

AN ABSTRACT

Public Accounts of the County of Saint John, For the Year ending at the March Sessions, 1830.

Table with 2 columns: Description of accounts and Amount. Includes items like 'No. 1—Johna Bunting's, Crier, 28 days attendance on the Court, at 10s., besides various small services, Fuel, Stationery, &c.' and '2—L. Lockhart's, Smith Work in repairing the Gaol, Less, deduction by the Court, £9 15 0'.

The above Accounts were all examined and particularly reported on by the Auditor, and some of them corrected. The whole, thus revised, were handed to the Committee for Accounts, previously to the June Sessions, and by that Committee, without note or remark, delivered over to the Sessions, who ordered the whole to be paid; and in the usual proportion of three fourths from the City and one fourth from the County funds.

THE COUNTY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, Continued to 20th May, 1830.

Table with 2 columns: Description of debts and credits, and Amount. Includes 'THE DEBIT' section with items like 'amount of Bunting's, Nowlin's, Coroner's, Printing, and Hennigar's accounts, as reported and printed last year' and 'THE CREDIT' section with items like 'Balance in his hands, as per last year's printed report'.

The Balance acknowledged as due from him on 20th May, 1830, £238 17 4. N. B.—The Treasurer gives no account of the Jurors' fines for this year. The Balance of the late Treasurer, as per last printed report, stands unaltered.

THE FOLLOWING ABSTRACT AND EXPLANATION RELATE TO THE POOR DEPARTMENT

Of the several Parishes in the County. These, as well as the Treasurer's Account, as above, are statements made by the Auditor, not revised by any Committee, excepting the Portland Poor Account, which was examined by a Committee of the late September Sessions, and approved. The Tabular Statement below, will exhibit at one view the most essential matters in each Parish Poor Account.

Table with 4 columns: Parish, Total assessments this year, Uncollected within this year, and Total of Year's Expenditure. Rows include SAINT JOHN PARISH, PORTLAND, and LANCASTER.

A detailed report was given in by the Auditor to the Sessions Committee, in April, respecting the Accounts at large of the Saint John Overseers. The Collector of Taxes for Portland, having given in no statement of account at the March Sessions, and persisting still in withholding all returns, the accounts for the Poor are incomplete respecting that Parish, and the payments in, to the Overseers, are only known from the Overseers' statements.

A Warrant of £557 : 1 : 11, was some months ago paid at the Province Treasury, for the claim of the Saint John Parish upon the Legislature, for its expenses incurred for the support of Emigrant Poor in the years 1828 and 1829. At the same period, £352 : 11 : 4 was paid from the Treasury, for the support, in 1829, of Emigrants and Black Refugees in Portland, and for all arrears that had been claimed by that Parish on the same account. These Parishes experience great relief in thus receiving the full amount of the arrears so long prayed for from the Legislature, and the prompt payment of these two last sums at the Treasury, putting the Overseers this year, seasonably in funds, will protect the public against such losses as were last year experienced upon the Warrants received—viz. Interest paid by Overseer Waterbury for money advanced, upon Warrants amounting to £251 : 14 : 11 £8 15 0 Five per cent. discount charged by Overseer M'Kenzie on Warrant of £226 : 17, delivered over to the Poor-House Building Committee, 16 6 10

Besides the Dog Tax and some other matters from which small sums have been received in aid of the Poor funds of St. John, another source considerably productive in this populous City is created by the Act of Assembly of 10 Geo. IV. c. 21, which provides that Fines levied in summary Trials, by two Justices, for assaults committed, shall be paid to the Overseers of the Poor. The Auditor's general Notice, immediately after the last March Sessions, for all accounts and returns to be given in, called the attention of Magistrates to this Act; but no accounts of any such monies have, up to the present time, been received from any quarter, excepting from the Overseers of St. John and Portland, and from them as paid in only by the Mayor of the City—viz. In Overseer M'Kenzie's account—Received from L. Donaldson, Esq., previously to the March Sessions, (30 fines) £30 5 8

The Auditor's Report to the March Sessions, submitted several points numbered 4, 5, 6, and 7, to the Court for its consideration, as conducive to the saving of expense, and to good order in managing matters of money and of account.

The expense of the Transient Poor in St. John for 1828 and 1829, is mentioned above as having been £557 : 1 : 11.—That of the Emigrants and Black Refugees, in the Portland Overseers' account, from March, 1829, to March, 1830, is £201 : 0 : 5.

The annual accounts, presented to the Legislature, do not coincide in amounts with the annual statements in these Parochial accounts for transient Poor, because the former are made up from December to January, and the latter from the March Sessions in one year to that period in the next. The Receipts by Collector Baldwin, (credited in his account for this year, from the list of Defaulters upon the assessment of 1828, amount to £44 : 12 : 6.—Collector Baldwin had in his hands, as per account exhibited at the last March Sessions, after his large payments over to the St. John Poor Masters, a balance of £53 : 1 : 0.—Besides about £112, (which, with further expected collections, is to appear in his next year's account,) subsequently received from the list of Poor Tax Defaulters, given in to the period of the last March Session.

The Annual Salary of the Surgeon for the Saint John Poor-House (including Medicines) £75 0 0 Do. of the Surgeon for Portland, do. do. 30 0 0 Do. of the Saint John Poor-House Keeper, do. do. 100 0 0 Do. Overseer Waterbury, of Portland, do. do. 50 0 0

During many years past, heavy balances at the close of each succeeding year's accounts, have generally appeared due to the Overseers of St. John and Portland—very different is their state this present year; there being at March last, Due from the Overseers of Saint John, £206 13 5 From those of Portland on 30th August, 149 4 9 From those of the Mayor, at March, besides a previous year's small balance, 9 0 7

The sum of £271 : 19 : 1, is charged in Overseer M'Kenzie's account, as paid during 1829, for rebuilding the Saint John Parish Poor-House, which had been recently destroyed by fire. This sum corresponds pretty nearly with various Reports and Entries found at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, when allowance is made for £16 : 8 : 10, the discount of 5 per cent. mentioned, on the Treasury Warrant—but no regular account of the cost of this Building is found.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

The funds which have been provided for building and finishing this Edifice, are as follow: Net produce of two Assessments upon the Parishes of the County in 1824 and 1825, £1119 9 5 Further receipts subsequently from these two Assessments, paid or accounted for, 136 19 3 Two Grants from the General Assembly in 1826 and 1828, 2000 0 0 One do. from the Corporation, 1000 0 0 A Loan obtained under an Act of the Legislature of 1828, 4000 0 0

For paying the Interest on the above loan, and for the gradual reduction of the principal, Net amounts paid into Treasurer M'Leod, from two Assessments made upon the Parishes, ordered in 1828 and 1829, £8256 9 8 No receipt or return is had from Portland, for the proportion payable by that Parish, (£35 : 6 : 8) of the 1829 Assessment.

It will be remembered, that under the Act of 1828, annual Assessments are made on account of the Loan—£400, besides the charges of Assessment and collection, being authorised in each year. The Assessment for 1830 is now in the course of collection. Losses and disorders have arisen upon the Parochial Assessments for the Court-House affairs, and an uncertainty and confusion taken place, which can never be unravelled. Much of this has happened from the prevailing practice of the County Treasurer's omitting to require annual Returns from the Parochial Collectors.

As the annual Assessment which is to be continued on account of the Loan, is a separate fund, and under the care and special disposal of the County Treasurer, it may be expected, that in future, he will require and revise each Collector's account, annually. The cost of the Building and finishing has been paid from the above funds, as below: To John Cunningham, amount of his first contract for the exterior of the Building, £4000 0 0 To do. for finishing the front with Pilasters, &c. 610 0 0 Extra work during first contract, with plans and specifications, including 2-6 for Lead and Chimney Jams, 139 17 6 His 2d contract for the interior, 3391 5 3 Drafting Papers—and Lloyd Johnston's plan, 19 13 4

Stove Pipes and Stoves, Witness Box and some small expenses, 69 0 1 The fitting up, in 1829, of the Hall for the Public Courts, together with two Jury Rooms, 357 11 5 £8587 7 7

This is independent of £61 : 9 : 5, an old balance due upon the Gaol wall, and which has been attached to the Court House accounts. Neither does it include the costly fitting up of the Common Council Chamber and City Court Room, paid out of the City funds. Out of the two years' Assessments made on account of the £4000 loan, there has been paid, Interest incurred previous to the Act, £36 3 0 Interest subsequently arising, 215 10 4 And of the principal of the Loan, two Notes, £100 each, have been taken up, 200 0 0 £451 13 4

Z. WHEELER, Auditor of County Accounts, Saint John, 8th October, 1830.

GREAT-BRITAIN, & C.

STATE OF TRADE.—After a silence of some weeks, we return to the subject of trade in the West Riding of Yorkshire with great satisfaction. From all the information we can collect, the woollen trade generally is in a prosperous and healthy state, less profitable, perhaps, but much more stable than it hath been for some years. The workmen are generally employed, and the wages though low, continue steady. The linen trade is in a state of great activity; and the worsted stuff business at Halifax and Bradford, as well as in Leeds, is in a very wholesome state. The fancy business in the neighborhood of Huddersfield continues depressed, and we fear with little hope of amendment.—Leeds Mercury.

The state of trade is encouraging, and from accounts of the harvest throughout the kingdom, we rejoice to find the abundance anticipated. The weather, though occasionally broken, is on the whole favourable. The process of ripening has been greatly accelerated by the warm sunshine of the last few days.—Liverpool Journal.

STATE OF TRADE.—We have refrained for a considerable time past from making weekly reports of the state of trade, because when things appear to be proceeding in a tolerably regular course, there is really nothing very remarkable. An occasional reference to the subject, however is perhaps desirable; and we have at present great satisfaction in saying, that we scarcely ever remember the trade of this town and neighbourhood generally, to have been in a more healthy and satisfactory state than by common consent, it is admitted to be at this time. Periods of more brisk excitement and of far larger profits, there no doubt have been; but these have invariably been followed by great reverses. At present there is a very good market for most descriptions of cotton goods, at remunerating prices. Some kinds, we are informed, yield to the manufacturer a very handsome profit, and can scarcely be produced so fast as they are wanted.—Manchester Mercury.

THE ARMY.—Important Changes.—The King has been pleased to command that the sergts of regts. of Infantry, shall be armed in future with fusils instead of pikes. The uniform of the officers of the regular forces to be laced in gold, except those of the Household Troops, who are to continue to wear their present gold embroidery. The whole of the cavalry, with the exception of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) to be dressed in red, at the next issue of clothing. The mustachios of the cavalry (excepting in the Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, and the Hussars) to be abolished, and the hair of the non-commissioned officer and soldier, throughout the regular forces, to be cut close at the side, and at the back of the head, instead of being worn in that bushy and unbecoming fashion adopted by some regiments. The four regiments of Hussars to be dressed perfectly alike. Their officers to have one dress only, and that of a less costly pattern, which will forthwith be prepared. The cap lines and tassels worn on the caps of the officers and men of the infantry to be abolished, and the feather of both officer and soldier to be shortened, so as not to show more than eight inches above the cap. The gorget to be abolished. The officers and men of the light infantry, throughout the army, to wear a green tuft, instead of a feather. The bands of infantry regiments to be dressed in white clothing with the regimental facings. The King has been pleased to dispense with officers of the army appearing, either at Levees or Drawing-Rooms, in shoes and buckles; they will accordingly appear, upon those occasions, in the trousers prescribed by regulation.

In imitation of the regulations of King George III. her present Majesty's birth-day will for the future be celebrated at Court, in January, for the advantage of trade.

Newspaper Press in England.—On the demise of the late King, for the purpose of giving in a single paper the history, personal and political of his Majesty, the Atlas newspaper issued a double sheet, containing 96 columns of closely printed matter. A similar sheet was printed in March 1829, containing the Debates in full on the Catholic question. For the paper used in printing the last number alone, the Atlas paid to government 60 pounds sterling for duty on the weight of paper, and 200 pounds sterling for stamps. The quantity of matter in a single number of this double paper is equal to that contained in the eleven daily papers in Paris. Compared with a number of the Daily Journal, printed one hundred years ago, one column of the 96 of the Atlas is more than equal to the whole of that paper. The London Weekly Review says:

"We have ascertained that, of the Atlas printed on the 22d of March, 1829, 20,000 copies were struck off in the space of a few hours; consequently, each sheet offering a printed surface of 40 square feet, 800,000 square feet of printed surface were produced in that time, capable of covering an area of about 20 acres. This number of copies consisted of 320,000 leaves measuring 16 inches in length, or of 640,000 pages, or of 1,920,000 columns, or of 241,920,000 lines, or 2,419,200,000 words. Assuming therefore, that an ordinary octavo volume of 500 pages, each of 34 lines, and of 10 words in each line, contains 170,000 words, the presses of the Atlas may be said to have printed, in the course of a few hours on the day in question, sufficient matter for 14,230 octavo volumes. If the sixteen leaves of each copy be cut out and placed end to end, they would reach from London to Salisbury; and, if each leaf be divided into its respective three columns, and similarly arranged, the printed slip then formed would be of sufficient length to go round Middlesex, and the seven surrounding counties."

ARRIVAL OF CHARLES X.

[From the Southampton Mercury]

COWES, Aug. 16.—On Wednesday morning last, about 2 o'clock, Charles the Tenth, late King of France, whose crimes and misfortunes have lately so painfully occupied the public attention arrived off this port. He came in the American packet-ship Great-Britain, a vessel belonging to New-York, of 800 Tons burthen, which was accompanied by another Am. vessel, called the Charles Carroll, which is deeply laden with luggage. Shortly after this, they were visited by the Marquis of Anglesea, the Earl of Uxbridge, Lord Clarence Paget, Lord and Lady Grantham, and many other persons of distinction, with whom they conversed familiarly and without restraint, for a considerable time. Charles himself, and the Dauphin, his son, deferred landing till communication could be had with his Britannic Majesty; for which purpose, two noblemen of his suite, the Dukes of Choiseul and Luxembourg, were sent off to London express, immediately on his arrival.

Since the landing of the Bourbon ladies and the children they have been constantly seen walking about the town and its beautiful environs, with only one or two attendants. They have also visited the different shops, where they have made many purchases of wearing apparel, &c. and likewise the sea beach, where the young Princess (Madeira) has enjoyed sea bathing. On Wednesday the Duchess of Berri visited Newport, and this morning the whole party and their suite have been taking an excursion in two hired carriages to Freshwater and the back of the island. The reports which have appeared in the London Papers of their profound grief and intense anxiety are ridiculous void of foundation. The Duchess of Angouleme appears meditative, and occasionally seems to fix her eyes on the ground, but the Duchess of Berri seems to have centered all her cares in her two children, whom she constantly watches with maternal tenderness. These, like children, seem only occupied with the strange and novel scenes around them.

The King of France is making a temporary sojourn in England, as a private individual, until he receives answers from the messages he has caused to be sent to Austria. He and his family had proceeded in a government steam vessel, provided for their accommodation, to Lulworth Castle, in Dorsetshire, where they intend to reside.

Prince Polignac is a natural son of Charles the Tenth; but it is not so well known, that in virtue of his marriage he possesses landed property both in England and Scotland.—Scotsman.

DUBLIN, Aug. 17.

DREADFUL VISITATION.—We stated last week that an extremely heavy rain had fallen there during the preceding day and night, and our apprehensions for the consequences. We have made enquiries in different directions of the country, and are sorry to state that the effects are much more calamitous than we expected. In many instances houses have been swept away, and some of the inmates have perished. The loss of five persons has been reported to us, and we fear we have not yet learned near the extent of human suffering which this awful visitation has occasioned. On the shores of Lough Erne, and the Banks of the Scilly's River, the destruction is beyond calculation. The crops of every description have been swept off, and the potatoes, together with the soil on which they grew, have been carried away leaving not a vestige behind. In the vicinity of Bellmore Mountain the grounds to a considerable extent have been covered with stones and sand, and rendered useless to their owners. The Mountain, as if an immense reservoir of water, burst its sides in numerous places, and the stream which issued from the apertures deluged the surrounding country, carrying destruction and death in their course. The daughter of a man Owens, the sexton of Monea Church, was swept away in the endeavour to assist her brother, who had fallen into an excavation torn by the torrent close to the side of their house. A woman named Robinson, likewise perished. A widow M-Manus and her daughter, and a woman named Spirid, were also drowned. The young man Owens and his father, saved themselves by being thrown into a creek, where they caught hold of some bushes. Upwards of one hundred acres of meadow have been destroyed in that direction of the country. The rivers have opened for themselves entirely new courses, through which they now flow, and houses have been demolished in several places. In the vicinity of Garrison the destruction is incalculable; and it is owing to the fortunate circumstances of the water in its course being impeded by the quantity of hay, rubbish, and soil that had accumulated near the village, and turned the current somewhat in another direction, that saved every house and inhabitant in it from being swept away.—In the neighbourhood of Tempo the destruction is also very great. The hay on several meadows was carried off. The wall of Public Churchyard was prostrated for several perches, and graves were emptied of their contents. A vast number of bridges have been torn away, and the communication of the country greatly interrupted. Very little butter was brought into our market, on Monday and Tuesday in consequence.—But however wemay lament the disturbance of the dead in their silent habitations, we must feel more acutely for the sufferings of the living. In many places, particularly in the vicinity of Monea, Derrygonnelly, the Scilly's River, and on the borders of the lake, the poor, who, already suffering extreme distress, had been looking forward anxiously for relief from their potatoe crop, are, through this awful visitation, thrown destitute on the world without food, and in many instances without shelter.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In consequence of some manifestation of insubordination by the workmen of Paris, who, in consequence of the interruption of business, were thrown out of employment, and seemed desirous to intimidate the authorities, the following Proclamation was issued by the French King:—"PROCLAMATION. "Frenchmen,—You have preserved your liberties. You have called me to govern you according to the laws. Your task has been gloriously accomplished, mine is before me; for me it is to ensure respect to the government of law, which you have achieved by conquest. I may not allow another to reject an authority to which I must submit myself.

It is necessary that the administration [of the law] resume its ancient course in all respects. "Many changes indeed, have been effected, and others are in preparation; but meanwhile it is necessary that the authority of the state remain in the hands of men firmly attached to the national cause.

"A movement so sudden and so vast could not be effected without some momentary confusion; that confusion has reached its termination; and I require of all good citizens, that they gather round the magistrates to aid them in maintaining, for the common benefit, order and liberty.

Some reforms are necessary in the public service, the receipt of certain imposts charges the country with a heavy burden. Laws shall be proposed to remedy this evil. The examination of this matter no complaints shall be admitted, no interests forgotten, no fact lost sight of.

"But, until the new laws shall be enacted, those now in force must be obeyed; reason inculcates this, and the public safety enjoins it.

"Let every man exert himself to convince his fellow-citizens of the necessity of the crisis; for myself, I shall not fail of performing my promises hereafter, nor of discharging my duties as present.

"Frenchmen,—Europe beholds our glorious revolution with admiration, not unmixed with astonishment. She asks can it be possible that such events can take place by the force of civilization and energy, and without throwing society into confusion? Let us dispense all doubts upon this subject. Let a government, as orderly as it is popular, instantly succeed to the overthrow of absolute power. "Liberty and public order! This is the device borne on the colours of the National Guard of Paris; but it is also in effect the spectacle which France shall display to Europe. In a few days we have ensured for ages the happiness and glory of our country. "LOUIS PHILIPPE." "Paris, August 15, 1830."

The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 17th inst. was distinguished by a remarkable proposition. Its object was to abolish the punishment of death in cases like that by which the late French Ministers, if found guilty, will be subjected to the fearful award. The Marquis de Lafayette spoke warmly in favour of the motion; and no one can oppose it, when, if it be rejected, offenders are ready for the axe. The truth is, with respect to revolutionary executions, France stands in a peculiar situation, and she evidently feels that she ought to redeem herself in the eyes of the world. The first blood that should now flow upon the scaffold, would, from the recollection of what has already taken place, inspire universal horror and dismay; no one would think or believe that the lives of the guilty ministers would be the last to be sacrificed. We therefore hail with joy and gratitude any measure which will relieve Europe from the apprehensions that past scenes are to be repeated. The speech of M. Martignac is not less remarkable in its kind than the preceding proposition. He says that when he was Minister, (and his removal from that situation will be always regretted,) he informed the King, "that if measures contrary to the spirit of the age were attempted, royalty itself would be endangered;" but added the opinion of himself and his colleagues, "that no one would have the fatal courage and the inexplicable ignorance to recommend such measures to the King." M. Martignac was, however, mistaken in the ignorance and presumption of those by whom the existing ministry was succeeded—some men were found who had the fatal courage to recommend measures, not only contrary to the spirit of the age, but violating the written organic laws of the Constitution of France as it then existed. And behold the result!

The eldest son of King Philip the First is to be called the Duke of Orleans, and not the Dauphin. His other sons retain their former titles. The Ministers are no longer to be "Your Excellency," but plain Monsieur le Ministre, unless titled.

Ambassador to England.—Count de Flahaut, continues to be spoken of as the Ambassador for London. He was employed by Napoleon (whose aid-de camp he was), with success in many important missions, and he possesses, by means of his marriage, very high connections in England.

PARIS, August 14.—Notice has been given to the Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops, who had quitted their dioceses, that they may resume their Apostolic labours without fear of being molested by the Government.

A letter from Strasburg, dated August 10, says "The banished Belgians, Messrs. Potter, Tielmans, &c. arrived here yesterday afternoon. At Mentz they learned that France was open to them, and renouncing their first destination (the Canton de Vaud,) they took their route for this City.—They appear to take the greatest interest in the glorious event of our constitutional restoration."

The members of the fallen family are indebted for their lives much less to the legal inviolability which Charles could no longer invoke after having violated all laws, in a consented to abdication, than to the humanity and popularity of the people. The people recognised that the loss of a crown and perpetual banishment were an exemplary and sufficient punishment. There is at once greatness and policy in this moderation. It is much better that a Court obstinately imbecile, should degenerate, ridiculous and despised, in some corner of Europe, than that it should become, under the name of martyr, the subject of hypocritical or sincere homage.—F.P.

The New Iron Chest.—When M. Mole went to the department of Foreign Affairs to take the place which had been filled for ten days by Marshal Jourdan and General Pelet, a discovery had just been made in certain drawers which were carefully locked, of papers of the greatest importance. Among them are the confidential correspondence between Charles X. and his friend Jules Polignac, the several plans of counter-revolution projected against the French people, who have within these few days so miraculously prevented the execution of them.—Constitutionnel, Aug. 15.

On the 18th inst. in the Chamber of Deputies, M. de Tracy brought forward a proposition for the abolition of the punishment of death. It was supported by Gen. Lafayette, who said "he should ask for its abolition until he had the infallibility of human judgment demonstrated to him."—The proposition was ordered for consideration.

The Chamber took into its consideration a proposition regarding the Deputies who had not taken the oath, which declared that unless it was taken within fifteen days, it would be considered that they had resigned.—M. Martignac took this occasion to announce his adhesion to the new Government, in a speech of some length, in which he stated that he and his colleagues had presented a memoir to Charles X. in which they remonstrated against the adoption of all such measures as those which had produced the overthrow of his throne.

It is understood that General Baudry is the bearer of a letter from Louis Philip, the King of the French, announcing his accession; he will speedily be followed by a regular Ambassador.—There cannot, of course, be a moment's hesitation on the part of our Government to recognize the Constitutional Sovereign of France.—Times.

The Messenger des Chambres states that the Government has just learnt, by a telegraphic despatch, that Prince de Polignac was arrested at Granville on the night of the 16th or 16th.—He is understood to have been sent to St.-Lo, with a numerous escort.—Madame Chantelaine has just left Lyons to go to Tours; she has given to several persons letters from her husband, in which the ex-Minister deplors the blindness of the ex-King. M. Chantelaine asserts that the ordinances were not countersigned until after a most warm opposition, and that it was the imperious will of Charles X. which forced his hand as well as that of his colleagues.

Not a single emblem of Royalty has been allowed to remain in Paris, and in pursuance of the system of expunging the names given during the reign of the late King, the title of the Academie Royale de Musique has been changed to Academie Nationale, and the Theatre de Madame has resumed its former name of Gymnase. We can affirm (says Le Temps) a fact no less certain than remarkable, namely, that from the 31st of July to the 17th of August last not one murder or robbery has been committed in Paris.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.—We have received Letters from Vienna, announcing that the revolution which has taken place in Paris was received with such enthusiasm, that in Austria the liberal party is numerous. It is said that Prince Metternich advised the Emperor to send troops to the frontier, but the Emperor answered—"Stop there! I will have no more to do with wars. The French have cost me money enough; if they don't come out I won't go in; all may be settled by negotiation; provided they name a King, I don't care for the rest."

At Munich the admiration was the same. Subscriptions have been opened for the wounded, and the general tenor of conversation is as follows—"The power of Metternich is at an end; let him go to the devil." Some old nobles and the congregations are outrageous; they are laughed at. One may easily perceive that the spark will fall all over the world.

ALGIERS.—A private letter from Toulon gives important information from Algiers. According to it, Bourmont has refused to strike the white flag, and Duperré has hoisted the tri-colored flag; so that all communication between the army and the fleet is suspended.

The following (from a private letter) are some particulars of the conspiracy which has just been discovered here—"The posts placed at the gates of Algiers had, for some time past, observed mules laden with fihl, and driven by Algerines, pass out of the City. Our people took it into their heads to examine some of them, and found a great quantity of ammunition, which they were taking to the Arabs to arm them. The news of this discovery was immediately spread, and about fifty French, who were scattered in Algiers, were cruelly massacred. The whole garrison was immediately ordered arms; a good many of the infamous conspirators were arrested, and happily, among them were the principal Chiefs. They were all tried and orders have been given to make an immediate and rigorous search for all of that nation remaining here. The search has placed in our hands 2000 Turks, who will be sent, without loss of time, to Smyrna, on board some frigates. One has already sailed; and we hope that this measure will restore tranquility."—Times.

SPAIN.—It appears from French papers that symptoms of an approaching revolution or great political change, in Spain, are too unequivocal to be mistaken. The following is an extract:—"Barcelona, Aug. 11.—The news from Paris has given a great impulse to public spirit in our town, and much more so to the persons that dwell on our sea-coast, who are already in a state of ferment. Since the arrival of this news all our authorities—military, civil, and ecclesiastic—are in constant deliberation, and they have reinforced the garrisons of our citadel, of Astaranzas, and of the fortress of Montjuic. The military chiefs had at first, the intention to command that domiciliary visits should be made, and that all our arms should be taken away from us; but it afterwards occurred to them that this measure might be a signal for a general explosion, such as that of Paris, and they accordingly changed their minds."

Ferdinand has issued a new decree against the Press in Spain, by which imprisonment for two years is declared against minor offences, and the punishment of death awarded to authors and printers who shall publish books containing treasonable or sacrilegious expressions.—Literary Gazette.

The Britannia store ship has sailed for Galicia with cannon, 9000 stand of arms, gunpowder, &c. Gen. Quiroga departs soon for the same Province, where his brother has already arrived, and commenced his operations.

The Journal des debats states that letters from Bayonne assert, in the most positive manner, that the country from St. Sebastian to Saragossa, is in full insurrection, and that Gen. Mina, who was supposed to have disembarked in Galicia, had passed through Bordeaux on the 8th, and entered Spain at the head of 500 men. We hope may be more fortunate this time than the last. There are now no French troops to oppose the constitutional freedom of Spain.

Advices from Madrid, August 16th, state that the King of Spain had departed from his capital, but had not actually fled. It was conceived to be his intention to proclaim a Constitutional system of Government, for resistance to it, he well knew, would be vain.—Whether the people will repose confidence again in a Monarch, by whom they have been twice betrayed is doubtful. That a radical change in the government must speedily take place is certain.

A London paper of the 24th, says—"We know not whether the report of Ferdinand's having fled will be founded; but we do know that yesterday, the 23d of August, was the day when a general rising was to take place simultaneously throughout the kingdom.—We strongly suspect, however, that the Constitutionalists have found themselves sufficiently strong to assert the liberty of their country before the appointed time, and therefore we daily look for the most important intelligence from the Peninsula."

In April last there died at Plesgow, in the Government of Novogorod, (Russia) a farmer named Michofsky, who had attained the wonderful age of 165 years. He led a very sober life, though occasionally he partook of ardent spirits. He never ate meat more than twice a week, at 120 he still labored in the field, and only desisted on account of a sprain in his foot. He has left 4 children, 36 grand-children and 16 great-grand children. His mother lived to the age of 117, and one of his sisters to 112, but his father died at 52.

FLOUR, BREAD, CORN, &c. Imported in the Schr. Eliza Jane, J. BASSETT, Master, from Baltimore.—

120 BLS. WHEAT FLOUR, 89 do. RYE FLOUR, 199 Barrels NAVY BREAD, 20 do. APPLES, 224 Bgs CORN—containing 448 Bushels, 100 ditto BRAN—containing 200 do. 40 Bushels Sweet POTATOES, which will be disposed of at low rates—by Oct. 2, 1830. BARNABAS TILTON.

TEA, &c. The Subscriber has received by the LATENTIA from Halifax:—

PIPES and Hhds. COGNAC BRANDY; Pipes and Hhds. HOLLANDS GIN; Also:—Chests and Boxes TEA. For sale at the lowest market prices. Oct. 2. JAMES T. HANFORD.

TEA & SEAL OIL. D.W. RATCHFORD, is now receiving per Schr. Lavinia, from Halifax:—

A few Chests Congo and Bohea TEAS, and Boxes best HYLON. Which for ready Money, will be sold at the lowest price for which it can be purchased in the City. Also received by the same Vessel: SEAL OIL—in Hhds. Tubs, and Barrels. For Sale cheap. October 2, 1830.