

France, England and Russia, to intervene for the re-establishment of peace between the Greeks and the Turks proceeded the Treaty of July 6. War breaking out between Russia and the Porte had thrown serious difficulties in the way of the execution of the Treaty, and a combination became necessary to prevent the interests of the Greeks suffering. This difficult and delicate combination had been realised, and not without some glory to France. The King took upon himself, with the consent of his Allies, the charge of putting an end to the system of extermination and massacre that would have changed Greece into a vast solitude—France had not obeyed any foreign power, but had done the best she could under existing circumstances. The Porte had constantly been urged to accede to an intervention in favor of the Greeks; and upon its persisting in a refusal, the ambassadors quitted Constantinople. The reiterated solicitations of France and England, however had not been fruitless, for the Ambassadors were invited to return. The policy pursued was not wavering, as had been represented, for the object of the Ambassadors return was still to carry into execution the Treaty of July 6. If the Porte should still refuse, a new series of events would commence; but upon this subject, he (the Minister) must be silent. The *suzerain* of the Porte, accompanied by a tribute, had been objected to; but the Republic of Ragusa has not thereby prevented being flourishing and independent.—(Murmurs on the Left).—In Greece there was no Hospodar, but an independent Prince.

UNITED STATES.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The Gibraltar Chronicle of July 28, contains a Proclamation of Governor DOD, dated the same day, which declares that "whereas representations continue to be made to His Majesty's Government that it is the practice for certain ships and vessels owned by Foreign States in amity with His Majesty, to resort to the Bay of Gibraltar and the roads and anchorage ground thereof, for the express purpose of being equipped for the Slave Trade, or of taking in cargoes of articles which are peculiarly suited for that odious traffic, His Majesty's Government 'imperiously calls' upon all the magistrates and officers appointed for the purpose, 'to see that no vessel, to whatever country she may belong, be allowed to resort to Gibraltar for the purpose of receiving assistance of any description in the furtherance of the slave trade.'"

FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival at Philadelphia of the Colombian, Capt. Remington, from Havre, Paris papers to the 22d July have been received in that city, from which the editor of the United States Gazette has extracted the following, as the only article not previously published.

The Grand Vizier, who two days after his defeat had returned to Shumla with a small detachment of cavalry, endeavored in vain to reorganize his army. The fugitives who succeeded in re-entering the place by small detachments, were not sufficient to gather up the vast number of dead bodies. Many soldiers took advantage of the deroute to regain their encampment. Thus of 40,000 men whom the Grand Vizier had in his line, scarcely 15,000 can now be assembled under his standard. While the siege of Silistria is carried on, "our army remains in observation," to hinder the enemy from harassing the besieging corps. Feeling yet the effects of the late defeat at Kulcoischa, the enemy remains within the lines of Schumla. He has not even dared to make a demonstration against Lieutenant General Prince Madatoff, who on the 9th advanced with 16 squadrons to Eski Dschuma, which was not occupied!

Report of skirmishes were made—in all of which the Russians declare themselves victorious.

CHARLESTON, AUGUST 18.

By the schr. Gertrude, from St. Jago, was received a file of the Jamaica Courant to the 16th ult.—A paper of the 15th contains an account of some difficulty in the Provincial Legislature of Dominica. It appears that one of the members of that body had been arrested and put in prison at a suit of a member of Council, and a Mr. Dalrymple. The Assembly deeming this a violation of privilege, the Speaker, under a resolution of the House, issued his order to the Sergeant at Arms, for the arrest of the constables who acted in this case, and also Mr. Dalrymple, and to bring them all to the bar of the House. The order was executed on the constables, and they were committed to jail. Mr. D. sent an insulting message to the Speaker, which aggravated the contempt, and securing himself in his house, bid defiance to the officers; they did not feel authorized to use violence in procuring an entrance to the house, and thus the matter rested. The affair occasioned very great excitement in Dominica.

Cincinnati.—The growth of this city of the west has of late, been so rapid and at the same time, so silent, that we apprehend many of our readers will be astonished to learn its present magnitude and resources. The new directory, besides containing a mass of information valuable to residents of the city, and visitors, furnishes much statistical and valuable intelligence to the public generally.

In 1795, the village contained 94 cabins, 10 frame houses, and about 500 inhabitants. In 1800, the population was estimated at 760. In 1805, Cincinnati was incorporated by the Territorial Legislature. In 1805, its population amounted to 950 souls. From about this period, we date its rapid and extraordinary advancement.

In 1824, it contained 12,000 souls; in 1826, 16,200; in 1829, 24,150.

There are five Insurance Companies in Cincinnati; several Scientific and Literary Institutions; two daily papers, two semi-weekly papers, five weekly, one semi-monthly, a monthly Review and a monthly Journal of Medical and Physical Sciences.—There are also five classical and forty-seven ordinary schools in the city, in which are nine hundred and eighty-two boys and seven hundred and twenty-five girls, receiving the rudiments of education. Three of these schools are exclusively appropriated to the education of females. Twenty-three churches of various denominations are already on their list, and other public buildings, which we must omit to enumerate.—*Am. Trav.*

MILITIA LAWS.—The State of Delaware has abolished its Militia system altogether. The Philadelphia Aurora considers this a creditable act, and expresses the hope that Pennsylvania and other states will follow the example.—"It has been estimated that it costs the State of Pennsylvania and its citizens upwards of three millions

of dollars annually to support the caricature of an army—to perpetuate a series of periodical nuisances; to scandalize and bring into contempt the military art; to corrupt the morals of the people, &c. without the least particle of benefit, immediate or prospective, to the state." The Aurora further says—"It has been established by the concurrent testimony of most of the eminent military men of the country, that in place of promoting military science and discipline, produce a direct contrary result. No dispassionate person, who has ever witnessed our militia musters, trainings, and battalion days, will for a moment doubt the correctness of this conclusion. As military displays, they are a ridiculous burlesque—as schools of vice, deplorable; many a youth is here initiated into the practice of drunkenness; and the records of the county Courts bear testimony to the violence done to morality.—Insubordination, disorder, and debauchery reign predominant and uncontrolled."

Temperance.—The consumption of ardent spirits in the United States is estimated to have diminished one-third. The saving of expense in New England is believed to amount in one year to \$1,000,000.—The saving in the United States is placed by some at 6 or 7,000,000 annually.

A large number of Farmers have made it as much a matter of PRINCIPLE as of economy, to curtail, or abolish in many cases, the use of ardent spirits in harvesting. Twenty farmers near Waterbury, Conn. and about 100 others in Washington Co. Penn. have had all their summer's work done without using a drop of spirituous liquor. The experiment has satisfied them that men can do more, with less noise and less quarrelling—with better appetite and better health—without strong drink than with it. In very many instances in this [Monroe] county, similar efforts have been attended with equally flattering results.—*Rochester Telegraph.*

The Courier.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1829.

Bank of New-Brunswick.

Director next week, R. W. Crookshank, Esq.

DISCOUNT DAY, THURSDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 3.

Bills for Discount, must be lodged with the Cashier before 3 o'clock on TUESDAY.

Marine Insurance Office.

Committee of Directors for the ensuing week:

DAVID HATFIELD,

WILLIAM BOWMAN,

THOMAS MURPHY,

Office Hours.—From Twelve to Three.

THE CROPS.—During the week, we have conversed with persons from different quarters of the Province, all of whom represent the Crops in their neighbourhood as being most abundant, and of a superior quality. Samples of Wheat, raised on the farm of N. Dissanow, Esq. at Loch Lomond, have been shewn us,—the grain is well filled, the head remarkably large and full, and, in our opinion, is fully equal to any ever raised in this vicinity, and will vie with the produce of the best grain districts in the Province.

CITY MILITIA.—The Annual Inspection of the First Battalion City Militia, under the command of Major PETERS, took place on Tuesday last, on the Sands, in rear of the City; where, also, the Second Battalion, commanded by Major CHARLES WARD, was inspected on the day following. The inspecting Field Officer, Lieut.-Colonel LOVE, expressed himself highly gratified with the manner in which the Officers and men of both Battalions had acquitted themselves, and complimented them on the marked improvement which had taken place since last Inspection.

On Monday, the Semi-Annual Visitation and Examination of the Public Grammar School in this City took place, when the Directors were much gratified on witnessing the great improvement made to the number of Pupils during the last six months, and that notwithstanding the want of an Usher, the Seminary continued in a most flourishing condition. The specimens of progress exhibited by the different Classes were uncommonly pleasing, and drew forth expressions of high commendation from every member of the Board that was present. On the whole the high state of improvement in which the Institution was found, was justly considered as bearing strong testimony to the fidelity and exertions of the Master, and to the talents and application of the youth under his charge.—*Observer.*

Melancholy Accident.—On Tuesday evening the Steam-Boat St. John, on her passage from Digby to this place, was passing Patridge Island with a fair wind, and a heavy swell after her; when owing to the motion of the boat, a leg which was on deck broke loose, stove in the Paddle Box and got entangled with the Paddles—the paddle box was so shattered as to need a temporary repair. The Captain and Mr. JOHN LAWRENCE, Engineer of the Boat, got on the top of the box for that purpose, when a board which they had in use, coming in contact with one of the Paddles, the violence of the blow threw the Captain off his feet on the box, and precipitated the Engineer into the sea.—The Boat at the time was going eight knots through the water;—she was put about and a boat lowered with the utmost despatch, to endeavour to rescue him from his perilous situation, but (with painful feeling we relate it) he sunk before the boat could reach him. Mr. LAWRENCE was a man that no one could make an enemy of; his gentleness of manners joined to his sagacity and strictly honorable conduct in his intercourse with his fellow men, rendered him universal respect and esteem; and his skill as a mechanic caused his services to be sought after and appreciated.—He was a native of Scotland, and in the prime of life being only 35. This melancholy occurrence plunges into the greatest distress his wife, and two children by a former wife; and what adds to the misfortune, is that he was but recently married, to the widow of Mr. GIBB, Blacksmith of this City;—whose former husband also came to an untimely end, having been found frozen to death in the woods.—*British Colonist.*

Inquest.—On Wednesday morning last, an Inquest was held in view of the Body of JAMES O'NEALE, Shoemaker.—Verdict.—*Died by the visitation of God.*—ib.

Melancholy and sudden death.—On Friday the 4th ult. as Mr. David Colburn, of Kiskiw Ridge, in the County of York, was with his hired man, chopping down trees, a limb fell on and struck him on the head, and brought him instantly to the ground, after which he expired in the course of an hour and a half. Mr. C. was a sober and industrious man, and was universally respected by all who knew him. He was in the 57th year of his age.—*Royal Gazette.*

A circumstance recently occurred at New-Brunswick, which ought to obtain the most extensive notice; and thereby prevent the occurrence of accidents of a fatal and alarming tendency. A store belonging to a mercantile house at Saint John's, was recently discovered to be on fire; and as no other means could be traced by which this event might have been produced, it was at length attributed to the following circumstance.—The storekeeper had on the preceding afternoon, wiped up some lintseed oil from the floor with a handful of oakum; and had afterwards thrown it into the hearth, where it had taken fire.

As it was known that in another instance, combustion had been produced by oil and hemp being placed in contact in a closed room; it was determined to try the experiment. Accordingly the gentleman who owned the property, by good fortune

oil to be poured out, which was wiped up as formerly; and the place was locked up. Upon returning a short time afterwards, a disagreeable smell accompanied with smoke was emitted; and at the expiration of an hour and twenty minutes, the oakum was discovered to be in a blaze!

We repeat therefore that this tendency to ignite, is fraught with extreme danger, and should be carefully guarded against in stores, where nothing is more common than to wipe up oil with oakum; and the knowledge of the properties of self-combustion which these materials contain, cannot be too generally known and disseminated.—*Halifax Free Press.*

On Thursday last, George Simpson, Esq. Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company's territories, arrived at Lachine.—This Gentleman left the mouth of the Columbia river on the North West Coast of America, on the 25th March. He reached Red River Colony about the end of May. From thence he made a survey of the Posts to Moose Factory, and came to Lachine by the Abitibi and Ottawa rivers. He reports the interior to be tranquil, with favorable prospects and promising crops at the Red River Colony. The Crew of the William and Ann, which was unfortunately wrecked on the 10th of March at the entrance of the Columbia river, were treacherously murdered by the natives on reaching the shore, in the expectation of becoming possessed of the property on board.—*Montreal Herald.*

Head Quarters, Fredericton,

7th September, 1829.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Honor the President has been pleased to make the following promotions in the Militia—

2d Battalion Saint John City Militia.

Thomas N. Smith, gent. to be Lieutenant in the Sea Fencibles, attached to the Second Battalion Saint John City Militia.

3d Battalion Charlotte.

Ensign William Ferris, to be Lieutenant, vice M. Kenry, who retires with his rank, (dated 7th September, 1829.)

Ensign James Brown, vice Thomas, who retires with his rank, (dated 8th September, 1829.)

Ensign William Curry, vice Parker, who retires with his rank, (dated 9th September, 1829.)

To be Ensigns.

Edward Wilson, gent. vice Curry promoted, (dated 7th September, 1829.)

William Hunsing, gent. vice Brown promoted, (dated 8th September, 1829.)

By Command.

GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M. F.

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PIRACY AND MURDER.

Mr. Charles Fayle, who came passenger in the Ann from St. Thomas, to this port, reports that he was a passenger in the brig Irlam Capt. Campbell, from Liverpool, bound to St. Vincent's, and that on her passage of Madeira about half-past six p. m. the Irlam was boarded by a brigantine under French colours. She sent 4 boats alongside with nearly 20 men in each. The most insulting conduct was manifested to every person on board, the passenger who relates this, had the melancholy task of seeing his own sister, a fellow passenger, about 16 years of age, stabbed to the heart and with her servant a negro girl, tossed over-board. Five of the crew were murdered, and the cook and carpenter were taken out of the vessel on board of the pirate. He cut the main and fore shrouds, scuttled the vessel, took out 85 casks of flour, 40 or 50 casks of pork and beef, 7 casks of water, and all the live stock, and stove in a cask and a half of water, the only remaining part of that commodity left on board. During part of this the passenger was bound down to the sofa in his cabin. The Captain was stabbed in about 4 or 5 places of the body, and only escaped death by turning himself about, to avoid the fatal blow; he lay upon the deck for some time, and the surviving crew, besides the passenger, thought he was dead, as he was bleeding so profusely; the pirates plundered the passenger of 88 doubloons, with some change he had, and all his wearing apparel, &c.—From the state of drunkenness in which the pirates were, this passenger escaped with his life. They demanded wine as soon as they came on board. Next morning, falling in with the brig Agenor, bound to St. Lucia, they found that the pirate had boarded her and plundered her of provisions and water, but had not touched any of the crew. The pirate had a man on board who had belonged to the Mary of Bristol, whose crew he stated they had murdered off the Cape de Verd Islands, and who reported to the captain that he was among them contrary to his consent, for the purpose of saving his own life. On the Sunday after this, the Irlam fell in with the Ferret sloop of war, which, after supplying them with water and provisions, as well as surgical assistance, with men to navigate the vessel, they took her into Barbados. Vessels were immediately despatched to St. Thomas's, the Havana, and to the north side of St. Domingo, as well as to Captain Sartorius, stationed off Terceira, and a report also was forwarded to Sir G. Murray, Colonial Secretary, in order to obtain some accounts of these merciless murderers on the high seas.—*Cornwall Chronicle.*

Since copying the above from the Cornwall Chronicle, Mr. Fayle has called and requested us to correct an error in the statement.—The young lady who was murdered by the pirates was the sister of Capt. Campbell, and not of Mr. F.—Five persons in all were murdered—viz. three of the crew, Miss Campbell, and a negro girl, her servant.—*Cornwall Courier.*

MARRIED,

On Monday last, by the Reverend the Rector of the Parish, Mr. JOHN ELLIOTT, to Miss JANE NETHERY.

On Monday morning last, in St. John's Church, by the Rev. the Rector of the Parish, M. H. PERLEY, Esq. to JANE, fourth daughter of the late ISAAC KETCHUM, Esq. of Norton, K. C.

On Monday evening, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, to Miss SUSANNAH ELIZA COLLARD, daughter of Mr. James Collard, all of this City.

DIED,

At his house, at Portland Bridge, on Saturday last, in the 60th year of his age, Mr. GEORGE IRVING, a native of Dumfriesshire, (Scotland); and for ten years past a respectable Butcher of this City.

On Sunday last, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. CYNTHIA KELLY, relict of the late Mr. John Kelly, carpenter.

On Sunday morning last, after a severe illness, which he bore with great resignation to the will of his Heavenly Parent, Mr. THOMAS SCHOELL, in the 55th year of his age; a native of the county of Londonderry, (Ireland.)

At St. Andrews, on the 1st inst. after a short illness, Captain ROBERT BRANFORD, of the ship Tropic, of London.

At Windsor, on Sunday the 6th inst. after a short but very severe illness, JOHN MANSELL, Esq. late Lieutenant in His Majesty's 62d Regiment, aged 22 years, a native of England.

At Annapolis Royal on the 30th ult. Captain JOHN ROACH, aged 77 years, much lamented by all who knew him. "An honest man is the noblest work of God."

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Saturday, schooner Sarah, Sheffield, New-York, 4-D.

Haileff & Son, New York, &c.

Sunday, brig Belsham, Harding, Boston, 42 hours—J. & H. Kinslow, Boston, &c.

Union V., Vangha, Antigua, 19—Master, rum, sugar, and molasses.—On the 20th Aug. in lat. 40, 51 N. long. 65 W. spoke ship Mary of Newburyport, 31 days from Liverpool, 24th arrived—she forewent gone by the deck, the main and mizen top masts at the top.

Birkby, Johnston, Liverpool, via Passamquoddy—Master, baltic.

Tuesday, brig Eliza, Johnston, Kingston, (Jamaica) 35—E. Barlow & Sons, rum.

Brig Jane, Baird, Rasput, 1—G. Thomson, ballast.

Schooner Cyrus, Sears, Philadelphia, 6—J. & G. Woodward, flour, corn, &c.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

September 5th, Tuesday, Coast of Africa.

7th, Wednesday, Bremen, Belfast.

Perseverance, Hughes, Liverpool.

10th, Friday, Gray, England.

10th, Friday, Vaughan, Jamaica.

Union V.,

Brig Woodman, Wollendale, Liverpool, timber.

William Salton, Garsne, Liverpool, do.

Granger, Wake, Sunderland, do.

John & Mary, Hodson, Cork, do.

Margaret, Dover, Jamaica, fish and lumber.

Belsham, Harding, Boston, grindstones and plaster.

Thomas Harford, Sawyer, Brazil, assorted cargo.

Lewick, James, Brazil, assorted cargo.

Sch. Kempf, Parker, Windsor, sugar.

Marish, Bennett, Halifax, deals.

Sarah, Sheffield, New-York, plaster.

Ship Margaret, hence arrived at Bristol 23d of July.

Wanderer, Adams, hence at New-York 10 days.

Schooner Edward, Atchison, of this Port, from Falmouth, (Jama) 21 days, arrived at Halifax, on Sunday last.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE SALE.

On MONDAY, at 11 o'clock,

WILL BE SOLD BY

JOHN KERR,

At his Auction Room, North Market Wharf—

1st—containing excellent Broad

2d Bales Bed Quilts;

1st Bale Muslin Dresses;

25 Pieces Bombazetts;

20 Dozen assorted Shawls;

10 Pieces Table Diaper;

30 Dozen Pocket Handkerchiefs;

12 Pieces Linen and Cotton Check;

4 Pieces best Linen Bed Tick;

4 Pieces Brown Holland;

6 Pieces Striped Nankeen;

3 Pieces coloured and plain Drill;

20 Dozen Fancy Plaid Handkerchiefs;

13 Pieces Book Muslin; [Hose];

10 Doz. Gents. white & colored Woollen

42 Sprig'd Muslin Dresses;

5 Dozen assorted Umbrellas;

8 Dozen White Counterpanes;

A set of Gig Harness;

2 Dozen Brides; 2 doz. Riding Whips;

An excellent Feather Bed;

10 Bags excellent Oatmeal;

10 Kegs Cut Nails; **A**LSO,

A Fine New Family Carriage.

The above will be sold without any reserve for cash—and a discount of Two Months on all sums from £25 to £50; from £50 to £100 three months; over £100 four months.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

A Square Plot, No. 75, in Trinity Church, South Aisle.

15 Puns. Rum; **20** Puns. Molasses;

10 Barrels Sugar; **Loaf** Sugar, Wines, &c.

September 12.

On MONDAY the 14th instant, at

11 o'clock, the Subscriber will sell at his

Auction Room, North Market Wharf—

1st—a pleasantly situated two-story Dwelling-House and premises

now in the occupation of Mr. SOLOMON S. KNIGHT, and others, situate on the West

side of German-street, in this City. It

contains six Rooms with fire places, Bed

Rooms, an excellent Kitchen, Frost Proof

Cellar, &c.

Also,—A Lot of Land next to and adjoining the above property, whereon is

erected a Frame for a Dwelling House, partly enclosed. Further particulars made known at the time of sale.

JOHN KERR.

September 5th, 1829.

POSITIVE SALE,

By Order of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

On TUESDAY the 29th of September next, at 12 o'clock, at the Corner of the Exchange Coffee-House—

That well known Property the

Mispeck Saw Mills,

WITH Several Lots or Tracts of Land adjoining, in all One Thousand Acres, more or less, with several Buildings and other erections thereon.—Terms of payment—on fourth cash, one fourth in twelve months, one-fourth in two years, and the remaining fourth in three years with interest, and security being given by the purchaser.

JOHN KERR,

Saint John, August 5th, 1829.

POSITIVE SALE

Without any Reserve.

On TUESDAY the 13th day of October next, will be Sold at Public Auction,

All the recently purchased and extensive Stock of

British Merchandise,

of the Subscribers,—consisting of

SUPERFINE Broad and Narrow CLOTHS;

Printed and White Cottons;

Black and Coloured Bombazetts and Bambaazetts;

Black, Jaconet, Mull and other Muslins;

Cotton Batts; Threads; Tapes;

Gloves; Socks; and Stockings;

Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs;

Hats; Shoes; Umbrellas; Sattins; Sarsonets;

Gros de Naples; Lustings;

Shirting Linens and Cottons; Flusings;

Kerseyes; Guns; Pistols; Black Crapes;

Homespuns; Shirting Stripes; Fringes;

Buttons; Checked Shirts; Combs; Braces;

Trimnings; Quills; Pencils; Sealing Wax;

Bed Lace; Cotton Boxes;

Writing and Printing Wrapping Paper, &c.

&c. &c. Great Bargains will continue to be given until the 6th proximo—and great inducements to wholesale Purchasers who have Cash to dispose of.

LOWE & GROOCKOCK.

12th September, 1829.