GREAT-BRITAIN, &C.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—In the House of Commons on the 12th February, on the Chancellor of the Exchequer moving to receive the report of the Committee of supply, Sir G. Graham rose in support of a resolution submitted by him, which was to the following effect:

"That whereas, subsequent to the Act of Geo. III. for the suspension of cash payments by the Bank of England, large augmentation had, from time to time, been made in the salaries and pay of persons employed in the civil and military service of the country—on account of the diminished value of money—and whereas the alleged reason for this augmentation had, for the most part, ceased to operate, in consequence of the Act of the 59th Geo. III., which restored the metallic standard of value, it is expedient that, with a view to relief from the present excessive load of taxation, all such augmentations be now revised, and every possible reduction effected which can be made without the violation of existing engagements, and without detriment to the public service."

Mr. G. Dawson said in reply, that there would not be much difference between himself and his honorable friend, if the proposition were simply to reduce salaries to the scale of 1797. He contended that every thing practicable had been done, and was in the right course. He specified numerous sinecure offices, with large salaries, which had been abolished since 1817. Under the old establishment, or system, that of 1797, the minimum of the amount of salaries was £46,000 a year, and the maximum of salaries under the same system was £64,000 a year. Under the new system the minimum of salaries was £41,000 a year, and the maximum £65,000 a year. He contended that there had been a reduction of 30 per cent. in the salaries of public officers, and that there had not been a corresponding reduction in the necessaries of life. He trusted that he had now made out a case which would justify him in calling for the support of the House to the proposition he should submit. The Right Hon. Gentlemen then read the following resolutions, which were received with much cheering:

"That whereas His Majesty was graciously pleased, in answer to an address of that House, to assure the House on the 27th June, 1821, that His Majesty would cause an inquiry to be made into all the departments of the civil government, with the view of reducing the number of persons employed in the various offices, and the amount of Salaries paid—Resolved, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that his Majesty might be graciously pleased to lay before the House an account of the progress which had been made in such inquiry, and of the measures that had been taken in consequence. Also, that it was the opinion of that House, that, in every establishment of the State, every saving ought to be made consistently with the due performance of the public service, and without the violation of existing engagements."

A short discussion followed, and the sense of both sides of the House appearing to be in favour of these resolutions, Sir J. Graham withdrew his proposition, and the former were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Peel gave notice in the Commons on the 12th, that on the 18th March he should bring in a bill to amend the Law relating to forgery. He has introducad a Bill to abolish the fees heretofore paid in criminal cases, by persons acquitted. Some of the Journals complain that this Bill does not go far enough, and does not meet public expectation; as it was hoped the whole tariff of fees in criminal cases would have been referred to a Committee.

[*From Bell's Weekly Messenger, Feb. 14.*]

GREECE.—A most important debate took place in the House of Lords, on Friday, on the subject of Greece.—We had occasion to observe last week, that a more enlightened, liberal, and benevolent policy had never been adopted by Great Britain than that which is now acted upon by the Duke of Wellington as relates to foreign affairs. The cardinal maxim of the Ministry seems to be peace; a rejection of all that captiousness and guerulous pride from our councils, which tend to exasperate nations, and produce the greatest of all public evils that of war. We hope that the eyes of the people are now opened to their true interests; not only that this or that particular war, but that all wars are in the highest degree pernicious and unproductive, except when undertaken for national defence. No man better understands than the Minister now at the head of our affairs, the different relations of nations to each other, their respective rights and obligations, and the extent of their connexion and interests; and no man, we are persuaded, will more firmly maintain the dignity of this country, by securing peace at home, than the Duke of Wellington. Upon his foreign policy we confidently rely for honour abroad, and self-estimation at home.

But the debate of Friday is of more importance as it relates to the affairs of Greece, and every one must join in approbation of those councils which hold out to Greece a restoration to freedom and independency. What the particular plan of Government may be, which Ministers will recommend to parliament we know not, but we presume a sovereignty under the protection of Great Britain, both insular and continental. The policy of this system towards Greece, as we stated in our last paper, is most admirably adapted to check the progress of Russia, and to establish such a footing in the Archipelago as may tend both to protect Egypt and the fragments of the Turkish Empire from the general ruin, which must some day or other, fall upon them. Let Greece be free and independent, and she is sure to be strong; but free and independent she cannot be without the naval arm of Great Britain to protect her, and the predominance of British counsels and influence in any constitution which she may obtain. If this main pillar be wanting Greece would become a prey to fierce factions and endless divisions, and never enjoy any freedom or constitution after all. Let but England plant her independence, with her own vigorous arm, and gurantee it by her unbroken faith, and she will be sure to flourish. With such a strong hold in the Archipelago, and with the protectorship of those islands, which may be associated with the government of Greece, England might secure the trade of Egypt, and all the coast of Syria and the Hellespont. The free opening now afforded into the Black Sea would also greatly tend to enlarge our commerce; and Egypt itself would find, under the protection of Great Britain, a security that she never before knew. Whilst this flourishing trade in the Mediterranean and Levant Seas was thus established, Turkey itself would be so far efficiently protected, as might be deemed necessary for the general safety of Europe.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.—We have had but few country dealers in our *Timber* market this week, for though the weather has become more mild, the inland navigation is not yet completely open, and in the absence of a country demand, the dealers seem to expect to purchase cargoes at some reduction in price; the importers have not however yet given way; a cargo of Miramichi Pine has been sold at 21¾d per foot. Staves remain very steady, and higher prices are demanded. No Puncheon Staves are to be had but at an advauce. Standard Staves are likewise looking up. Red Oak and Ash Hhd Staves are worth £7 to £7 15s. per M.

State of Trade at Manchester.—Business to a very considerable extent, in the home as well as in the foreign trade, has been done during the past week. In the demand for powerloom printing cloth there has been a decided improvement, and in most instances an advance of from three half pence to three pence has been obtained. The sales which have been effected have tended materially to reduce the stocks that were on hand. Heavy goods of all descriptions continue to be in general request, but no alteration in price has been experienced.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—No intimation has yet been received by the British Government of any preparations by Don Pedro for the invasion of Portugal. It is, however, well known in other quarters, that arrangements of this nature, dependant upon the completion of the new loan, are making by the agents of the Emperor; and that with this view, negociations have been going on for the purchase of vessels of war in America. It is supposed that the recognition of Don Miguel by this country will be delayed until is shall have been ascertained whether Don Pedro really intends to attack his brother; but notice has been given to the Emperor, that, unless the expedition be of sufficient force to give some prospect of success, the recognition of Miguel will be postponed on account of such demonstration.—*Globe.*

A great meeting was held at Glasgow on the 11th, to adopt measures in opposition to the *renewal of the East India Company's Charter.* A petition to Parliament was unanimously adopted—and a subscription of £750 raised in aid of the object.

FREEDOM OF TRADE.—The probability of the gradual diminution of the trade to the United States gives a new motive for turning attention to our colonial possession. It is one of a large empire, extending to different climates, that it contains within itself the facilities for carrying on a large commerce, unaffected by the changes which the perverse regulations of other states may operate. It is singular enough, by the way, that if an empire extended to three quarters of the world, every one would acknowledge the benefit of a freedom of intercourse among all its provinces; while no sooner is a political division established, than people fancy that the freedom of commerce, which would make the world in this respect like one empire, must be mischievous, and that the true policy of all nations collectively is, that each should try to catch an advantage by hampering its intercourse with the others.—*Lon. Globe.*

Among the strange anomalities which the late divisions in both Houses produced, it may be noticed that the elder Mr. Bankes and his younger son voted against the Government, of which the elder son, Mr. George Bankes, is a member; and that though the Duke of Cumberland voted against the Administration, the Earl of Eldon did not, while the latter's heir and grandson, Lord Elcombe, did.

A new writ has been ordered for a member for Leominster, in the place of Rowland Stephenson, M. P. in consequence of his not having surrendered to the commission of bankruptcy, and not having paid 20s. in the pound to his creditors.

Among Parliamentary papers published, is an account of the public revenue and expenditures for the year ending Jan. 5, 1830, which gives the following result. Revenue, £50,768,682 5 9½; expenditure, £49,095,133 19 5; surplus, £1,711,584 6 3¼. Account of the balances remained in the Exchequer, amount to £4,849,517 1 4½.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—In the House of Commons, Feb. 9th, Mr. Alderman Waithman offered a motion for a comparative account of the declared and official value of various exports and imports since 1798. He considered the present mode of estimating the exports to be extremely erroneous, and calculated to mislead the public as to the real condition of the foreign trade.—From 1798 to 1814 (he said) the real value of the exports had always exceeded the official value, and the gross amount of the excess in those years amounted to the enormous sum of 240,000,000*l.* From 1814 to 1819, the real value began to fall below the official, but still the official value was continued. From 1819 to 1826, the official value rose above the real, from 36,000,000*l.* to 52,000,000*l.* The excess of the official above the real, in those years, amounted to 80,000,000*l.* being a difference of 8,000,000*l.* per annum. Under the operation of the present system our export trade, as he could prove, had been long falling off at the rate of eight millions and a half annually.

BRITISH VESSELS.—The number of vessels built in the Ports of Great-Britain, during 1829, is not so great as in the preceding year. In the last year there were, according to the usual returns made, 1185 vessels built in English ports, of the tonnage of 128,752 tons. In 1828, there were 1440 vessels built, of about 35,000 tons more than in last year. In 1827, 1719 vessels were built, of 207,088 tons. In 1825, 1539 vessels were built, of 204,924 tons; and in 1825, only 1179 vessels were built, of 143,744 tons. From the statements made up of the number of vessels registered, it would appear that in 1828, there was an increase of the registries of the previous year. The number of men and boys employed in navigating the shipping employed in British vessels, is calculated at about 155,000. In 1828, the tonnage of the registered vessels was 2,503,190 tons, the registries of 24,095 vessels.

The total consumption of wines in England (from the ports of London, Liverpool, Hull and Bristol,) was 24,847 tuns; in 1829, 27,317 tuns. Decrease, 3,530. The consumption of spirits in 1828 was 3,566,638 gallons; in 1829, 3,747,822 gallons. Increase, 181,184 gallons.

There are one hundred and three canals in Great-Britain, extending 2,862 miles, and formed at an expense of 30 millions sterling.

The British Army at the present moment, consists of 140,000 effective men, of whom 7,850 are officers, that is to say:—

6 Field Marshals,	778 Lieut. Colonels,
110 Generals,	820 Majors,
250 Lieut. Generals,	1,699 Captains,
240 Major Generals,	2,372 Lieutenants,
240 Colonels,	1,230 Coronets & ensigns.

It is stated in the Courier, that Mr. Moore, brother of Gen. Moore, who fell at Corunna, and formerly Deputy Secretary at War, but long retired from the discharge of that duty, has given up his retirement allowance of £800 a year, in consideration of the public exigencies.

A curious fact is mentioned as connected with the real superiority which the silk manufactures of this country have attained, which is, that for some time past large shipments have been making of English silks for French ports! A greater triumph than this for the skill and industry of our countrymen, and for the principles of free trade, could scarcely be adduced.—(*Times.*)

His Majesty has been pleased to grant a charter to the Royal Bank of Scotland, on the authorising an addition of £500,000 to the capital, to be paid up within five years. When the last addition of £500,000 was made to the capital, of the Bank it was divided amongst the proprietors, and the whole sum paid from the undivided profits, without the proprietors being called on for any part of it.—*The North Briton.*

A short correspondence has taken place between the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Sainsbury, a gentleman deeply interested in the Security of Church Property, in which his Grace, in answer to that gentleman's inquiries, assures him that he has no intention whatever of meddling with the Church Establishment, and that the reports to that effect which had been published in the newspapers are wholly groundless.—*Standard.*

The following statement will be found to give an accurate account of the changes meditated in the existing Episcopal arrangements:—The Bishop of Exeter will be translated to St. Asaph's; the Bishop of Gloucester will be translated to Exeter; and Dr. Monk, Dean of Petersborourgh, will be appointed to the See of Gloucester.—*Courier.*

We are informed that Mr. Croker has vacated, or is about to vacate, the Secretaryship of the Admiralty, and that Mr. George Banks is to be his successor in that office. It is also stated that Mr. Croker is to solace himself for the loss of the active duties of the important situation which he occupied for upwards of 20 years, by receiving the salary of Treasurer of the Navy—that being according to the testimony of the late Mr. Tierney, the only duty he will have to perform—from what it was in his time.

On Wednesday the proprietor, editor, and printer of the *Morning Journal*, were brought up for judgment in the Court of King's Bench, for libels published in that paper; when the following sentences were passed upon them: Mr. Alexander, the editor, to an imprisonment of 12 months, viz., four months for each offence; first, the libel on the Duke of Wellington; secondly, the libel on the Lord Chancellor? and, thirdly, the libel on the House of Commons, and to pay a fine of £300. The Rev. Mr. Isaacson was sentenced to pay a fine of £1000; and Mr. Marsden was suffered to go at large upon his own recognizances, Mr. Gutch being only a nominal propriteor, and never interfering in the management of the paper, had on a previous day been allowed to enter into his own recognizance. Fisher, the publisher, still continuing seriously ill was not brought before the Court for Judgment.

A report is current through the hall, that three Roman Catholic gentlemen are shortly to be invested with silk gowns. There are to be it is said, an equal number of protestants raised to the same station.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

The number of British absentees, settled on the continent, is supposed to exceed 100,000, drawing from the country not less than five millions annually.

Kerry has not, at this moment, a single Peer or Baronet resident within its limits. The rents drawn annually out of Kerry amount to the enormous sum of £160,000 which are lavished either in different parts of the Continent or in the capital of Great Britain.—*Limerick Evening Post.*

We have stated that his Majesty's steamer the Meteor had been appointed to carry out the Mediterranean mail of this evening, but that she would not proceed on her voyage till his Majesty's Speech reached Falmouth. This intelligence we now confirm. From Malta the Meteor goes to Alexandria, in Egypt, from whence the public despatches and the private letters to India will be sent across the Isthmus of Seuz, and from thence forwarded by the Company's steamer the Enterprise, to Bombay, where they may be expected to arrive in the first week in April. This is another new era in commerce, arising entirely out of the Greek revolution, and the consequences soon must begin to develope themselves.—*Plymouth Paper.*

Breadth of the Sound.—The frozen state of this great inlet suggested some weeks ago to the citizens of Elsinore to make an exact measurement of its breadth, when it was found to be 6,665 Swedish ells (above four miles) at the narrowest part, viz.—between the stone walls on the Swedish side, and the extreme point of the fortress of Kronborg on the Danish. But from the opposite harbours, Elsinore and Helsinborg, the distance is greater, 7,395 Swedish ells, or fully five miles. We need not thus wonder that the passage of the Sound should have been twice effected by our fleets without loss from the fire of the Kronborg batteries, viz. by Sir John Norris, a century ago and by Sir Peter Parker in the year 1801.

It is rumoured that the plague has been introduced into Pisa by a Russian family arrived there from Turkey, and that two had become its victims. The small pox had recently made great ravages in that city.

Thirty boys belonging to a boarding school in the vicinity of Roanne, (France) were skating on the Loire a few days since when the ice gave way and all were drowned. The next day the master blew out his brains in despair.

Assassination of a French Colonel.—On the 27th of last month a regiment at Toulon was going through its exercise, and was preparing to quit the ground, when the Colonel, D'Autane, called from the ranks a sergeant of grenadiers named Bitterling. The sergeant stepped out, and in a moment discharged his musket at the Colonel, who fell dead on the spot. The sergeant was immediately arrested, and made no attempt to escape. His motives for such an act are inconceivable. He had been punished several times by an adjutant of the regiment for breach of duty, and had laid a plan for taking a sanguinary vengeance on the adjutant: but of his Colonel he had no cause to complain, and the foul deed is ascribed to an impulse of insanity, excited by an apprehension that he was on the point of being exposed and punished.

The Spanish Ambassador has sent off a courier to Madrid on business, it is supposed having reference to the French expedition against Algiers. Very active preparations are making at Toulon for the expedition. Government has remitted to the treasurer of the navy at that port, 12 millions francs to defray the first expences of the war. All the ships, frigates, and other vessels stationed at Toulon, Brest, Rochefort, and L'Orient, are to rendezvous next April in the Mediterranean. The Pacha of Egypt is expected to take a part in the expedition. He is to send a fleet and 6000 men, to act as auxiliaries and to occupy Algiers for a certain time.

Advices from Lisbon of the 31st January, announced, that on the 3d, a great fire destroyed the building, with six warehouses in the front, towards the Terreior do Pago, in the Palace of the late Baron de Sobral, 12 toward the street Ourives da Prata, and ten towards the street of the Capillistai. Two persons perished in the flames, and a fireman was killed by a fall; twenty-one were wounded, but are now doing well.

Extract of a letter of the 31st ult. from Madrid:—"The Government has just decided upon a drawing for 30,000 men to take place, with a view to carry to all the corps of the army their full complement, and prepare an expedition to send abroad. The commercial consulate of Cadiz, which recently offered to raise, equip and transport 1,000 men to America at its expense, has since proposed to take upon itself the equipment and transport of 1,000 men more, on condition that the other provinces would agree, each according to its riches and population, to reimburse its advances. The choice of the Commander-in-chief of the expedition will fall upon one of the three following generals:—Don Denis Vives, Captain General of the Isle of Cuba; the Marquis de las Amarillas; or Don Joseph la Cruz, who is at the present moment in France with the King's permission, and formerly had a command in New Spain."

THE PYRAMID.—A number of gentlemen, who are favorable to the erection of a grand metropolitan cemetry, upon the plan of a pyramid, met at St. Paul's Coffeehouse, on Monday; and they were so well satisfied with the drawings and calculations submitted to them by Mr. Wilson, the architect, and of the economy and practicability of the project, that they recommended that a general meeting should be immediately convened, in order to commence the undertaking.

JOURNEY OF DISCOVERY INTO AFRICA.—A young Indian officer (Mr. Henry Welford) is about to sail for Egypt, and proceed thence to Sennar, the Bahr-al-Abiad, and mountains of the Moon, from which point he will penetrate through the unexplored countries westward of the lake Tzad, returning either by way of the Gold Coast, Timbuctoo, or the desert. The Bahr-al-Abiad is now supposed to be the real and most abundant source of the Nile, and some celebrated geographers imagine that the Tzad is the reservoir from which this vast river is supplied. The mountains of the Moon have never yet being visited by any European; and Mr. Henry Welford's journey promises to be one of greater novelty and interest than any one since the first expeditions of Mungo Park and Denham. He goes quite alone in the costume of a Desert Arab; and will travel with the greater facility from his knowledge of eastern manners and languages. He is only 21 years of age.

TRAVELS IN THE EAST.—There is now at Lille, a young French missionary attached to the Archbishop of Babylon, and who has just returned from Bagdad. As he speaks the oriental languages with facility, he has had an opportunity of observing with advantage the manners and customs of the different people with whom his ministry has brought him in connexion; and his accounts may be looked upon as faithful ones. He left Marseilles in 1820 with Bishop Coupperie; and, before arriving at his destination, crossed successively Egypt, Palestine, the deserts of Arabia and Chaldea, the cradle of the human race. He very minutely examined the site of ancient Babylon: and his descriptions of that celebrated metropolis of Asia accord perfectly with those of the most accredited English travellers. An immense heap of bricks fastened together with cement, as hard as rock, now alone indicate the place where it stood. A mass more considerable than the others is pointed out by the Arabs as the vestiges of the Tower of Babel; and there is no doubt that the researches made amidst these ruins will offer to the world both useful and curious discoveries. The young missionary is about to go to Paris, and from thence he will rejoin the Bishop, who has only this single Latin Priest to aid him in this painful duty.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, MARCH 29.

THE STORM.—The Storm and the high tide of Friday last, are subjects of interest and enquiry. The amount of damage done in this city and the vicinity, we apprehend is greater than was at first supposed. We have heard of several lots of tar, molasses, cotton, &c. being washed from the wharves, beside large quantities of wood and lumber. We understaud that one person near Wheeler's Point lost 200 cords of wood. At Cambridgeport, the wharves and streets were completely inundated, and as the water receded, the streets exhibited a curious medley of wood, boards, casks, and other light articles, transported from their places and left in the highways. A large quantity of lime, exposed to the action of the water was slaked, and occasioned an alarm of Fire. The Evening Gazette observes—

The tide broke through the dam along the Roxbury Canal, parallel with the Neck, on the eastern side, in several places, and rushed like a torrent down upon and flooded the low lands. It swept away fences and outhouses, and prostrated the buildings in the vicinity. The water in its impetuous course, flooded Northampton-street, and carried away about one foot of its surface, and dashing down into the plain between that street and the town of Roxbury, near Lewis's cordage manufactory, did a great deal of injury to the rope walks and dwelling houses. These low habitations were teranted by the families of persons engaged in the manufactory. Some of the buildings were low, and others of two stories in height. The water flooded the ten feet dwellings so suddenly, that not one of the families had time to remove a particle of furniture. The water this morning stood neary six feet over the floors.—About eighty women and children were taken in boats to the houses on more elevated ground—and the inhabitants of several other houses were driven from the lower stories into the upper.—These people have no other ingress or egress than what is afforded by boats. Workmen have been employed to-day in cutting a canal through Northampton-street, to drain this pond of water.

The following article was placed on the Bulletin at Merchants' Hall:—

The tide of Dec. 4, 1786, was ten inches higher than any previous tide within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants then living. The tide of yesterday was one and a half inch higher than the tide of 1786, and this was the highest tide known for more than one hundred years! Satisfactory evidence of these facts can be produced. The tide of yesterday was mine and a half inch higher than the highest tide of March, 1825.

PORTLAND, March 27.—We were visited yesterday by one of the most severe snow storms we have ever witnessed. Such was its violence, that it threatened destruction to all the shipping in our harbour. Several of the wharves have been carried away, and, in consequence, many vessels were driven from their fasts and moorings. We learn that one vessel sunk in the stream, while riding at anchor, and that several others were injured more or less. Fifteen Hundred cords of wood belonging to the Steam Navigation Company, are said to have been swept away, together with a great quantity of lumber belonging to different individuals. The storm continued with the wind East, when our paper went to press, the wharves and docks exhibiting a melancholy scene of desolation, the tide not having risen so high for more than 25 years. A long shed or store house on Union-Wharf, has been swept away, and several stores on other wharves displaced by the power of the wind and tide. The tide had been ebbing for some time, when this account was written; it had abated about 3 feet, and yet several of the wharves remained overflowed. The ship Casco, which sailed Thursday, put back during the night, and is now reported to be on Spring Point Ledge.—A fleet of coasters came into the harbor for safety, some of which continue to ride at anchor, others are drifting, and beating against wharves, &c.—Unless the wind should abate before the night tide, a more dreadful and extended destruction must ensue. No estimate can now be made of the amount of damage which has occurred. Since the above was in type we learn that the bridges leading out of town have suffered considerable damage.

SALEM, March 27.—Yesterday, the wind blew a heavy gale from the East South East, accompanied with snow, and an extraordinary high tide.—The waves rose several feet above the wharves, and of course swept away from them every thing that was moveable. A store on Derby Wharf, and another on Crewinshield's wharf, were thrown over by the violence of the sea. The brig Washington was driven from Allen's wharf, carrying away the capsill of the wharf, and drifted up on the beach at the bottom of Hardy-street. Two or three smaller vessels were likewise driven from their moorings, but without sustaining any great injury. The greatest damage was done to the wharves and merchandize deposited on the ground floors of the stores, which were exposed to the sea. We have not heard any estimate of the probable damage, but presume, that it must amount to several thousand dollars. We have not learned, that any lives were lost, but two or three were much endangered. One man at the end of Crowinshield's Wharf, was saved with great difficulty by a boat, which was sent to his relief. Two others, Captain Brown and Mr. Peel, were in the wharfinger's office, at the head of the same wharf, when the building fell over, and very narrowly escaped drowning. The Bathing Houses on Rust's Wharf, on the North River were swept off, and the Roads over the South and North Rivers were rendered impassable. About 80 cords of wood were washed from the Alms-House wharf, and between thirty and forty cords from Derby Wharf. We are informed by a friend who has the means of knowing the fact, that the tide, yesterday, was higher by 12 inches, than the highest tides known here.

PORTSMOUTH, March 27.—The most violent north-easterly storm which we have had this season, commenced on Thursday night; snow and rain, intermixed, fell until Friday evening, rendering the travelling bad, and retarding the Mails in every direction. The very heavy wind occasioned a rise of the tide, so as to cover and injure considerably many of the wharves in this port; and several vessels are said to be driven on shore below, the names of which we had not been able to learn when this paper went to press. The tide was said to be higher than ever before within remembrance.

Steamer Helen McGregor.—The Nashville Banner has the particulars of the bursting of the boilers of this steamer at Nemphis, morning of 24th ult.—there were on board about 480 persons, including 350 deck passengers, many of whom crowded on the boiler deck as the crew were about shoving off. Thirty are known to have been destroyed; and those who would probably die of their wounds would swell the number to 60.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN CUBA.—A letter to the editors of the Baltimore American, dated Havana, Feb. 27, mentions the discovery of a conspiracy to declare the island independent of Spain. Twenty seven persons had been arrested, and nearly one hundred had fallen under suspicion. The Proclamation of Gov. Vives on the subject concludes as follows:—

"The ridiculous conspiracy is discovered which could only have proved disastrous to the malcontents (malvados) who projected it. Those who may be convicted of the crime will be punished with all the rigor of our laws, because public vengence as well as our safety demands it. Citizens of Cuba, repose entire confidence in your Chief Magistrate, who, assisted by his colleagues, has done and will do his duty, to sustain you in the enjoyment of all your present benefits, fulfilling the oft repeated orders of the King our Lord, and which are so grateful to his heart, that it never throbs with pleasure, but when contemplating you as contented and happy."

COMMUNICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,—WE, the Non-Commissioned Officers and Gunners composing the Detachment of Royal Artillery, stationed at Saint John, beg you will be kind enough to insert this in your valuable paper, and thereby cancel the *very high praise* bestowed upon us, by the Observer and other Newspapers, for our efficient aid, and prompt attendance at the Fire which took place in King-street on Monday the 29th of last Month; for we feel ourselves totally unworthy of it. In the first place we did not arrive on the spot till the flames were nearly extinguished, and secondly, our Engine was of no use, it was indeed lumber in the way.

The great *censure* passed upon us by a Citizen, in the Colonist of the 2d instant, we think we deserve, and therefore take this opportunity of returning him our thanks.

St. John, N. B. 5th April, 1830.

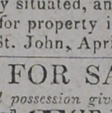
TO LET,

And possession given the first day of May next,

THE PREMISES lately occupied by Messrs. MATTHEW & PARTELOW, on Pagan's Wharf, (so called,) consisting of a Commodious STORE and LUMBER YARD, adjacent. The property may be viewed at any time, and further particulars made known on application to

April 10th. *JOHN ROBERTSON.*

FARM FOR SALE.

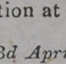


THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the FARM at Hampton, lately occupied by *James Morrell*, and fronting on Darling's Lake, containing One Hundred Acres of excellent LAND, and cuts from Twenty-five to Thirty Tons of HAY,—there is on the Farm a new framed dwelling House, Barn, &c.—The property is beautifully situated, and will be sold Cheap or exchanged for property in Saint John.

St. John, April 3. GEO. E. FRINK.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

And possession given on the first day of May next:—



THE PREMISES in Queen-street, occupied by Mr. ELLIOT DYER. The House is well finished and in good repair, and there is a commodious Stable attached. The whole will be Sold on very moderate terms, or Let for a term of years.

Further particulars made known on application at the Office of

M. H. PERLEY,

3d April, 1830. *Att'y. at Law.*

TO LET.

From the first day of May next:—

THE Two upper Flats of that superior Brick House, opposite the Bank of New-Brunswick, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Hammonds, with Garden, Outhouses, &c. being calculated for two families; they will be let either separate or together.

Also—The STORE in Dock-street, now occupied by the Subscriber. Enquire of

March 20. WILLIAM O. SMITH.

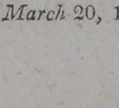
RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES,

(*Ex KATHLEEN.*)

40 PUNCHEONS RUM, proof 22;
7 Hhds. } SUGAR;
6 Tierces }
28 Puncheons MOLASSES.

For FREIGHT or CHARTER,

THE BRIGANTINE



KATHLEEN.

WM. M'CANNON,

March 20, 1830. *Water-street.*

The Courier,

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1830.

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.*

A DIVIDEND of 4½ per cent. on the Capital Stock, for the half year ending 31st March, 1830, will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 15th proximo.

Z. WHEELER, CASHIER.

31*st March*, 1830.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders for the choice of DIRECTORS for the ensuing yaar, will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY, the 3d day of May next, between the hours of Twelve and Two o'clock, P. M.

☞ The Bank will not be open for the transaction of the ordinary business during the time.

H. GILBERT, PRESIDENT.

April 3, 1830.

Marine Insurance Office.

Committee of Directors for the ensuing week.

THOMAS BARLOW,
H. JOHNSTON, Jun.
JOHN V. THURGAR.

THERMOMETER IN THE SHADE, FACING NORTH.

From the 2d to the 9th April, 1830.

Days.	MORNING. 8 AM	Wind.	Weather the previous Night.	MID-DAY. 1 PM	Wind.	Weather in the Morning.	NIGHT. 11 PM	Wind.	Weather in the middle of the day.
3 Sat.	34	NE	fine,	45	NE	cloudy,	35	NE	cloudy,
4 Sun.	36	NW	very fine,	45	SW	fine,	35	WSW	very fine,
5 Mon.	35	N	do. do.	49	NE	very fine,	34	NE	do. do.
6 Tues.	36	NE	fine, high wind	33	NE	cloudy, very high [wind	39	NE	very high wind & [snow,
7 Wed.	40	ENE	rain with high wind	40	ENE	rain, high wind,	36	NE	do. do. with rain,
8 Thurs	38	NE	cloudy, do. do.	47	NE	cloudy, high wind,	33	NNE	do. do. cloudy,
9 Fri.	36	NE	fine, do. do.	54	NE	dark and cloudy,	37	E	very fine,

The prevalence of Easterly winds, has prevented the arrival of any vessels at this port, since Tuesday last. We are, consequently, without later European intelligence than we were in possession of last week.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.—As the affairs of this overgrown monopoly are now undergoing investigation before Committees of both Houses of Parliament, a mass of information will, no doubt, soon be laid before the public. The Company (says an American paper) was incorporated in 1600, with a capital of £72,000, and has been continued by successive renewals of its charter, to the present day. The last period (of 21 years) for which it was renewed, will expire in 1834. It appears that the gross Territorial Revenue of India, for the year ending 1827, was £23,383,457 (more than four times the annual Revenue of the United States.) In 1814, it was £17,267,901. In 1827, the total debt of the Company, bearing interest was £43,837,900. Increase of the Territorial debt since 1814, £9,308,107. The nett profits in thirteen years prior to May 1st, 1827, amounted to £15,278,187, including £8,190,000 paid as dividends to the proprietors of East India Stock.

COLONIAL STEAM INTERCOURSE.—There seems now no doubt but that a communication between Quebec and Halifax, by steam vessels, will be speedily effected; and, whilst we congratulate our neighbours upon this spirited display of their enterprise, we cannot but regret, that this Province will participate so sparingly in the commercial advantages which must result from the facility of intercourse about to be established between the Sister Colonies.

We have long deplored the causes which have prevented our enjoying a trade with the Canadian Provinces, and have been as much surprised, that no means have for a length of time been taken to forward this great work, and that the inhabitants of New-Brunswick have not called upon their Representatives to shew cause, Why the appropriation of a sum equal to the interest of such an amount as would have to be raised from external sources, has not been made?

Winter after winter, we are told, in round assertions, that the Province is not yet arrived at that state to warrant such an undertaking—but no proof is adduced of that being the fact. Year after year, the plea of public poverty is dinned in our ears—whilst, at the same time, we find those prudent Members of the *Internal Economy* of the Province, frittering away thousands after thousands from the public purse, to bolster up objects of minor importance, and really now more than amply protected.

Had the money, thus injudiciously expended for years past, been set aside for the purpose we have stated—the NEW-BRUNSWICK CANAL—the most important public work ever undertaken by her, would now have been far advanced towards completion.

Surely some extraordinary influence, some ground swell, as it were, unseen, save only by its effects upon the surface, must have been at work to divide the Councils of the Country upon such a truly beneficial subject, and thwart its being carried into effect.

It has even been deemed necessary to encourage the trade between Halifax and Miramichi, by giving the Steam Boat Company a premium to touch there. This may be advantageous to Miramichi, at present, but were the Canal made between the Bay of Fundy and the St. Lawrence, it would have proved more so to have received its supplies from the Ports on the Bay.

Before the Canal can now be opened, trade between Quebec and Halifax must have extended to a considerable degree, and a large portion of capital directed to a channel from which it will be difficult for us to recall it. By the time also, that the New-Brunswick Canal will be completed, that on the Shubenacadie will be open; and no doubt our enterprising neighbours will avail themselves of both channels, to retain the advantages they have acquired over us in the Quebec trade, as well as in the Gulf of St. Lawrence generally.

We have the declarations of eminent Canadian merchants, that they are most solicitous to promote in every way an intercourse between them and New-Brunswick, and we have every reason to expect the most liberal aid from His Majesty's Government, if we exert ourselves: We therefore most earnestly urge upon our readers, the impor-