miaulis; his courage, activity, good humour, and, above all, his patriotism is beyond all praise. He sits on the deck of his vessel night and day, with his spy-glass in his hand. He has a curious trick of tearing the soft leather of his shoes. During the pursuit of the Turkish fleet, which was a very perplexing operation to him; his shoes were torn to ribbands." In a letter from a gentleman, just arrived in Ireland, from Greece, it is stated that Lord Cochrane's services would be peculiarly valuable to the Greeks, but the writer says, that his Lordship ought to lose no time in departing, and that, arrive when he may, it will require all his energy and firmness to insure success, in consequence of the dissensions among the Chiefs.

Sir Henry Torrens is shortly expected at Paris, as is also Sir Walter Scott. The object of the latter is said to be, collecting materials for his proposed life of Bonaparte. A very neat print of Bonaparte, after his death, at Saint Helena, representing the interior of his apartment, has just appeared in Paris.

Messrs Lafite and Baring are mentioned as likely to take the Haytian Loan of seven millions sterling. When we carry back our recollection for a half century, and imagine any individual talking of a Paris and London banker lending seven millions of money to a Negro Republic, we must be struck with the changes that time brings about!

Two of the steam vessels that are to accompany Lord Cochrane will be ready for launching in a fortnight. They are built entirely of iron, and one is of one hundred horse power. The whole will be ready in about two months.

The London Society for promoting Christian Knowledge have granted £1000 to the Bishop of Nova-Scotia, for furthering the objects of the University established there, and other similar purposes.

The immediate dissolution of Parliament is said to be the chief cause of the depression in the public funds this afternoon. Whenever it happens, it is expected that nearly two millions sterling will be expended by the elections, which must in the first instance be drawn from the funds. Nothing decisive is of course known at the west end of the town upon the subject of the dissolution, but it is understood that the most of the Cabinet Ministers will be in town by the end of the month, when a Cabinet Council is to be assembled.

**TO LET,**

And possession given immediately, FIVE ROOMS with Five places, Also, Collar and Wood House, in the house belonging to Mr. George A. Nagel, opposite Trinity Church.  
Oct. 15. GEORGE E. PRINK.

**Charlotte County Bank.**

NOTICE is hereby given, That the full amount of fifty per cent. of the Capital Stock as required by Law, has been paid into the above BANK.  
COLIN CAMPBELL, President.  
PETER STUBS, Cashier.  
St. Andrews, 1st Oct. 1825.

**The Courier.**

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1825.

**Bank of New-Brunswick.**

Director next week... Ezekiel Barlow, Esq.

DISCOUNT DAY... THURSDAY.

Usual hours of business, from 10 to 3.

On Wednesdays, from 11 to 3.

Bills or Notes for Discount, should be lodged with the Cashier on TUESDAY.

THE President and Directors hereby give notice that a Half-yearly Dividend of Twelve and one half per cent. has been this day declared on the original Stock of said Bank; and will be paid to the Stockholders after Thirty Days: this being the last Dividend on the old Capital, includes several savings and deductions made at former periods.

The net amount of Premiums on the sales of the new Stock will be divided among all the Stockholders in April next.

By order of the President and Directors,  
H. H. CARMICHAEL, Cashier.  
St. John, Oct. 3, 1825.

**Savings' Bank.**

Managers for the ensuing week—  
THOMAS MILLIDGE,  
JAMES EWING.

Bank Hours—Every MONDAY, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

Am. deposited on Monday last... £107:9:8

**Continuation of Disasters by the late Fires.**

Having already given a short statement of the irreparable injury which our country has sustained in consequence of the late dreadful fires, in various parts of the Province, and being well satisfied that our imperfect appeal to the public on that occasion has not been made in vain. We now proceed to perform the melancholy duty of giving a concise detail of those distressing circumstances with which we have since become acquainted.

The towns of Newcastle, and Douglas, which have been entirely reduced to ashes, form no more than a small portion of the extensive tracts of country which have been devoted in that part of the Province to the desolating hand of ruin; nor is it possible to form at present an estimate sufficiently high to ascertain the extent of the misfortune.

**MIRAMICHI, OCTOBER 11.**

On the night of the 7th inst. this place exhibited the terrific spectacle of a general conflagration. The air for the two preceding days has been so intensely close, as to excite suspicion of the existence of large fires in the woods; but no particular alarm was felt until about half past seven, when a rumbling noise was heard to the North which increased rapidly with pitchy darkness—there being at that time a dead calm—at 8 o'clock a few sparks and cinders were perceived, and a breeze from the north west led the inhabitants to suppose that the woods must suffer, but no idea was entertained of the horrible calamity which was impending. Suddenly a dreadful hurricane poured down upon the whole north side of the river, bringing with it immense masses of flames, cinders, ashes and hot sand, and scouring the settlements with such amazing rapidity as to render it impossible to preserve any species of property. To describe the scene at this awful period is beyond the powers of language. The flames, of such magnitude, and so furious, seemed unlike the fires of this world; whenever they grasped a building instantaneous destruction was the consequence, and the shrieks of the flying inhabitants, the howling of the terrified horses, oxen, &c. roaring of the flames, with the general illumination, presented a scene which cannot be imagined.

At Douglstown, scarcely any kind of property escaped the ravages of the fire; the extensive mercantile establishments of Messrs. Gilmour, Rankin, & Co. Messrs. William Abrams, & Co. together with their vessels then on the stocks, as also the property of numerous others were consumed, leaving but time for the inhabitants to fly to the shore, and there, by means of boats, canoes, rafts of timber, logs, or any buoyant article, however ill adapted for the purpose, endeavour to escape from the dreadful element, and reach the town of Chatham—numbers of men, women and children perishing in the attempt.

The Town of Newcastle with all the surrounding settlements, became a total waste, excepting about fourteen buildings; amongst those which were laid in ashes, were the Court House, Church, Barracks, and Gaol, and for miles through the interior, where mercantile, farming, and timber business, was carried on extensively, the greatest desolation took place.

The remote settlements from the entrance of the river upwards, present to the eye the dreadful havoc of this most calamitous event, particularly those of the North West Branch, Bartibog, and Nappan, some of which have scarcely a place of habitation left; and the lives which have been lost at those places, are innumerable; the shores at almost every change of wind, exhibiting dreadful spectacles of the burnt and drowned.

In some parts of the country the Cattle have all been destroyed or have suffered greatly, and the very soil in many places has been parched and burnt up, and no provisions have been rescued from the flames, either at Newcastle, where almost every important mercantile establishment (except Messrs. Leiden & Abbott's) perished, or at Douglstown.

The hurricane raged with such dreadful violence that large bodies of ignited timber, as also trees from the forest, and parts of the flaming houses and stores, were carried to the rivers with amazing velocity, and affected the water in such a manner, as to

obscure in the shallow places large quantities of salmon and other fish to resort to the land; hundreds of which are scattered on the shores of the North and South West branches.

Among the vessels in the river, a number were cast on shore, three of which, named the ships Concord and Canada, together with the brig Jane, were consumed, others were fortunately saved after the fire had attacked them.

Chatham at present contains about three hundred of the unfortunate sufferers who have resorted to it for relief, and are experiencing some partial assistance, and almost every hour brings with it great numbers from the back settlements, burnt, wounded, in the most abject state of distress, and nearly one hundred bodies have been already discovered.

The heart sickens, to see the widows, widowers and orphans without clothing, homes, or the means of subsistence, and it is impossible at this early period to say how many hundreds have been added to the dead, or have survived to know, that a father, mother, sister or brother has been devoured by the flames or perished by the waters; not only from the circumstance of numerous families in the back settlements not having yet been heard of, but also from the want of information regarding the fate of large lumbering parties in the interior of the woods, who, it is feared have fallen victims to the flames."

In short the once prosperous and flourishing settlement of Miramichi is reduced to a point far below its original condition when in possession of the prowling beasts of prey and the ignorant savage, and it is to be feared that many years must elapse ere the country shall again be restored to its once happy state of independence. But what is property when put in competition with the many valuable lives which have been lost? Let the suffering relative, the affectionate friend, and the sympathizing country answer the enquiry.

But let us for a moment avert our thoughts from the past dreadful scene to take a view of the present state of the unhappy sufferers: How painful must their feelings be, when added to the deep degree of mental distraction, which the loss forever of all that was dear in the world must have inflicted on their hearts, they must also suffer the rigour and severity of the approaching winter; without a place which they can call their own to shelter them from its inclemency, and here a degree of satisfaction, if such it may be called, pervades our mind, when we contemplate the various liberal and successful efforts which have been made in the cause of indigence in various parts of the Province, and particularly in our own benevolent city; intelligence of the wretched state of Miramichi had reached Halifax on the morning of Sunday last, a subscription was immediately commenced in behalf of the sufferers, and it gives us great pleasure to state that in the course of the morning it amounted to £1000.

We are happy to have it in our power to state, that His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS on being informed of the suffering state of the Inhabitants of Miramichi, in consequence of the late calamitous visitation; immediately dispatched Wm. JOHNSON, Esq. of Miramichi, to Quebec, with an order on the Governor, to send immediately for their relief, 1000 barrels of Flour, 500 barrels Pork, and £1700 in Clothing.—*Star.*

Among the many acts of liberality which has distinguished all classes of our fellow-citizens, we ought not to omit the praiseworthy and generous offer of the *Saint John Fishing Company*, recently formed in this City, the Gentlemen composing which, have given their vessel the *OLIVE BRANCH*, for the purpose of carrying supplies to the unfortunate sufferers at Miramichi. This vessel is loaded with provision and clothing of all kinds, and sailed last Wednesday afternoon. She carries with her the prayers of thousands for her speedy arrival at the place of destination. Her cargo consists principally of Beef, Pork, Flour, Corn-Meal, and Clothing, valued at £1700.

In addition to the above we learn, the Committee for procuring supplies have also sent provisions and clothing to the amount of £1000 in the Steam-Boat, to Fredericton, to be conveyed over land to Miramichi.

The Lists of Contributions have been filling up rapidly, and the awful calamity at Miramichi has induced the majority of our opulent citizens to double, and in some instances to treble the amounts of the sums first subscribed. Nor did their unbounded generosity stop here: on Monday last, Caris, furnished and attended by philanthropic individuals, visited the different houses for the collection of old Clothing. The fruits of their labor was crowned with success, as we have no doubt, the clothing gathered by these means, was sufficient to relieve the present necessities of hundreds of those unfortunate persons.

The Saint Patrick's Society have also subscribed the sum of £50, to be applied to the relief of the sufferers throughout the Province.—We have no doubt but this example will be followed by the other Benevolent Societies in this City.

Nearly all the Societies in the City seem to vie with each other in their endeavours to relieve their distressed fellow-creatures, and for this purpose the Gentlemen who compose the *Phil-Harmonic Society*, gave a CONCERT on Tuesday evening last in the Madras School Room, which was granted them on that particular occasion. The net proceeds paid to the Committee, we understand amounted to about £235.

The amount collected at the Asylum Chapel, on Sunday evening last, after a very animated discourse from Mr. West, amounted to £40.—*City Gazette.*

The Rev. Mr. HOWES will preach in the Scotch Church, to-morrow. Services to commence as usual.