

GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Dec. 11.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—By the Steam-boat mail, we have received New-York Papers which contain London dates to November 1, brought by the Packet ship Brighton, from London. The only article of intelligence of much importance, is the surrender of Varna to the Russian troops. It surrendered at discretion on the morning of October 11. The particulars are given in the official bulletins, which we publish below. There appears to be no further news from the Morea. Orders have been received at Toulon to despatch to the Morea, 25 pieces of cannon, and large quantities of powder.

A great meeting of the men of Kent, was held on Penenden Heath on the 24th of October, for expressing their opinion against the Catholic claims. It was supposed that 50,000 persons were present. The resolution passed by about two thirds of the men present, the other third voting for an amendment, declaring that the object of the Petitioners would be best attained by leaving the subject to the ministers. Parliament was further prorogued to December 15th.

The Ambassadors and Envoys of Foreign Powers, who embarked at Odessa on the 2d, arrived in the road to Varna on the 8th. They are, Prince Philip of Hesse Homberg, the Austrian Ambassador; the Duke de Montemart, the French Ambassador; the Prussian Charge d'Affaires, Count von Kuster; the Prussian Lieut.-Col. Van Thun; the Swedish Ambassador, Baron Van Palmsterna; and the Hanoverian Ambassador, Lieut.-Gen. Van Dornberg. They will remain on board the ship which brought them.

By the convention concluded with Spain, it is reported that the Spanish Government agrees to advance £200,000, in liquidation of all claims made by the British sufferers, and gives security for the payment of the amount:—£200,000 to be paid quarterly, till the whole sum is discharged.

It appears by accounts from Lisbon, that the political arrests in that capital between the first and 12th inst. were more than 70 in number, and that among them were several persons who had been considered staunch partisans of the usurper. Most of the Coffee-houses were shut up, and business was almost suspended.

The London Monthly Agricultural Report, published in London, Oct. 31, in speaking of wheat, says, that the stock of old wheat is amply sufficient, a fortunate circumstance, considering the inferiority of the new sample. The great demand on the old stock for seed, and for mixing, together with the speculative views of the holders of bonded foreign wheat, obviously occasioned the late sudden rise in price. The report says, no apprehension need be entertained of a want of bread, at the same time it ought to be expected cheap. The Government of both France and England have been loudly solicited to procure a foreign supply.—Clover seed is a big crop.

RUSSIAN BULLETINS.—On the 22d, the following accounts have been received of the operations before Varna, and the taking of that place:

Operations before Varna, from the 1st to the 5th October.—The two lines laid under the walls of the fortress were finished to our wish and sprung on the 31st and 4th of October. The first was laid with great difficulty, and not without danger to the workmen, under the extreme point of the bastion towards the sea. Part of the works of this bastion was damaged by springing the mine, and fell into the ditch. The second mine was laid on the right front, under the second northern bastion. Colonel Schellier made an entrance to it, and charged it with the greatest courage, in spite of the fire of the enemy, who, observing what was doing, made four attacks during the night, but was each time repulsed with loss. The mine was sprung at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the result fully answered our expectations, as two breaches are already made in the bastion.

The corps of Order Vigne, notwithstanding the reinforcements it received, has made no further movement to the 18th (30th of September). On our side, the corps of Gen. Bismarck has also been strengthened, and redoubts erected to cover his position. In this manner the necessary measures have been taken to prevent any relieving received by the fortress.

Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg has left a strong and need guard in Hassan Laar, and has advanced to Osmynzyk. To strengthen the right wing of Gen. Bismarck's position, the corps of Major-General Dellingshausen has drawn nearer to him and occupied the village of Reynardzi.

Operations before Varna, from the 5th to the 9th of October.—Our works having opened a way to the fortress, it was resolved to detach some troops to take possession, if possible, by means of a breach of the north bastion nearest the gate of the fortress. On the 5th of October, 1100 sharpshooters and chosen soldiers were appointed for this purpose, who were to be supported by a company of the 13th Regiment of Sharpshooters, two companies of the Imperial Regt. of the Guards, and 150 labourers provided with gabions.

On the 7th of October, an hour before day-break the sharpshooters, led by Lieutenant Zaitzeffski, of the navy, penetrated into the bastion without firing a shot, and killed all the Turks that defended it. Meeting no resistance, these brave men suffered themselves to be led away by their courage, and without thinking of taking possession of the bastion, which was the main object, they penetrated into the middle of the town. Means were made at three different points by our redoubts, upon the town, and the Turkish traitors, who had concealed themselves in the ditches of the fortress, were driven out of them.

Notwithstanding this unexpected success, and the support that continued to be sent to the sharpshooters, it was to be foreseen that they would not be able to resist the whole of the enemy's garrison, but to retain possession of the bastion. To prevent further bloodshed, orders were issued.—The men retired in the greatest order, and brought with them a number of christian women and children who had joined them in the town. Two pairs of colours found in the bastion were taken.—As it was impossible to bring 14 cannon which were there, they were partly spiked by our people, and partly thrown into the sea. We had 80 killed, and 300 wounded. The loss of the enemy may be estimated at 600 men. Though this enterprise had not the result that was intended, it served to prove to the Turks that they were no longer safe in the walls of Varna, and that by means of breaches that had been made, the fortress might be taken by storm. Accordingly a Turkish officer came to negotiate for the surrender of the fortress.—This morning (the 9th) Jusuf Pacha, one of the chief commanders in the town, arrived here to confer with Admiral Greiz. This does not hinder the progress of the works, which are continued with equal rapidity and success.

On the 20th of September, the enemy had not attempted any thing against General Bismarck, who retains his old position on the south side of the Bay of Varna. The Turks sometimes appear at a distance, but they retreat at the first shot.

Operations before Varna, from the 9th to the 11th of Oct.—The difficulties and sufferings of the army before Varna have been crowned with victory.

The reduction of the fortress was the result of a general assault on the 25th of September [for the 7th of October] in which a few of our gallant soldiers penetrated to the very middle of the town, on the night of that day.

Such was the alarm produced in the enemy by this bold and successful exploit, that a conference was upon the moment proposed, and Jusuf Pacha was the first who commanded his followers to lay down their arms unconditionally, and without stipulations of any kind, and to pass over to our camp.

In the course of the night, and on the next morning, his example was followed by the whole garrison, save only the Captain Pacha and a few followers, composed of his immediate suite, who threw themselves into the citadel. They were afterwards made prisoners by the Russian soldiers who had entered by the breaches made in the external defences of the town.

The first corps which entered were the 13th and 14th of the Foot Guards, after them a Battalion of Sappers, and then the 15th Regiment of the Imperial Guard.

The Emperor has inspected personally all the works, and has been thoroughly convinced of the

difficulties with which the besieging army had to contend.

After His Majesty had visited the mines (on the eve of the assault) he proceeded to reconnoitre the defences of the town, bestowing particular attention on such parts as were to be the objects of attack.

From the accounts of the prisoners, (which, however, are somewhat various) it is conjectured that the garrison at Varna, with the armed inhabitants, amounted in the beginning to at least 22,000 men; at the time of the surrender they numbered but 6000.

We cannot, however, at present, pretend to give a correct list of the prisoners, nor any statement of the stores, ammunition, &c. that have fallen into our hands.

[From the Morning Herald.]

LOWER CANADA.

The great object of excitement at present is the disputed territories. John Baker, the man who hoisted the American flag at the Madawaska River and impeded the Mails to Halifax, has been tried in our Courts and convicted; and the Americans are at this moment erecting barracks and military works at the point in dispute! A tract of wild land appears at first sight of little moment to whom it belongs; but the country claimed, as regards the Canadas, is of mighty consequence. The acquisition of it by the States would place them close to the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, where, if they once erected batteries, which they would immediately do on the event of hostilities, we might bid adieu to these colonies, which, at no distant day, are destined, (if properly protected) to become the most brilliant gem in the British diadem. The country is not only rich in itself as regards its fine timber and minerals, but unlike our Asiatic possessions, its population are of that hardy description of men, to whom the climate, and the nature of whose avocations, give nerves of iron, and who possess a capability of enduring almost any privation; and, setting aside the French population, the great mass of the people may be considered an intelligent race of men. The affairs of such a country are not to be belighted by the Parent State, who sends annually near a thousand sail of shipping into her waters. I am no alarmist; but let us look for a moment at what the Americans have done, and what they are doing. They have obtained East Florida, a country nearly as large as England, abounding with harbours, from which their privateers, in case of war, will swarm among our West India islands. They are using every means to plant their flag in the Mediterranean. They urge their right to a boundless extent on the shores of the Pacific; they want to hold the key of the Great St. Lawrence, the benefit of navigating which they do not ask as a boon, but claim as a right—ay, and as a right, forsooth, they will never relinquish! Their new Tariffs, in fact, now amount to almost a prohibition of English commodities, while every dollar of their ambition, their naval armament. A late writer Mr. De Ross, (among others) has spoken lightly of the means the Americans possess of putting forth a large naval force; he says "Sailors cannot be found." Surely such an opinion must have been hazarded without reflection. I could have informed him that, from their fisheries alone, the crews of 30 line-of-battle ships might be obtained, independent of every other resource. Does he not know, when speaking of difficulties in obtaining seamen, that the prime warriors Paul Jones had in the *Bohème* Richard were raw Kentucky riflemen? And we all know what these men effected. It was just this sort of contemptuous indifference towards the American marine which tarnished the British naval flag in a way not to be paralleled in the annals of the country. We sent frigates against ships of the enemy of the same denomination, but, in reality, double their force. What but defeat could be expected from so unequal a combat? Yet, in appreciating the American Naval power, the same levity seems to prevail, and probably will, until circumstances may league them with some great naval power, when this error will begin to develop itself. My object is not to blow the coals of war, even if I had the ability; but to prevent a supineness on the part of England, in watching an ambitious rival, whose power and strength are increasing with inconceivable rapidity.

When I heard it asserted that this Power could not, in case of necessity, man her fleets, and that her former naval victories are to be attributed to British deserters and renegades, I say it is throwing dust in the eyes of the British nation. At the present moment England stands fast in the dignity of her strength; she can place implicit reliance on the loyalty of her Canadian subjects, however they may differ in opinion in respect to the Executive here. The safety of the Canadas will probably depend on the question of territory at present at issue. Granting them as a boon the navigation of the river would be, in every respect, better policy than suffering them to plant their eagles on the banks, at its very mouth.

Of all the writers who have travelled in America, I have seen none who notice the grand cause by which that country is likely to become the most powerful in the world, if the Union should remain indissoluble—I mean the education of the people, and the spread of literary information. In every hamlet, hole and corner of the States, there stands a public school, and these are supported not by the miserable dolings of eleemosynary aid, but the people are taxed that the tree of knowledge may be every where planted? There is no country in the known world where the elementary branches of education are so much attended to. Well, then, what naturally follows, is, every man gains a knowledge of the Constitution under which he lives—every man is a politician. It thus follows that almost every village has its Public Press, the meanest farmer takes his newspapers, for which payment in cash is totally out of the question. The printer requires provisions, and he obtains all sorts in abundance—thus the literary materials of the brain are exchanged for the more substantial ones of the belly, and information from all quarters of the world comes home to every man's door. Whatever is important to Union is as well known in the cottage as in the capital. Thus there is no community on earth where each man feels his individual strength and consequence as in the American States. But, after all, I think it must be pretty evident to every reflecting mind, that this Government carries within itself the seeds of its dissolution. In a population so extensive, so diversified,

so opposite in manners and customs, where every State enacts its own laws, it is impossible but these must clash with those of the Federative Government; in fact, they have done so. We have lately seen the Southern States throw down the gauntlet, and threaten an appeal to arms; we have witnessed the Indian tribes, settled on the faith of treaties, driven out by the local Governments, and their lands partitioned, and this in open defiance of the Executive.—These breakings out are plattered for the moment, but the inherent cause remains. One half of the population execrates the system of negro slavery as a pollution to the land; the other half supports and encourages it, in all its most detestable forms; nor dare the Legislature enact a law of amelioration. These anomalies may last for a season; we have nothing on the page of history that can warrant us in the belief they can be permanent. Very little commotion would give a dictator to the American States.

I must own I look with a prophetic and jealous eye to the increased and increasing power of the American marine, and am astonished that a British writer could be found to view the subject as unimportant. Changes in the political world may again agitate the famous question of *Mare Liberum* *Mare Clausum*. The facility of the assertion of the Americans not being able to man her ships would very soon be demonstrated, and a national doubt would arise whether England would come off so triumphantly as she did in 1800, when the malignant spell was broken by the death of Paul the Emperor and the effort of Nelson at Copenhagen.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, December 11.

MILITARY POWER OF RUSSIA.—Monsieur ANCELOT, a lively French writer, divides the Russian nation into two grand classes, *bataas* and *buttas*. The same classification might be applied to the world at large.—In all countries there are but two classes in reality—the *nose-leaders* and the *nose-led*.—All the other divisions are ideal.

The Russian people consists of slaves, who are attached to the glebe, and sold with the soil—the free peasants, who cultivate the lands of the crown and pay rents—the merchants—and the nobles. The nobility is divided into fourteen classes—the highest is that of Field Marshal, the lowest that of Ensign. The Russian ladies are included in this arrangement, and the traveller is often astonished on being introduced to a Russian fair one, to hear the martial title which precedes her name. Every man who enters the Russian army becomes an officer, and a ready made gentleman.

As the military power of this Country is at present an object of inquiry and solicitude, we publish the subjoined extract from a work published by M. Ancelet, who accompanied the Duke of Ragusa to Petersburg, in 1826, to attend the coronation of Nicholas.

"The army seems, at first sight, likely to cost but little to the State. The low price of provisions, and of the materials necessary for the dress, may seem to justify the idea, as well as the moderate pay of officers and soldiers. It might, therefore, be supposed that Russia could easily keep up a considerable military force; but a little reflection would show that this opinion is erroneous. If it be true that the sum paid directly by the State for the support of the troops is less than that which an equal number of men costs other Governments, there must be added to this expenditure the contributions in kind made by the inhabitants of the places where the troops are cantoned, and which, joined to the expense of Government, makes the cost of the Russian army as great as it would be elsewhere. It is therefore a serious question, whether Russia will long be able to keep up her present imposing force. The actual state of her finances would appear to forbid her indulging the hope; and her awkward position in this respect is linked to the vices of her administration, which, sanctified in some measure by time, has become a routine, or rather, a system. Many years will pass away before the Emperor, notwithstanding his firmness and energy, will succeed in destroying them; too many are interested in the existence of these abuses. Yet the military power of Russia is not less to be dreaded by her neighbours, whilst she is able to maintain it upon its present footing. The empire has a great interest in a war in the west; there she is not in want of money, and it is a maxim that war supports war. In her relations with the east, it is otherwise; Russia must draw her resources for supporting her armies from her own coffers, when she pushes them in that quarter.

WINTER CAMPAIGN OF THE RUSSIANS AND TURKS.—From the Sultan's having taken the field at this late period, it may be, that he intends to carry on a winter campaign. The Czar, we presume, has a few trifling objections to this, inasmuch as he has openly avowed his intention of proceeding to St. Petersburg, and as his fair consort, the *Czarina*, has already gone thither. As people cannot have their own way on such occasions, perhaps even the imperial Nicholas may find it necessary to stay in Bulgaria.

The following is from the *Courier Francais*:—Turkey in Europe has a population of about 2,800,000 Mussulmen, and in Asia 11,000,000. The Turks in Europe follow no other trade but that of arms; those in Asia have a few agriculturalists among them, but no merchants or manufacturers. The civilized nations of Europe cannot furnish in peace above 10,000 soldiers for every million of inhabitants; in war, when they double this proportion, they make great efforts which cannot last. France, with 32,000,000 of inhabitants, could not support an army of 600,000 for three years, and provide for the wants of agriculture and commerce. Turkey, on the contrary, with 13,000,000 of people, could support such an army without suffering. She is calculated for war. To try a winter campaign is to expose the Russians to multiplied disasters. The extraordinary levies in Russia cannot complete till spring, with experienced soldiers, the skeletons of their regiments. A campaign in winter is above all murderous for an invading army. An enemy who acts on the defensive, and fights for his home, will obtain resources that the invaders cannot find.

The capture of Varna will hardly change the nature of the Black Sea, which is scarcely navigable even in winter. To pre-

vent, therefore, that the fleet cannot only supply the army with provisions, but can follow and support its movements along the coast, is to be ignorant of the climate and the seasons, and is to fall into absurdity. The capture of Varna if followed by that of Silistria, would at most only insure winter quarters.

LATE FROM PERU.

The authority of President Sucre had been entirely suppressed in Bolivia, by the Peruvian forces under command of General Gamara, and the Colombian troops had been embarked at Arica for Guayaquil. The Bolivian Congress assembled at Chuquisaca on the 3d August last, and General Santa Cruz was elected President, and General Veleco, Vice President. On the 10th September, the English ship Porcupine arrived at Callao from Cobija, having on board General Sucre and suite. Application having been made to the Executive, permission was granted him to proceed to Guayaquil, for which port he accordingly sailed in the American ship Portia. The Peruvian Government had issued a Proclamation under date of 9th September, declaring the ports of Columbia between the latitudes of nine degrees north and three degrees six minutes south, to be in a state of blockade, to take effect in eight months for vessels from Europe, the United States and Africa; four months from Mexico, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres, and two months from Chili and Central America. All vessels introducing contraband of war, into the ports above described, after the expiration of the above periods of time, will be sent to Callao for adjudication; and vessels touching at the above ports after having been warned off shall also be sent to Callao for trial. President La Mar was expected to sail in a day or two in the frigate *Prueba*, for the north, to take command of the army; and vessels were chartered to proceed to Arica to receive the troops under Gramara, who were also destined to join the northern army. An engagement between the Columbians and Peruvians were daily expected.

A Man, says the National Intelligencer, who calls himself Christ, and who says he has come to judge the world, appeared in the Guernsey county, in the State of Ohio, a few weeks ago; and strange as it may seem, has collected a band of deluded followers, who worship him as a God. Some of his disciples are said to be respectable people, and have neglected their business to follow after this infatuation.

WEST INDIES.

[From the St. Christopher's Gazette, Oct. 21.] At an especial Court for the Trial of Offences, committed on the High Seas, held by adjournment, on Friday, the 6th Sept. the Grand Jury laid before the Court the following Representation:—The Grand Jury of St. Christopher conceive that they would discharge very imperfectly the duty which they owe to their country, if they omitted to represent to the court, the following circumstances connected with the various acts of Piracy which have been committed, not only with encouragement from private individuals of St. Thomas and St. Eustatius, but under the sanction of the Public Authorities in the latter island.

On the 22nd September, 1827, a schooner then called the *Bolivar*, under the command of Capt. John De Quincey, and consigned to Messrs. Cabot & Company, of St. Thomas, sailed from Baltimore for that island. The passengers in the vessel were—Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Stiles, Capt. Cottrell, (who since commanded the Van Tromp privateer); Capt. Buysan, two persons named Patterson, Mr. Bates, Mr. Fishue, Dr. Peake, Mr. Crossman, and Dr. Merryman. Peake and Crossman were also officers of the Van Tromp. The schooner arrived at St. Thomas on the 12th or 14th October, under American colours, and was taken by the British privateer, and had some ammunition on board. At St. Thomas, she was fitted out as a *Buenos Ayres* privateer; an addition was made to her rigging, and a long gun put on board; some ammunition was also shipped.

Mr. Armstrong acknowledged that this vessel was the property of himself, Mr. George Stiles, Mr. Bates, and Mr. Fishue, all of Baltimore. Capt. Buysan, was then prize master, and was also one of the owners. A crew having been shipped at St. Thomas, (42 or 43 in number) composed of Englishmen, Americans, and Spaniards, the *Bolivar* sailed from that port. A few hours after, a *Buenos Ayres* commission, dated in February, 1826, the operation of which was limited to one year, was shown to the crew, and the name of the vessel was changed to *Luz Damas* Argentina. The number of main being insufficient, the Islands of St. Eustatius and St. Bartholomew were visited for the purpose of obtaining an additional number, and also to appoint agents at these islands. Mr. John Martins was appointed agent at St. Eustatius, none was appointed for St. Bartholomew. The schooner then returned to St. Thomas, and having taken on board provisions, she sailed about the first of November, on her first cruise, steering for the western island.

At the ensuing month, the *Luz Damas* Argentina proceeded to Cape St. Vincent, where a Spanish felucca was taken, laden with iron. An Officer and prize crew having been put on board, she was sent to St. Eustatius, consigned to John Martins, or Messrs. Cabot & Co. St. Thomas. As the felucca never reached either of these islands, and the crew put on board her were never heard of, it was supposed that she foundered at sea. The crew of the felucca, 10 or 12 in number, were put on board a Spanish brig, which was taken a few days after, and allowed to continue her voyage.—From Cape St. Vincent, *Luz Damas* Argentina sailed for the coast of Rio Janeiro to Lisbon, under Portuguese colours, laden with coffee, hides, and sugar; she was called the *Admirante Pacheco*. The Captain acknowledged that the cargo was Brazilian, and the vessel Portuguese. The crew were put on board a French vessel, 10 dollars for each man being given to the Captain for taking them, and a barrel of beef, and bread. Mr. Stiles proceeded in the Prize to St. Eustatius, and *Luz Damas* Argentina went to Saint Thomas, where Mr. Shaw, one of the partners of the House of Messrs. Cabot & Co. was taken on board, and she sailed for St. Eustatius, where they arrived about the 1st of March, 1828. A few days after, the Prize ship also arrived, and was sent to Saba under the charge of Mr. Chas. Menden, an inhabitant and merchant of St. Eustatius. Mr. Shaw went in the schooner to Saint Bartholomew, for the purpose of hiring vessels to take the cargo to St. Thomas; they procured a brig and some small vessels, with which the Prize was sent to Saba, and the crew was shipped to St. Thomas, consigned to Cabot & Co.—A commission of 12 per cent was paid to John Martins for himself and Governor Van Spengle, of St. Eustatius, for permission to tranship the goods at Saba, and a Dutch Register was obtained at St. Eustatius for *Luz Damas* Argentina, in which she was named the *Elizabeth*, and Joseph Martins appointed to the command of her. The cost of the Register was \$150, and John Martins was stated therein to be the owner. The Governor of Saba received \$500, and some coffee and sugar. If these sums had not been paid, permission to tranship the goods at Saba would not have been given. The crew of *Luz Damas* Argentina were paid off at St. Eustatius by Mr. George Stiles; the officers were paid at St. Thomas by Cabot & Co.

In May last, *Luz Damas* Argentina was fitted out at St. Thomas for another cruise; and she was then commanded by Capt. Buysan. Cabot & Co. advanced \$12 or \$1500, for the crew, which was then shipped. The Governor of St. Thomas, not permitting crews to be shipped on board Privateers, the men were concealed in a small shop, which followed *Luz Damas* Argentina to sea, and they were then put on board of her; when

she went to Saint Eustatius! At St. Eustatius, she was sent off, in which she hoisted a flag, and she was to be sent to St. Eustatius, that they should lay off and on until boarded by Mr. Stiles, or Mr. John Martins; if boarded by any other persons, the prize master was to say that his vessel was in a leaky condition, and that he wished to enter the Port to sell part of his cargo to repair the vessel. After reading this letter, the schooner made sail for the Western Islands.

Shortly after, Capt. Buysan and the commission, hoisted the *Buenos Ayres* flag, and asked the crew if they would fight for and defend that flag; to which they replied by three cheers. Captain Buysan then altered the date of the commission from 1826 to 1828, and proceeded on. The ship Peru from Nantucket, bound to the Brazilian coast was detained; Captain Buysan ordered Mr. Cooper to go on board, and plunder her of her rigging. This was obeyed, but Mr. Cooper paid for the articles taken out of his own funds. Five Portuguese vessels, (2 brigs, 2 schooners, and a brigantine) and a Spanish brig were taken, and after being plundered of all the valuable goods they had, they were allowed to proceed. An Eng. schooner from Jersey, called the *Pheonix*, bound to Rio Janeiro, was plundered. A French brig, laden with lead, bound to Malaga, was taken, and the articles plundered from the other vessels put on board of her, when she was sent to St. Eustatius. A letter written in Spanish by Captain Buysan, and addressed to Mr. Montserrat, of St. Thomas, was forwarded by her. On the same evening, the brig *Caraboo*, of Liverpool, was taken. The Grand Jury deem it unnecessary to recapitulate the particulars of the capture of the *Caraboo*, as they have been fully detailed to the Court on the trial of *Luz Damas* Argentina; but they consider it their duty to state the following circumstances, which have come before them, and which prove that an active part in these nefarious transactions has been taken by those whose duty it was, particularly their high and responsible situation, to have checked such acts of plunder.

A report having reached the Commander in Chief of this Island, that an English brig had been sent to St. Eustatius as a prize, Lieut. Colonel Harper, one of the Aides-de-Camp, was despatched to that island, to ascertain the truth of this report, and to claim the vessel should she prove to be British property. Lieut. Colonel Harper applied to Mr. Richardson, the Commandant, and informed that the brig had been seized at Saba by the Dutch Authorities, and was under the command of her crew, and consequently was brought to St. Eustatius. The following, however, are the facts relating to the transaction, which prove, to the perfect conviction of the Grand Jury, that the whole was a preconcerted arrangement.

On the 13th August the *Caraboo* arrived at St. Eustatius, hoisted a private signal, and communicated with the shore; in the evening she sailed for Saba, having taken on board Joseph and Jacob Martins, brothers of John Martins. At Saba, the prize crew left the *Caraboo* in the possession of the Dutch agents, and proceeded to St. Bartholomew. The vessel was then taken possession of by the Dutch authorities, under the pretence of being abandoned, and carried back to the port of St. Eustatius. After a negotiation for a day or two, in which every subterfuge was resorted to, to defeat the claim, the *Caraboo* was given up by the Commandant, Mr. Richardson, to Lieut. Col. Harper, and brought to this port; the Authorities having persisted, however, in detaining one third of the cargo, to await the decision of the Governor-General at Surinam (as it was alleged) as to the claim of salvage. Lieut. Colonel Harper called upon the only Notary Public in the island, for the purpose of protesting against the unlawful detention of that part of the property, by whom he was informed that it was contrary to the instructions he had received, to note such protest, and absolutely refused to do so.

Lieut. Colonel Harper returned to this Island with the *Caraboo*, under the protection of the *Emulous* Packet, as it was apprehended that a privateer, then cruising in the channel between this Island and St. Eustatius, would intercept her.

His Majesty's ship Victor, Captain Lloyd, arrived here soon after; and Lieut. Colonel Harper went on to Saba and St. Eustatius, for the purpose of obtaining further information, relative to the privateer which had been committed. Although Mr. Richardson, the Commandant, in the first instance, denied any knowledge of the vessel by which the *Caraboo* was taken; he admitted, on the examination of Mr. John Martins, by Captain Lloyd and Lieut. Colonel Harper, that she was sent in by *Luz Damas* Argentina. When the Victor was returning to this Port, Captain Lloyd discovered a privateer standing for St. Eustatius, and conceiving that she was the vessel that had been mentioned to have sent in the *Caraboo*, he chased her into that Port, and applied to the Commandant to give her up as his prize.—On her arrival, she hoisted a signal similar to that which was found on board the *Caraboo*, and under which she was sent in. At the examination of the Captain, (Buysan) he admitted that *Luz Damas* Argentina was the vessel that had captured the *Caraboo*, and after some hesitation on the part of the authorities at St. Eustatius, she was given up to Captain Lloyd; the Harbour Master having been previously sent on board *Luz Damas* Argentina, with directions to enter on her log book the capture of the *Caraboo*, which had not been done before. The Commandant of St. Eustatius expressed to Capt. Buysan his extreme regret that the privateer had come into port at that time; and observed that he would rather have lost a thousand dollars, than have been obliged to red. That Mr. John Martins acted as Agent for *Luz Damas* Argentina, in the case of the *Caraboo*, is clearly proved, the goods having been placed in his stores, where several crates and other packages were seen open and plundered; the tickets affixed to those packages were in many instances carefully removed, as they evinced them to be British property, and a gentleman having been observed to examine one which remained, Mr. Martins's Clerk immediately took it off, informing the gentleman that he had no right to inspect them.—That Mr. Martins therefore was well convinced that the Cargo was British, cannot for a moment be doubted.

In the conflict observed by the Commandant, Mr. Richardson, in the affair of the *Caraboo*, he was guided no doubt by the circumstance of his being a copartner of Mr. John Martins; and that he also acted as the agent for this piratical vessel, is evident, some of the articles landed from the *Caraboo*, having been seen in his store. As connected with this subject, it is necessary to state, that the plunder which had been sent by the French vessel to St. Eustatius, was landed at night, in the very face of the Guard; and the brig having been taken to sea and scuttled, the crew returned to the shore in an open boat.

Lieutenant Colonel Harper having been informed of this fact, applied to the Commandant to have this crew taken up and examined in his presence, as he thought some important information relative to the *Caraboo* might be elicited. This just and reasonable application was refused by the Commandant, who was no doubt well aware of the nature of the evidence which would be obtained from them. Shortly after, the crew left the island for St. Bartholomew, with passports from the government of St. Eustatius.

The Court of Civil and Criminal Justice, by whose decision the Commandant has governed himself in the case of the *Caraboo*, was composed of the following persons:—The Hon. Wm. Moore, President, John Martins, T. G. Groble, W. P. Hodge, and R. Mitchell, Members of the Council.

Mr. John Martins, mentioned above as a member of this court, is the individual whose conduct has been fully detailed in this representation; Mr. Groble is the notary public who refused to note the protest of Lieut. Col. Harper, and Mr. Mitchell is Receiver General, in whose office clearances of vessels are obtained.

Reviewing transactions detailed in this representation to the Court, the Grand Jury cannot refrain from expressing their indignation at the nefarious system of piracy and plunder which has been carried on; and their abhorrence of the conduct of the principals, and their agents who by the assistance and encouragement afforded to these Marauders in their Piratical acts, from the basest mercenary motives, have, in the opinion of the Grand Jury, made themselves equally participators in the crime.

M. R. BURKE, Foreman.

AGRICULTURAL.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Saint John Agricultural and Emigrant Society.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—THE circumstances under which this Society was placed at the return of the period when the General October Meeting is usually convened, are so deeply impressed upon the minds of those who may be enabled to record our tributes of respect and gratitude to the memory of our revered and much lamented President, who was then lying on a bed of sickness, from which we deplore, he never again arose; by which melancholy occurrence, we, and the country, were deprived of an able and willing promoter of every good cause—causes for which he long laboured with most efficient zeal. At this period too, one of the Vice Presidents, with the Secretary and Treasurer, were unable to attend from personal and family sickness; whilst the other presiding officer had been called by the command of His Majesty to aid in protecting the Province from the claims of another nation. To the late President, and other spirited arrangements, which marked the return of this season, were also dispensed with, in consequence of a want of sufficient funds, which induced the Board of Directors, at the preceding April meeting, to make a more limited appropriation of premiums, and to devote their disposable funds solely to objects of the most important character to the inhabitants and husbandry of the Country, as will appear by reference to the schedule of premiums to be awarded at the next spring meeting.

I am happy to report that a favorable impression has been made in the country for the reception of a more frugal mode of subsistence, by the manufacture of Oaten Grain, and a statement in consequence, introduced, showing the weight of Meal produced from the different weights of oats per bushel; which clearly shows the necessity of bringing the grain itself to an heavier average than that at which it now stands in this Province, before all the anticipated advantages of manufacturing it will be realised. This statement I deemed it the more incumbent upon me to offer to the Society, lest disappointment in the returns from grinding the very inferior Oats, might lead our farmers to abandon at the outset, this very great improvement in our domestic and rural economy—an improvement, alike beneficial to their fields, their tables, and their pockets! The subject comes home to us at the present moment with every claim to our deepest consideration; for the wheat crops of last season, here and elsewhere, have been most seriously injured, and flour is now so high, that the weight of bread has been greatly, though necessarily reduced, by the municipal authority.

The first column of the table contains the weight of the Winchester bushel in the Avoirdupois weight of Oats—the other, the Avoirdupois weight of Meal produced from the different weights of Oats; and it is hoped that the statement, which is obtained through the best practical and scientific channels, will impress upon those interested, the advantage of buying and selling by weight, and not by measure, and the more especially when that grain is to be converted into human food.

Winchester Bushel, Avoirdupois weight. Meal produced, Avoirdupois weight.

43lbs.	26lbs.	0 oz
42	25	2
41	24	4
40	23	6
39	22	9
38	21	12
37	20	15
36	20	3
35	19	7
34	18	11
33	17	0
32	16	5
31	16	10
30	15	6

In this ratio of relative produce it is remarkable that when you include the bushels of 43lbs. weight and