

LONDON,

APRIL 12.

Government have, it seems, determined on uniting Upper and Lower Canada, with a view, as it is given out, to save the expediture incurred by the present double administration. The measure, however, will not be carried into effect without great opposition in the country; and Mr. Robinson, attorney-general in Upper Canada, has been sent over with a memorial and remonstrance against it, and may be daily expected in England from New York. The administration of the two Canadas costs this country nearly five hundred thousand a year, without producing to us any equivalent. But this is altogether the fault of the system; and very different reforms are necessary than merely dividing the two provinces to rectify the matter.—Morning Chronicle.

The Cape Town Gazette (Cape of Good Hope) of the 12th of January announces, that "Mr. William Jones is appointed to the office of surveyor of government buildings, in the room of Mr. Melville, resigned." This William Jones is no other than the noted Oliver, the spy, whose services are here rewarded with a place, nearly a sinecure, producing, as we are informed, little short of five hundred pounds per annum. This, too, is in addition to emoluments arising from two other places, scarcely of inferior moment.—Times.

The King George the Fourth, of 120 guns, is speedily to be launched at Chatham. This fine ship is built with a round stern, and is said to be the handsomest ship of the line in the royal navy.

The following paragraph we copy from an Evening Paper; we presume the editor intends to say, that the Marquis of Worcester is to marry Mrs. Coutts, and the King to give away the blooming bride:—

"Projected Marriage in High Life.—We have been favoured by a correspondent with the following astounding intelligence:—An intended union is on the tapis, which must excite a considerable sensation in the fashionable Zodiac. The parties are in one case, similarly situated—both having lost their partner. The bride elect has, at least, half a million of sterling charms; and the bridegroom is a noble Marquis, already distinguished in the field, in gallantry, and in the ADMIRALTY. It is whispered that the consummation of the happy event will tend to the liquidation of a large debt, due to two illustrious characters; and that the highest Personage in the realm has graciously condescended to give away the bride!"

A vessel has been constructed for the navigation of the Forth and Clyde Canal, in Scotland, entirely of forged iron. It is larger and at the same time lighter than any of those employed.—It will contain 200 passengers.

Present State of England.

The reduced money value of all the productions of the earth and of labour generally, and the consequent inability to pay high rents, interests of mortgages (at five per cent) and meet other time engagements in money, are the subjects which at present interest the people of England. Not only is corn at a price far below the cost of its cultivation, but neat cattle, which only two years ago fetched twenty and twenty-one pounds in cash, will not now sell for more than eight, nine, or ten pounds, in credit, and consequently are scarce worth driving to distant markets. The effects are a general stagnation of trade, a narrow expenditure among all classes, and a decrease of that spirit of enterprize and speculation, which, a few years since so much distinguished this nation. The abandonment of farms, from the total inability to pay the present rents and taxes tends, however, to fill the towns and workhouses; and hence as these are on the increase, the building trade thrives not only in London and its vicinity, but in all large places where industry flourishes, in the hopes of thriving, in a social scramble for subsistence and fortune.—Such is the picture of England; yet, till the minister can no longer get his amount of taxes, and till landlords are universally obliged to cultivate their own farms, will it be felt that the remedies are to rebuild the small farm-houses, cruelly pulled down to get large rents during the war, and to return to small farms, and to the ancient policy of the realm, which, in numerous statutes, prohibited anti-social monopolies of land and its produce. We are credibly informed, that more goods are now manufactured at a low price at Manchester, than were ever before known, and that the manufacturer and his servants are at present only able to do so through the cheapness of provisions, which ruins the agriculturalists. Can such a state of things continue?—Westmoreland Advertiser.

May 1.

The foreign Journals are full of accounts of preparations for the reception of the King of England in various parts of the continent, especially Germany. His Majesty will visit Cologne, Bonn, Coblenz, there cross the Rhine to inspect the almost impregnable fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, Jounaniburg, the seat of Prince Metternich, Wiesbaden, Frankfurt (and in that neighbourhood continue a day or two with his sister, the Princess of Hesse Homburg), Darmstadt, Mannheim, Heidelberg, (to see the great tun,) Ludwigsburg, Stuttgart, (where with the Queen Dowager of Wurtemberg, late Princess Royal of England, he will remain some time, not having seen her since she left her home,) from thence to Ulm, cross the Danube, and pass through Augsburg to Passau, or go at once to Regensburg, to visit the father of the Princess Esterhazy, and there embark on the "dark galling Danube" for Vienna. The sports and pastimes in preparation by the Emperor of Austria, are reported to be on a scale of uncommon magnificence; all the petty Princes and inferior Kings in Germany will assist at these banquets. His Majesty has promised to visit the Principality of Esterhazy, in Hungary, and return by way of Prague, Toplitz, and Dresden. (Should the state of the road permit, he will go from thence to Berlin, and take Hanover on his way home. Paris is included in the tour, but in what stage of it is not determined.)

Man of War's Tackle.—The sails and cordage of a first rate man of war require 150,000lbs. of rough hemp for their construction; and it is said to average five acres of land to produce a ton of hemp; thus one of those monstrous towers of human ingenuity, consumes a year's produce of 424 acres of land to furnish its necessary tackle.

Attempt of Artificers to leave England.—At Chester Assizes, indictments were preferred against Thomas Evans, Wm. Robinson, John Widdowson, James Shaw, Henry Hill, John Syndells, and Wm. Cocking, for attempting to leave this country, and carry on their work in a foreign land. Mr. Williams was employed by them as counsel, and Mr. Brown, of London, as their solicitor,

and at the suggestion of the Attorney-General, and the advice of Mr. Williams, they were induced to plead guilty to the charge, and gave securities in £200, and five other sureties in £50 not to leave England 3 years.

On Friday evening, the 22d Febr'y, a man of the name of David Nelson, died in the Parish of Half Morton, and was buried on a Saturday following, under very unusual circumstances. Although so poor as to be without even a house to put his head in, the deceased had some other day, and in the course of a life of more than ordinary length and vicissitude, had figured as farmer, a merchant, and some even say as a squire. He was a man of gigantic stature; and his youth possessed such a firmness of nerve, a strength of muscle, that he was supposed to be a fit for at least three ordinary men. Having married early, he was the father of several children, who were scattered over the world, and all of whom he conducted themselves respectably, excepting one daughter, who is the mother of several illegitimate children, and whose conduct latterly was the chief cause of her father's misfortunes. In the account we have heard of this person, she appears to be a perfect Meg Merrilles, without any of the generosity of that celebrated gipsy; she betwixt three and four years ago excited, by her misconduct, so much terror and dissatisfaction, that the inhabitants of Half-Morton, and the adjoining parishes, petitioned their laird to banish her from his estate. To the old man himself objection was made; but his daughter had acquired such an ascendancy over him, that neither the terror of local banishment, nor the pressing sollicitations of his other children could ever induce him to desert her. About Whitsunday 1819, therefore, this unfortunate pair, together with a little boy were actually turned out of house and hall, and for several months might have been seen bivouacking in the open air, in the true gipsy style. As the season advanced, the worthy proprietor relented, and again took pity on these miserable outcasts, he permitted them to occupy a cottage of a vacant farmstead. Shortly after this, a tenant entered the farm in question, whose wife on day surprised Dame Nelson in the act of setting fire to rafters of the cottage. Having remonstrated with her on this daring outrage, the virago flew into violent passion, assailed her accuser with the dreadful imprecations, and brandishing along with her in a wooden handle, would, perhaps, have committed murder, had not the good woman precipitate retreat to her own house, and closed the doors and windows. In consequence of this outrage, the parties were forced to return to old quarters on the king's high-way, where continued to live, up to the time of the old death. In this dreary abode, the lee side of a dike formed their chief protection against the clemency of the weather, and their whole furniture consisted of a wooden bed, a cupboard, two old chairs, and a few cooking and utensils. The bed in which the father, daughter and grandchild slept, although not free from dampness on all sides excepting the front, was covered by an old rug suspended from the top, and made fast by a few rods or staves, position of this bed they shifted like these ships, uniformly turning its front to the lee blast. Their fire, which was also shifted in circumstances required, was plentifully supplied from a neighbouring moss, and their fuel although not filled with "cock parolined," had been suspended from a "stick traverse exact imitation of the gipsy manner. The clarity and simplicity of this encampment ally attracted the notice of the passers-by whom ventured to hazard an idle joke, or civil questions; but Miss Nelson was no levity, and when at home, she uniform away every intruder by a single flourish of knife, or a single glance of her stern eye. One day an amiable young lady, the proprietor already repeatedly all happened to pass by the encampment, much affected with the sight of such a reigned in her palfrey, and with the eye promised to intercede with her Paper of the parties. But the moment Dame derstood who the young lady was, she her such a flood of Billingsgate, that it was vain to scamper off, equally terrified.

When in health, the old man went country collecting eggs, which his daughter Carlisle market. With the proceeds bought tea and sugar, which Nelson to his customers; and in this way, the parties picked up a scanty livelihood. On Friday the 22d Febr'y, they we have already stated, appeared to be of death, when his daughter requested some boys, in whose presence she then roused her own son, a boy years of age, who lay asleep beside and desired him to sit on the bed candle, while she went to alarm the When informed of the old man's debours were anxious to convey his body home; but this the daughter stoutly refused, observing with an oath doors should never be darkened by of a man they had lent to die with Nay, she even threatened to bury him and unconfined, rather than call in the parish joiner, who had at one peace against her. In the evening neighbours repaired to the spot; it so wet and stormy, that they all day morning, leaving only the little boy mother to continue this solitary awake. On Saturday, some friends distance, who procured a coffin, the remains of the ill-fated David Nelson which may be tenanted in perfect is never exposed to the inclemency.—Edinburgh Magazine.

DEELLING.—It appears, that including 344 individuals, 69 per cent—that is three of these neither survived—that 96 were wounded, and 48 slightly—and unburied. From this statement, it rather more than one fifth of est

bullets of their antagonists. It appears also that only 16 trials took place—that 6 of the arraigned were acquitted, seven found guilty of manslaughter, and three of murder—that two were executed, and eight imprisoned during different periods.—A Brief Display of the Origin and History of Ordeals, by J. P. Gilchrist.

The congregation of a Dissenting Meeting house, situated near the sea beach at Troon, met with a singular impediment to their egress from the place of worship on Sunday the 10th inst. During the sermon the tide rose to a very unusual height, and surrounded the building.—As the congregation occupied the upper story of the house only, this overflowing of the waters was unobscured till they were about to retire, when they were rather surprised to find themselves completely insulated. The worthy clergyman had no other alternative but to commence another discourse, and by the time it was brought to a conclusion, a number of carts, &c. had arrived, by means of which the congregation were extricated from their unpleasant situation.—Greenock Advertiser.

Interesting Anecdote.—We this morning passed the site of a country seat, belonging to a gentleman of whose fortune the following interesting particulars are related, which we presume it may be improper to publish, as the story is told without reserve. Many years ago, two young and enterprising adventurers left Europe one for America, and the other for the East Indies. Before their departure, they mutually agreed that if one should die a bachelor, he should make the other his heir. The one who went east was remarkably successful in trade, and accumulated a fortune of two millions. He died a few years since, leaving the whole of his estate to his early friend, whom the intelligence found residing in moderate circumstances, on one of the islands of Lake Champlain. He is said to be little elated by this sudden tide of prosperity, which would be sufficient to overwhelm some minds. His intended residence is in a retired and rural situation, bearing no marks of parade and ostentation. The fidelity of his friend, the fulfilment of a verbal promise after the lapse of many years and the romantic circumstances connected with the story, render it not less interesting than that of Damon and Pythias, to which it bears a striking analogy.—American Paper.

A Prize.—A number of skeletons of Indians were found in digging a dam on Long Island.—At the head of each was a bottle of Rum, which must have been buried upwards of a century, and is pronounced to be of the most excellent flavour.—These posthumous benefits are duly appreciated.

Eric Canal.—One hundred and eleven boats have already been registered at the toll office this spring.—Great improvements have been made in the construction of canal boats since last year.—Forty tons burthen is found to be preferable to a large size.—These boats, with two horses each, carry 40 barrels of flour, at the rate of three miles an hour. Live fish, caught in Oneida lake and put in cribs made for the purpose, and towed down by the boats, are constantly to be found at the docks and in the slips for sale.—New York Paper.

Extracts from Burchill's travels in Africa. Occasionally they found ostrich nests; and an egg, equal to about 24 hen's eggs and rather coarser, made a comfortable Omelet dinner for two or three persons.

Speelman and Maagers, who, in the pursuit of game, had deviated from the wagon-way, fell in with an ostrich's nest, containing within it seventeen eggs, and round the outside nine more. "All the Hotteutots confirmed the fact of these nine eggs which were found on the outside of the nest, being intended as food for the young ostriches; and assured me that the eggs in the nest were the produce of two hens."

From an American Paper. The frigate building at Philadelphia, is, it is said, to be called the Susquehanna. The keel of another large ship of war is about to be laid there.—We shall probably in a few years have occasion for all the vessel of war we may have.

It is said a ship to mount 140 guns, is to be built at Philadelphia. A Barbadoes Paper says, Molasses and Rum alone, and not Sugar, are to be permitted to be exchanged for the products of the U. S.

One of the most violent gales took place on the 22d April on the coast of Ireland, that is to be found on record; and its consequences have been the most destructive and afflictive.

Among the vessels which were lost on this melancholy occasion, and whose crews perished, with one or two exceptions: are his Majesty's sloop of war Confiance, the Sandwich Packet and the American Packet Albion; the particulars attending the loss of the Sandwich are not so distinctly related as those attending that of the Confiance and Albion. The former had sailed from Cove on the morning of the fatal day, commanded by a gallant and meritorious officer, whose exertions in the service of his country had raised him to distinction in his profession,—with a crew as may naturally be imagined, in high health and spirits, little anticipating the dreadful fate that awaited them; the other, freighted with what was venerable, fair, and lovely, had withstood as was supposed the utmost violence of the tempest,—its hapless inmates had been lulled into the belief of fancied security, and were eagerly looking forward to the period, which they vainly believed was near at hand, when the ship would reach the port of her destination.

In a moment however all these dreams of approaching happiness, were dispelled by the mournful intelligence, that the vessel was dismantled, and drifting on shore, and that they must all inevitably perish! Intelligence which was alas, too fatally and speedily verified.

We shall not proceed in the details of this afflictive narrative. With the sufferers all is hushed and quiet; to them the storms, and cares, and sorrows of life are now of no moment; and we turn with a melancholy satisfaction, to the only consolatory part of the relation of this tragical event, which is the assurance that the mortal remains of such of the sufferers as were rescued from the dominion of the waves, were interred with the forms and solemnities of religion; and that those few which escaped their fury, experienced every kindness and attention from a warm-hearted and hospitable people.—Halifax Free Press.

John Gallery, a native of the County of Wick, Ireland, of a person named John O'Connell, was confined to prison, by the order of the Court, for the purpose of receiving his produce without restraint, in a room which has been provided in every bread which is more powerfully immutable nature of legislation, and laws—the

But if the worthy John could accomplish his wish, all these speculations would be useless, as he would be punished by himself, in these realms whom we are assured in rather warm, without remembering that pain our society will cost him.—Montreal Gazette.

A small vessel was wrecked at Treport, and the crew were drowned. A person passing along the shore thought he heard a noise proceeding from the vessel. He instantly called some persons who were near the spot, and a knocking was heard, which was lying on her side, was distinctly heard, an opening being made as soon as possible, there appeared a little boy about eight years old, who had been miraculously preserved safe and sound in the wreck, and the first address was to look for one of his bodis which had lost. He related that he had been shut up in a cabin, where he fell asleep. Upon awaking he was wholly ignorant of the fate of his companions, and seeking at the door of the cabin to obtain his liberty, he was carried into the town, where the wreck is taken of him.—London paper.

BLACK SEA.—During the contest between Turkey and Russia, the commerce of the Black Sea has been suspended. The grain which is imported from Odessa in tranquil times, will be required in support of those vast armies which must occupy Bessarabia and Ramania in pushing their hostile operations on the Sublime Porte. There are about 1500 sail of vessels which annually arrive from the Black Sea with grain, from different ports of Italy, France and Spain. These vessels being cut off by a war with Turkey, necessarily find employment to our shipping, and flour and bread.—The opening market, and give a spur to enterprize in the West India markets may also afford a golden field for our farmers; altogether, our prospects are bright.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR. Sir, The Committee of the House of Assembly for examining the Public Accounts last Session have reported that there was a difference in the credit of my A/c for the years 1820 and 1821, of £354 3 6. I feel it in justice to myself to make the following Statement public.

When I gave in my Returns for the year 1820, I handed the Treasurer a list of Drawbacks paid in amount of £307 3 5, which I did not charge in account current, in consequence of an affidavit being made by one of the vouchers. But I charged for the years 1820 and 1820, £13 0 0 for Stationary, and the balance the Province according to that account was £2601 6.

When the Reports of the Committee appeared in public Papers, I found they had included the above mentioned Drawbacks although not charged in the account, and disallowed my charge for Stationary.

A Resolve having passed the House of Assembly, that all Deputy Treasurers should send in statement of their Accounts from the year 1816, I was ordered by the Treasurer to make out mine again for the year 1820, which I accordingly did; and as I had completed vouchers for the before mentioned Drawbacks, I charged the amount (£367 3 5) and struck out the charge for Stationary (£13 0 0) which of course reduced the balance brought forward in my account for the year, with the account for the year 1820, made to order (according to the resolve of the House) compared it with the one which had accompanied my Returns, in which there was a charge for Drawbacks, but in which there was a charge for Stationary—consequently the balances could not agree; I stated, and they compared the proper accounts, they found that the balances did perfectly agree. For a further of which I appeal to the accounts in my own hands, and to the Select Committee appointed to examine them, and to the Treasurer's books.

Before taking leave of the subject, I would just hint to the Gentlemen who composed the Committee last Session, that before they again make a Report that may tend to the injury of a fellow being, it would be well they try to be a little more careful to ascertain whether or not he deserves it.

A. A. ARMSTRONG, Late Dep. Treasurer for West Isles, West Isles, 30th May, 1822.

Robert Godfrey, Has received from London, his Spring Supply of GOODS, consisting of—

SUPERFINE West of England broad and narrow Cloths; common do. Cassimeres; Salisbry Flannels, Pelisse Cloths, cloth Shawls, Flannels, Blankets, black and coloured, plain, twilled and figured Bombazettes, black and coloured Bombazettes, figured Poplins, black and coloured Silks, India Silk Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Childrens' Straw Bonnets, Gentlemen's and Youths' fine Hats, common beaver and wool do, Boys' morocco and cloth Caps, worsted and cotton Hosiery, Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk do, beaver, silk, and kid Gloves, Apron Cheeks, white and brown Irish Linens, Russia Sheetting, Duck, Drills, Osanburg, India and British Cottons, steam-loom and shirting do, Prints, Furniture Chintz, plain and figured Cambric, book, lino, and Jaconet Muslins, Robes, coloured figured Muslins for Dresses, do. for Gravats, Bed Tick, Scotch Homespun, Gingham, Dimity, Fastian, cotton and silk Velvets, Napkeens, Artificial Flowers, cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Carpetings and Rugs, Ratinetts, thread Lace, cotton Balls, Tape, Silk and Twist, Buttons, Boots and Shoes, Stationery, Loaf Sugar, Hyson and Souchong Tea, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, Almonds, Raisins, Currants, Starch, Spanish Indigo, Day & Martia's Blacking, Boiled Oil, White Lead, 7x9, 8x10, and 10x12 Window Glass.

With a variety of other Articles, which he offers cheap for Cash, at his Store, Market-square, St. John, 1st June, 1822.

Walker & Macara, RESPECTFULLY beg to announce to their friends and the public, that they have removed from their former residence opposite the mansion of the Hon. Wm. Black to the House adjoining the Brick building of Thomas Millidge, Esq. in the Market Square,—where they offer for sale the following articles, just landed from on board the Wellington from London.

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Spices of all sorts, superfine Mustard, Fish Spices, &c. Perfumery, Oils, Paints and Water Colours, &c. an assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds of the best quality, with a variety of other articles on the most reasonable terms. June 11.

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