

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON.

The French Mail is the only arrival from Paris to-day. The letters, which are of Wednesday, mention that the French Ministers were watching with great assiduity the negotiations in Russia, and that scarcely a day passed without the arrival of a courier from St. Petersburg.

There are letters and papers in town from Madrid to the 21st ult. The recent changes in Portugal had produced little effect in Spain, Ferdinand relying on the French army of occupation to maintain tranquillity in his kingdom, in the event of disturbances in Portugal. The public creditors of the Government had become troublesome, that it is said that not less than thirty persons had been arrested and thrown into prison between the 25th and 30th of last month, for merely pressing the liquidation of their claims.

A Hamburg mail has this moment arrived at the Post-office. The letters will not be delivered until Monday. The foreign papers contain nothing of permanent interest. There was very little business doing at Hamburg, even at the present very low prices of Colonial and other produce. Money was in less demand, and the current rate of interest rather under 5 per cent.

Extract of a letter dated Hamburg, March 28. "According to letters from Copenhagen, the French Minister the Marquis de St. Simon, has abruptly left that capital in consequence of an order of his government enjoining him to quit his post within two hours after the receipt of this injunction, and to wait at Hamburg for further orders relative to his ultimate destination. This step has been taken by the French government in compliance with an express application from the Danish government, which complained of the insupportable arrogance shown by St. Simon on every occasion. Last winter he excited universal ridicule, by abruptly removing his daughter out of the circle assembled on the King's birth-day, and leading her into the ante-chamber, amidst the servants in attendance, because he found himself offended by her having been placed by the side of a Countess; and, about four weeks ago, when the Director of the theatre, M. de Holstein, refused him a box, because it had been already bespoken for the Crown Princess, he wrote him an impertinent letter, in which he haughtily declared that he, a Peer of France, thought himself in no respect inferior to a Crown Princess of Denmark."

Mr. Solomon Heine, one of the principal Bankers of Hamburg, had acquired general esteem, by his readiness in assisting many who suffered under temporary embarrassment; to which liberal conduct, the slight degree in which Hamburg suffered by the late crisis, so disastrous for the whole world, is very mainly ascribed.

Accounts from Petersburg state that the eminent mercantile house of Livio Brothers, which suspended its payments on the 9th of March, issued a circular on the following day, announcing that Mr. L. Stiegitz, head partner of the house of Stiegitz and Co. Mr. J. Wilson, of the house of Thompson, Bonar and Co. and J. Seguin, of the house of A. C. Daval, J. Seguin and Co. none of whom are creditors of Messrs. Livio, have undertaken the arrangements of its affairs. The father of Messrs. Livio, it is said, who retired from business some time ago, had employed 13 millions of rubles in the purchase of several estates in the neighbourhood of Stratsburg, by which the resources of the house has been much weakened.

The delay in passing the Bank Charter Bill through the House of Commons, has excited some attention in the city, where one cause assigned is the difficulty, on the part of Ministers, in meeting the views of the Bank Directors, relative to the privileges of the new chartered Banks, which may be founded, under that act, at a greater distance than 65 miles from London. It is contended by the Directors, that if such Banks are allowed to establish houses of Agency in London, at which their notes may be made payable, the paper circulation will be as much interfered with that of the Bank of England, as if established within the precincts of the city itself. Ministers, on the other hand, are said to maintain that without some arrangement of that description, the formation of such chartered banks will be nugatory, so far as the convenience of the public is meant to be consulted, by giving them the sanction of the legislature. On this point the affair is said to rest; but the exclusion of London agencies being deemed highly important by the bank directors, there has been as yet, we understand, no disposition shown to yield to the Ministerial will,—and hence, we believe, the slow progress of the measure in Parliament.

April 11.

Money is plentiful for discounts among merchants, and accommodations given for bankers' acceptances at four per cent.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.

In the House of Commons, on the 16th March, Mr. M. Fitzgerald, an Irish Member, mentioned in debate, that there was an instance of a banking establishment in Ireland by an apothecary and a captain of dragoons, who, when they stopped payment at the end of two years, had contrived to issue notes to the amount of 400,000 pounds sterling, though in commencing business, their joint capital consisted only of the proceeds derived from the sale of the apothecary's stock, and the captain's commission!

SCOTLAND.

Paisley, April 8.—The most strenuous exertions, both in town and country, continue to be made in behalf of our unemployed population.—Two hundred are at present engaged in the roads, and other work, in the neighbourhood of Paisley. Eight hundred families, and forty-seven individuals, have, during the last week, been relieved in the town alone, by the distribution of provisions. A proportional number have been similarly assisted in the Abbey Parish. In Johnstone, thirty-four families, and in Kilmarehan, eleven have been supplied during the same period. There are in the Parish of Lochwinnoch, about forty persons without occupation. These, we are happy to say,

expect—through the benevolent endeavours of the neighbouring Gentlemen to be employed in the course of next week.

The present amount of the country subscription is about £1100, and of the town subscription about £500—or in all about £1600.

Glasgow, April 8.—The commercial accounts from Jamaica, are chequered, some favourable, some indifferent, and others gloomy; but upon the whole, we believe we may state, that the accounts are not favourable. Business was at the time of the packet's sailing very dull, and goods more abundant than sales or remittances. Jamaica, from our liberal policy, was glutted with German goods, to the exclusion of our own manufacturers. The quantity was so great as to be equal to the demand, as it at present stands, for a long period. The British merchant and manufacturer are fairly beat out of our own market—a market once exclusively our own, by the German merchant and adventurer, against whose speculations no wisdom, prudence nor capital can, on the part of the former, guard or contend? Money was exceedingly scarce in Jamaica, though the currency is entirely metallic, and the island is delivered from the bondage of one pound notes. Our liberal policy cuts deep and sore. Yesterday insurances were effected in our Exchange on vessels and provisions from Hamburg to Newfoundland, instead of these provisions being as formerly our own agricultural produce, and the ships also our own, and proceeding from the Clyde.

Glasgow, April 11.—Hitherto there has been little or no improvement in trade. The unexampled depression of the wages of weaving appears to have had little effect in inducing manufacturers to give out more webs. The weavers, in most places, are anxiously seeking employment in agricultural labour; and we are happy to say that they find a great willingness on the part of the landholders and farmers to give them work. We hear that in Carlisle, where there are about 70 weavers, only 20 are employed at their own trade.—Chronicle.

The misery of the poor is greatly on the increase. In every description of business, there is a retrenchment of hands; and it is appalling to visit the starving families and the dismantled dwellings of the unemployed operatives. One or two of the cotton-mills in this vicinity have resumed full time; but we are sorry to state there is no general amendment of trade. A number of spirit-dealers have been ruined by the stagnation.—Ibid.

GREENOCK, APRIL 11.

In our last, we noticed the news of the brave and successful resistance which the garrison of Missolonghi had made to the forces of Ibrahim Pacha. It is now, however, reported that this important place has fallen, and that its zealous defenders were put to the sword. The truth of the story is very much doubted, but the French Journals, while they do not offer any corroboration, leave little room to hope that Missolonghi will ultimately escape this fate. It appears by them that Ibrahim had possessed himself of a fort, which commands the town, and shuts out the means of relief by sea; so that surrender seemed inevitable, though it might be protracted for some time, the garrison being well provisioned.

April 13.

Ministers have experienced a mortifying defeat, in the matter of giving a salary of £5000 per annum to the President of the Board of Trade, and disjoining from that office the Treasuryship of the Navy, at present paid with a yearly salary of £3000. The time was certainly ill chosen to make any addition to the public burdens; but it seems that, emboldened by some hints thrown out by "His Majesty's Opposition," of the high estimation in which the talents of Mr. Huskisson were held, and of the opinion they entertained, that his services were too scantily rewarded, Ministers imagined that no obstacle would arise to a proposition founded upon a very liberal interpretation of these hints. In this, however, they have been disappointed—and we are not sorry for it. Mr. Tierney, who, from experience, should know something of the duties of the Treasuryship of the Navy, which it was proposed to render a distinct office, declared that it did not require an attendance of more than one hour per day; and even Mr. Huskisson admitted that, so long as his present efficient Secretary, or one equally able, performed the delegated functions, the office would not distract his attention from the important duties belonging to the head of the Board of Trade. A case of necessity, therefore, was by no means made out; and although Mr. Canning, while he disclaimed any wish to strengthen the ministerial phalanx by the addition of another placeman, declared that Ministers could not, on any occasion, command a greater majority in the House than twenty votes, it was high time to think of retiring from office—their friends were deaf to the sinister meaning, and his Majesty's Opposition mustered so strong, that the motion was carried by no more than 11 votes—the Ayes being 57, and the Noes mustering 76 voices. On the result being announced, Mr. Canning declared it was such, that the Ministers could not persist in the course they proposed, with regard to the particular measure; the Right Hon. Gent. however, said not a word more about quitting office, though his majority had fallen nine short of the ominous number. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then, with as good a grace as the case would admit, moved the insertion of £3000, as the salary of the President of Trade, in addition to the emoluments of the Navy Treasuryship, to which "ancient office" the other is to remain united.—Greenock Advertiser.

The armistice with the Burmese, instead of ending in peace, indemnity for the past and security for the future, has terminated in smoke. The Golden Foot will give no money, yield up no territory, and kicks most lustily. Already we have accounts of the recommencement of hostilities, and of a tough contest having been fought, which lasted three days, and in which much loss of lives has been sustained on both sides. On ours, eleven officers are said to have been killed. Finally the enemy had retreated, but it does not appear that our forces were enabled immediately to follow up the advantage. What is to be done, however, it would seem, must be done quickly, as the pestilential climate is much more fatal to our troops than the warfare of arms.

In upper India an army of 25,000 men under Lord Combermere is assembled, and by the last advices had commenced operations against Bhurtpore, famous in the annals of India for its successful resistance to Lord Lake. Its easy conquest now, however, was calculated upon by the assailants.—Greenock Advertiser.

BLANKS of various kinds for Sale at this Office.

EAST INDIES.

The expectations which were formed of peace with the Burmese have unhappily been frustrated. The armistice has been broken by orders of the King of Ava, and fighting has recommenced.—The Burmese Commissioners, in their last paper, were very explicit as to the terms of the treaty.

"If you sincerely want peace," said they, "and the re-establishment of our former friendship, according to Burman custom, empty your hands of what you have, and then if you ask it, we will be on friendly terms with you, and forward a petition for the release of the English prisoners, and send them down to you. However, after the termination of the armistice between us, if you should show any inclination to renew your demands for money in payment of your expenses, or any territory from us, you are to consider our friendship at an end. This is Burman custom."

It is stated that whenever the terms proposed by the British were laid before the King of Ava, the Golden Monarch flew into a most violent passion, and gave instant orders for the war being renewed.

It appears by the following letter that a severe and not very decisive engagement has already been fought near Prome:—

Extract of a letter dated St. Helena, Feb. 26. The Carabrea Castle has arrived here after an uncommonly quick passage, having left Calcutta on the 1st January. She brings intelligence of a severe engagement having taken place, between Sir A. Campbell and the Burmese which lasted three days. Our loss has been extremely heavy. Eleven King's Officers, killed and wounded, exclusive of those belonging to the Company's service; and though the Burmese retired from the field, it does not appear that our troops had made any advance. The Minerva, East Indiaman, is supposed to wait for the official accounts. General Morrison, commander of the Arracan division, died on board the Carabrea Castle, on the passage to St. Helena.

The other war in which the East India Company are engaged, occupies the attention of the military. Lord Combermere, at the head of the largest British army ever assembled in India, 25,000 strong, it is said, with 100 pieces of artillery, has invested Bhurtpore, and made preparations for an immediate attack. The capture of the fortress is early expected; and its fall will probably bring about the submission of the Chief and his Allies.—The troops, it is stated, feel a peculiar anxiety for success, to wipe away the disgrace of the failure upon Bhurtpore in the time of Lord Lake.

His Majesty's 67th Foot, that had come down from the Deccan to embark for England, were about to be sent to Bengal, to reinforce the troops there; and ships were preparing for their conveyance. The prolongation of hostilities cannot fail to occasion an immense expense; but there is little doubt that, as in other instances, the Company will ultimately dictate to their enemies, probably in their respective capitals, the terms of peace.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated Calcutta, 22d Nov. 1825:—

"There is to be no peace at present, it would appear, with the Burmese. The armistice ended in smoke, and our army is upon the eve of recommencing offensive operations. The Golden Foot would not hear of our terms; on the contrary, he ordered the messenger's mouth, who conveyed them, to be split from ear to ear. What these terms were, I cannot tell; but it is generally understood that he was requested to give up certain corners of his dominions, and to pay the expenses of the war. He replied, it is said, that though we ought to pay for the damages which we had done to his country, yet, if our troops would walk away quietly, he would not prevent them. I suppose we will advance from Prome towards the Golden Capital immediately, and will likely reach it in a few weeks. A peace cannot be far distant.

The following is from a Calcutta paper of 10th December:—

"The armistice had ceased. Hostilities commenced on the 8th November. On the same day a sharp engagement took place between the Burmese, and a party of the Royals; 3 of the latter were killed and a few wounded. A force of 2000 men were to move against Tongee, which the Burmese had strongly stockaded, and afterwards proceeded towards Ava. The Burmese were creating a stockade at Haloon, and intended to make a stand there against our troops."

FOREIGN.

GREECE & TURKEY.

A letter from Corfu, dated March 7, says— "We have received from Zante, Santa Maura, and Provesa, the news, that on the 24th of Feb. the Egyptians began to cannonade Missolonghi.—According to the Journal of that place, the enemy were to the number of 25,000 men, of whom 8,800 were regularly organized, 6,400 irregular troops, and 10,000 of those of Redschid Pacha.—After three days constant firing, the besiegers supposed that they had wearied out the Greeks, and proceeded to attempt to carry the place by storm. But the Greeks repulsed them with their accustomed valour, and they sustained a severe loss. Two other attempts had a similar result. On the 3d, the Greeks made a sally, pursued the enemy to the foot of the mountains, made themselves masters of their batteries, spiked the mortars and cannon, and took a great quantity of booty. The three attacks succeeded each other in the time of nine hours. Ibrahim had previously offered large sums to the Governor to surrender the place, promising to let him carry away the guns and all the moveable property. His proposals were rejected with contempt. It seems that the retiring of Redschid Pacha was not in consequence of a misunderstanding, but a stratagem concerted with Ibrahim to throw the Greeks off their guard; but their project failed. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 5,000 killed."

The Gazette of Florence contains a letter from Santa Maura, of the 4th of March, which confirms almost all these details, and adds, that the Greeks lost many men.

It is to be regretted that almost immediately on the back of this favourable news intelligence has been received in

Paris of a nature to prepare us for an account of the capture of the last strong-hold of the Greeks:—

"Paris, April 4.—The most sinister reports have been spread to-day on 'Change, respecting the fate of the heroic Missolonghi. It was said, that while its immortal defenders were giving themselves up to the joy of victory, the French Ibrahim, having recalled his troops, had returned to the town with a renewed fury; that he had surprised it, and that a horrible massacre of the whole population had crowned his triumph. This news has spread profound consternation throughout Paris, and even the allies of the barbarians have not dared publicly to express their joy at this butchery of Christians. Happily, the evil is not so great as some well-known agents of the congregation have chosen to represent it. But it seems too certain that Ibrahim, enraged at his defeat, had collected all his remaining forces, and made himself master of a fort which commanded the entrance of Missolonghi, so that it would be extremely difficult to carry supplies into that unhappy town unless the courage of the inhabitants should succeed in dislodging Ibrahim's troops from the post which they have occupied—a very difficult undertaking, considering the want of artillery. It is said that this news, so afflicting to the real friends of religion and humanity, was sent from Corfu to Ancona by Sir F. Adam, the English Governor of the Ionian Islands; that an extraordinary courier has brought it in six days from Ancona to Paris, and that the French Minister received it yesterday evening. We willingly think that it has been exaggerated by the men who bear so much good-will to the Pacha of Egypt, and that the heroism of the Greeks will triumph over this new misfortune. Missolonghi has still provisions for months. Let us hope every thing from the despair of the unhappy Greeks."

COLONIAL.

NEWFOUNDLAND, April 18.

GALE AT HARBOR GRACE.

We are enabled upon the authority of an eye witness to give the following particulars of the effects of the gale on Tuesday at Harbour Grace, where it was felt much more severely than in St. John's.

In the morning there was a light breeze of wind from the Eastward—at half past 9 a. m. the wind suddenly shifted to the S. W. and all at once it blew a tremendous gale; it continued to blow with unabated fury till half past 11, when the gale increased to a complete hurricane, accompanied with white squalls. The Brig Wilton, Barber, Master, loading at the wharf of Natali, Thorne, and Co. broke drift with an awful crash, carrying along with her the eastern wharf head and several boats; she got so far before the wind as to enable the man at the helm to steer her clear of all but the Oscar, and from which vessel she was disengaged. Mr. Barber, the Master of the Wilton, had been upon the wharf head, making fast some lashings, when she broke drift; at this moment he was in a boat between the bow of the Oscar and his own vessel; and he had just time to run to the after part of the boat when the two vessels came in contact, and the Wilton completely cut the boat in two. Mr. Barber, however, most providentially succeeded in getting on board the Oscar. The Wilton, followed closely by the Hit or Miss, a schooner belonging to Thomas Pynn, of Musquito, drifted against the wharf of Hugh Danson, Esq. with a tremendous crash: in about 15 minutes (noon) the foremast of the Wilton was carried away by the board—the mainmast shortly afterwards fell, which tended in a great measure to save the vessel, for she now lay comparatively in safety at the weather side of the wharf. The Hit or Miss, less fortunate, drifted past, and grounded upon the long beach, shortly after which her masts were also carried away to the great terror of the spectators—for two men of Mr. Pynn's had not time to escape till the vessel grounded and her masts had fallen, when they landed without any serious hurt. The Oscar, belonging to Mr. Hugh Danson, also carried away the wharf of Mr. Thomas Danson, and rode during the whole gale with a heavy strain upon two chain cables—she received little damage. The new brig John Cabot, also belonging to Mr. Hugh Danson, broke drift from the wharf, fortunately she was together with the Wilberforce, rode the gale out without any material damage. A small schooner, belonging to a man named —, had her stern, completely, as it were, cut off; she did not sink. The whole of the sealers, with the exception of Pynn's, escaped unhurt, having been safely moored under the lee of the wharves. A boat from Bulley, Job and Cross's, St. John's, drifted upon the beach, and had a hole beat in her side—she is repairable. Upon the shores of the harbor great damage was done to the stages, fences, &c. Several rafts also broke drift, upon one of which was a man named John Donovan, who unfortunately was washed off and drowned in the sight of his wife, who had run along the shore after him.—One house upon the hill was entirely unroofed, leaving a woman and some children without a covering. The gale began to break about 1/2 past two having lasted without a single moment's intermission for five hours. The oldest inhabitants declare that they never witnessed a heavier gale of wind in any part of the world—the sea, as it were, was completely lifted into the air—so much so that the harbour had the appearance of being enveloped in a dense fog. As there was no particular risk of lives, individual exertion was uncalled for; too much praise cannot, however, be attributed to Mr. Drysdale, of the Oscar, and Mr. Vickrey, of the John Cabot, for the cool manner in which they withstood the dangers which surrounded them.—The total loss to the Shipping and Wharves, may fairly and justly be estimated at £1500. Mr. Pynn paid £600 for the Hit or Miss which is a complete wreck, but insured. The Wilton had 70 tons of her oil on board, and she was intended to have sailed for Bristol on Sunday the 10th; as the cargo has received no damage it is hoped still that she will be refitted and ready for sea by the first May. No damage of any consequence either at Carbonear or Port de Grave.

HALIFAX, MAY 5.

LEGISLATURE.

The last House seemed to brighten up a little just previous to its dissolution—as may be seen by its votes in favour of the Shubenacadie Canal, the Light Houses, &c. but the next Assembly will not find much, we think, to do, if true to its character as the Representative Body of the Province; and seeking to promote the general welfare.

Half the spirit which laid the less than half the expense incurred in finishing our stupendous Public Works, the long-projected Canal, dared that work a productive source, the manufacture of Pot and Pearl, properly encouraged, would have amply, perhaps, to more than a moiety, shipped from Quebec alone in a reduced nearly £300,000 sterling; and we speak within bounds, when we say a twelvemonth past, Halifax has Merchants of Newfoundland currency for Merchantable Fish, Mediterranean and Brazilian Marriages of which might have been a management.

These and many other subjects the future prosperity of the Colonies we trust, be duly considered a for, a large Revenue must be beneficially injurious, as it may be well or amidst all the bozzas and bustle of tion, we often forget that we are pursue strings.—Weekly Chronicle

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE JEWS.

In a Berlin paper the following is the Jews given:—In Bavaria only 13,000; in Hanover 6,400 9,068; in Baden 16,930; in the Hesse 5,170; in the Ducal H.—the remainder of the Confederation Frankfurt on the Main 5,200; Hamburg 8,000; in Austria 4,134,980; in Russia 526,908,000; in Great Britain 62,000,000; in Holland 80,000, of which at Amsterdam: in Sweden 41,6000; in Switzerland 1970; in the Ionian Islands 7,000; in Turkey in Europe 231,000; of which 300,000 are in Turkey ca 504,000, of which 300,000 Fez; in America 5700; in Au

THE ST.

Saint John, Tuesday

Bank of New Br

DIRECTOR for the Week . . . . . DISCOUNT DAY. Usual Hours of Business.—from On Wednesdays— from 11 Bills or Notes for Discount, with the Cashier on

BANK, 1st May. The following Resolution of Directors is published for the concerned—

RESOLVED, That the shall be considered as of the face the Dollars, such Dollars shall be sent legal value of five shilling By order of the President H. H. C.

Savings' M

MANAGERS FOR T Thomas Millidge, James Ewing. Bank Hours.—Every Monday. Amount deposited Yesterday.

MARINE INSURANCE

Committee of Directors William Black, H. Johnston, Jun. James Ewing. Office Hours.—

We have been politely favored Papers to the 13th of April, by FORTH, 26 days from Green with London dates down month. We have given such would permit.

On Friday, was exhibited here Glasgow, alias Mary Fisher, a lib it appeared that she had secreted house in this city, and had perjured, which were found about her also made a most furious assault house. We hope the Authorities will order according to her deserts. Several other petty thefts have the week, such as robbing Jewellers, &c. We must be on the mend don't do their duty, watch Courier.

Came Passengers in the Steam Coffin and daughter, (Mrs. Grant Miss Donaldson; Rev. Mr. Will Hall, Civil Engineer; N. Develing Esq. and Capt. Samuel Walker.

BYMANT

At Clements, N. S. on Thursday Rev. R. Veits, Mr. Michael S. Miss Sarah, youngest daughter of former place.

CELTIC

On Wednesday evening last, Andrew Macky, aged 39 years, His remains were interred on St. attended.

ARRIVED

Ships Yuleau, Home, Greeno merchant. April 17, lat. 50. 50. Carton, Callender, hence for P. 42, long. 55, spoke ship Earl out 10 days—all well.

Melrose, Christie, Lieth, 48. 29th. lat. 49, 49, s. long. 53, 25. Boston, from Havana bound to well.

Barque Forth, Simpson, Gre & Co. dry goods, &c. Sch. Ranger, of Yarmouth, West's Preventive Officer at West Steam Boat St. John, Apple