

## WEST INDIES.

BARRADOS, Jan. 25.

Half past 3 p. m.—We have been obliged to stop the press till this late hour, in consequence of a general alarm which has been felt in Bridgetown since 11 o'clock this morning, occasioned by the distressing calamity of fire, which broke out in Bay street.

Several houses in the line of the fire were wisely and speedily pulled down, while large quantities of rum, and other combustible articles, were thrown into the water.—At half-past 2, it was observable that the further progress of the flames had been happily arrested. Possibly there may be twenty houses destroyed in all—some wooden ones—and occupied by persons whose situations in life are little to be envied. Several huxter women have had a quantity of articles destroyed, and one gentleman, Mr. James, is reported to have been deprived of every part of his property.—Two or three lives are also said to be lost—one negro man, who, by a fall, broke his leg and arm, which required instant amputation—and two others reported to be burnt to death.

## UNITED STATES.

Baltimore, Feb. 18.

## LATE FROM COLOMBIA.

The following curious and interesting account is from the Colombian of the 1st February. Extract from the Journal of the private sch. of the Republic of Colombia, "Trinidad," commanded by Capt. Charles H. Johnston, whilst in the port of Tangiers, belonging to the Empire of Morocco.

"The Sch. 'Trinidad,' anchored in the bay of Tangiers on the 9th of last Nov. at three o'clock, in the afternoon. At four she was visited by the Port Captain, who saluted the Captain on behalf of the Bey, expressing his good wishes, and the pleasure he would derive from seeing him on shore. On the 10th Capt. Johnston landed, and paid a visit to the Bey, who received him with great kindness, assuring him of the pleasure it gave him to see the Colombian flag in his harbour. On the following day, the Bey gave directions, for supplying the sch. with provisions and water, in spite of the efforts of the Spanish and French Consuls to prevent it. The former threatened to strike his flag and return to Spain, if ours were admitted in the port. The Bey Mahomet replied with firmness and resolution, that he might withdraw, and tell the King his Master, that the ocean was large enough for the settlement of his differences with the Americans. He sent directions for hoisting his flag in all the batteries, in honour of Colombia, and that any salute fired by the sch. should be returned, stating that he owed to the vessels the same hospitality as to those of other nations. The English and American Consuls also hoisted their colours on the occasion, and their utmost influence to sustain the honor of their flag; and they, as well as the sch. Portuguese, and a Sardinian Consul, formally declared Colombia to be a free and independent nation. On the 12th Capt. J. repeated visit to the Bey, who assured him of the friendship of his government and of the efforts he would make to induce the Emperor his Master, establish the most cordial relations with our government. The English and American Consuls de him the like assurances; with the latter of whom he had an amicable correspondence respecting the protection given by the Trinidad to Moorish property on board of Spanish vessels. In short the Bey Mahomet, who is a man of talent, frank and liberal in his deportment, gave Captain Johnston evident proofs of his attachment to Colombia, by the most friendly assurances, of permitting no occasion to pass, without protecting and honoring to his utmost, all vessels belonging to the republic. Captain Johnston states that the Bey sent him despatches for our government, but he was obliged from stress of weather, to quit the coast before their arrival. He states further, that a Colombian Agent is greatly desired at Tangiers, and that the Consuls of England, America and Guatemala, have communicated the foregoing occurrences to their respective governments.

Norfolk, February 14.

## FROM MATANZAS.

"On the 1st February 14 negroes, that were aggressors in the revolt in March last, were publicly executed (shot)—after the execution, the head and hands of one of the principal offenders were severed and nailed to a post, on the estate to which he belonged, near Lemon, (Mrs. Peysons's.)

"A report reached Matanzas on the 1st inst. that the pirates had captured and taken into 'Bayon Cridereras,' near, say 20 miles from M. two vessels, supposed to be American, and after plundering them, set fire to them and murdered all hands—some of the goods, supposed to have belonged to the above vessels, were seen on the road to Matanzas, by a respectable American.

The writer further adds—"The summer and calm seasons on the coast are fast approaching; and if redoubled exertions are not used by government, and cruisers are not vigilant and industrious their knives will be again sharpened—when Blood and Plunder will be the order of the day."

BOSTON, March 2.

Ar. Brig Aurora, Coffin, Lisbon. Feb. 26, off the Seal Islands, fell in with the brig Liberator, Hall, of and from St. John, N. B. for Liverpool, in distress, having struck on the Bellona Rock, and tilted—threw off the Captain, 24 mate, and 7 men, the chief mate and two men having been washed overboard, the same morning, when she struck.

The L. was 220 tons, on her first voyage, and only two days out. She struck at 1 o'clock on the 26th, and at day light was discovered by the A. and when the boat reached her, she was nearly full of water, stem knocked out, stern post started, keel and several of her bottom plank knocked off. The mate (Miles Folkins) and two men, (Peter and Matthew) who were lost, got into the long boat, secured on deck, soon after

she struck, for safety, the sea making a fair breach over her. The second sea which struck took the long boat and men overboard, drawing the ring bolts from the deck. The rock on which she struck is three miles from land (Seal Island) which bore N. W. and the Capt. judged himself 20 miles from it. Nothing was saved from the vessel, except a stay-sail (which was wanted on board the Aurora, to replace one that had been split to pieces) and some trifling articles. She was copper fastened.

The state of the weather was such that the survivors would no doubt have perished, during the following night, on board their own vessel.

The British Ship Robert Kerr, has arrived at Charleston from Waterford, Ireland, having sailed the 11th January. It will be seen by the following letter that a violent gale of wind had been experienced on the Irish coast.—

"Dublin, Jan. 7.—It has blown a tremendous gale here to day from about E. S. E. and five or six vessels totally wrecked at Dunleary, (Bay of Dublin) and the Letitia, from Quebec, dismasted; another vessel from Quebec to Greenock, I think she is called the Marion, totally lost. One vessel from Baltimore to Liverpool, and another from Alexandria to Dublin, totally lost on the Skerries, besides a great many other renowned losses, not yet confirmed—so that I fear these winds have been very fatal in the channel."

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Capt. Tubbs, of the brig Commodore Barry, arrived in town this morning in the steam boat, leaving his brig below at Newcastle. Capt. T. sailed from Liverpool on the 13th of January; but he unfortunately left all his papers and letters on board the brig, which will not reach the city before evening. Having stopped two days at St. Croix, he naturally supposed that all the intelligence contained in his papers would have been anticipated by the Milo, which sailed in company with him from Liverpool direct for Boston.

Owing to the prevalence of easterly winds, there had been no arrival at Liverpool for several days previous to the sailing of the Commodore Barry. The "panic" in the money market had nearly ceased, and commercial confidence was in a fair way of being fully re-established.

The winter in England was very unlike that in this country. It was unusually severe. So much snow fell, that in many parts of the country, the people had to turn out to clear a passage for the mail coach.

But intelligence of far greater moment has been brought by Capt. Tubbs. It is that the Archduke Constantine has positively waived his claim to the throne in favour of his brother Nicholas, and that the latter has been crowned Emperor of Russia.—Capt. T. has a note from his consigne, stating that this news had been confirmed by despatches received by the Russian minister at London.

Whether Constantine is to be King of Poland or Emperor of Constantinople, remains to be seen.—*Phil. Geo.*

## DOMESTIC.

An Act to repeal an Act intitled "an Act to alter, and in addition to an Act, intitled, an Act for establishing a tender in all payments to be made in the Province," and declaring in what manner certain past debts may be paid.

[Passed 7th March, 1826.]

Whereas great inconveniences are felt in consequence of the increased value given to certain Foreign Coins, specified in an Act made and passed in the sixtieth year of His Majesty's Reign, intitled an Act to alter and in addition to an Act, intitled an Act for establishing a tender in all payments to be made in this Province, as compared with British Gold and Silver Coin.

I. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council and Assembly, That the said recited Act, made and passed in the sixtieth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. Provided always and be it further enacted, That the several Coins mentioned in the said recited Act, shall be received in payments, and they are hereby declared to be a legal Tender at the respected values set upon them in the said Act, as far as regards any Debts, Damages, Contracts or Agreements already, incurred or made, or which may be incurred or made, previous to the time limited for this Act going into operation; and which shall actually become due or payable, and be paid or tendered for payment within one year from the said time, so limited as aforesaid.

III. Provided also and be it further enacted, That this Act shall not go into operation until the first day of May next.

An Act to repeal all the Laws now in force for the regulation of Seamen, and to make more effectual provisions for that purpose.

[Passed 7th March, 1826.]

Whereas the several Acts for the regulation of Seamen, require some alteration and amendment, and it is expedient that the said Acts should be consolidated—

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council and Assembly, That "an Act made and passed in the twenty sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intitled "An Act for the regulation of Seamen," and also another Act made and passed in the thirty-eighth year of his said late Majesty's Reign, intitled, "An Act in addition to and in amendment of an Act intitled an Act for the regulation of Seamen," and also another Act made and passed in the fiftieth year of his said late Majesty's Reign, intitled, "An Act in amendment of the Acts now in force for regulating Seamen," be and the same are hereby severally repealed.

II. And be it further enacted, That if any Innholder, Shopkeeper, or any other person whatsoever, shall trust or give credit to any Mariner or Seaman belonging to any ship or vessel, without the knowledge and allowance of the Master or Commander thereof, he capias or other process for the arrest of the person of such Mariner or Seaman for any debt so contracted shall be issued against or served upon the person of such Mariner or Seaman until he shall have performed the voy-

age which he may be then entered upon, and be discharged of the same, and every such process so issued shall be deemed and adjudged utterly void in law, and any one Justice of the Court from whence such process shall issue, or Justice of the Peace, in case the debt demanded may not exceed Five Pounds, to whom it shall be made to appear that any Mariner or Seaman is committed or restrained upon process granted for any such debt or pretence of debt made whilst he was engaged and actually entered and in pay on any voyage, shall forthwith order his release.

III. And be it further enacted, That if any Mariner or Seaman having shipped himself on board of any ship or vessel which hath been launched, or is actually preparing for sea, to proceed on any voyage, or belonging to any vessel arriving in the Province and upon pay, shall neglect his attendance or refuse to do his duty on board, or shall absent himself, without leave, from his said service, upon complaint thereof made on oath by the owner or Master or other officer of the said ship or vessel, to any Justice of the Peace within the said County, such Justice is hereby empowered to cause such Mariner or Seaman to be forthwith brought before him by warrant, and upon conviction of his neglecting his attendance to his duty on board, or absenting himself without leave as aforesaid, to commit such Mariner or Seaman to prison, that he may be secured and forthcoming to proceed on the voyage he has so agreed for, and to be delivered by the order of the Justice that committed him, or some other Justice in the same County, and all necessary charges attending his being so secured, and which have been actually paid by the said Owner or Master, may be deducted from such Mariner's or Seaman's wages, as the same became due.

IV. And be it further enacted, That if any Master or Commander of any ship or vessel, or any other person or persons, shall hire or engage, harbour or conceal any Mariner or Seaman who shall have signed any former contract or articles, knowing him to have deserted from any ship or vessel within the Province, every such Master, Commander, or other person or persons so offending, and being thereof convicted before any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County where the offence is committed, upon the oath of one or more creditable witness or witnesses, or confession of the party, shall forfeit and pay such sum as the said Justices shall adjudge, not exceeding Ten Pounds, and not less than Five Pounds; to be levied by warrant of distress and sale of the offender's goods, under the seal of such Justices, and when recovered one moiety to be paid to the person so prosecuting for the same, and the other moiety to the County Treasurer where the offence is committed, for the use of such County; and if there shall be no goods or chattels of such offender, whereof the said penalty may be levied, it shall and may be lawful for such Justices, by warrant under their hands and seals, to commit such offender to the Gaol of the County where such offence shall be committed, there to remain for a space of time not exceeding Sixty Days: and not less than Thirty Days: And such Mariner or Seaman who shall desert at any time during the voyage or while he is engaged by written contract or articles, shall over and above the penalties and forfeitures to which he is now by law subject, forfeit all the wages he may have agreed for or be entitled to during the voyage from the Owner or Master of the ship or vessel on board of which he shall have entered, after such desertion to the Owner or Owners of such ship or vessel as he shall have deserted from, to be sued for and recovered by action of debt, in any Court competent to try the same.

V. And be it further enacted, That if proof be made upon oath, by the Owner, Agent, or Master of any ship or vessel, before any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in this Province, that any Seaman or Mariner belonging to such ship or vessel, and who may have deserted or absented himself from the same, be kept or concealed on board of any other ship or vessel within any of the Harbours of this Province, or in any Tavern, Pot-House, or other house or place within the County for which such Justice shall be appointed; or if oath be made that such Owner, Agent or Master hath good reason to suspect, and doth verily believe that such Seaman or Mariner is so concealed as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for such Justice to issue his warrant to any of the Constables or Peace Officers within the said County, to make search on board such ship or vessel, or in such Tavern, Pot-House, or other place, and if such Seaman shall be found in such suspected place, that such Justice shall cause such Seaman to be brought before him; and upon conviction of his having so deserted or absented himself, shall cause such Seaman to be delivered over to the Owner or Master of the ship or vessel to which such Seaman shall belong, to be carried on board such ship or vessel or to be committed to prison, as directed in the third section of this Act.

VI. And whereas the practice of enticing Seamen to desert their ships, is greatly promoted by the encouragement given to Tavernkeepers and others, by giving large sums to them for procuring Seamen;—Be it therefore enacted, That from and after the first day of April next, it shall not be lawful for any owner, Master or Agent of any ship or vessel, or other person, either directly or indirectly, to pay or give any money, hire or reward, or to promise or engage to pay or give any money, hire or reward, to any Innholder, Tavernkeeper, Shopkeeper, or other person or persons, for the procuring of any Seaman or Seamen for any ship or vessel; and that it shall not be lawful for any Innholder, Tavernkeeper, Shopkeeper, or other person or persons to receive any money, hire or reward, either directly or indirectly, for the procuring such Seaman or Seamen; and that any monies so to be paid, be considered as paid without consideration, and may be recovered back by action or suit in any Court having competent jurisdiction; and that all bonds, notes, bills, agreements, promises or engagements for paying or giving any money, hire or reward for the above-mentioned purposes, shall be absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and if any suit or action is knowingly brought upon any such bonds, notes, bills, agreements or engagements; and the same shall appear to the satisfaction of the Judge who

shall try the cause, he shall grant a certificate of the same immediately after the trial; and the Plaintiff in such action shall thereupon be liable to pay double costs of suit to the Defendant in such action.

VII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that no Mariner or Seaman shall be bound by entering or shipping himself on board of any ship or vessel, unless the agreement shall be in writing, and declare what wages such Mariner or Seaman is to have for so long time as he shall ship himself for, and also shall express the voyage for which such Mariner or Seaman was shipped; any thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force until the thirty-first day of March, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and no longer.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE WONDER OF WONDERS."

A Hoax.

"Well \*\*\*\*\* a Citizen cried,  
"Have you been to see tide-walking Peter?"  
O, yes! I went down, I replied,  
To pick up a subject for metre.  
"Yes, do give us something in rhyme,  
"Twill please all the folks of the City;  
"Strike quickly, hit the nick of the time,  
"And make it a quizzical ditty."

I went home without further delay,  
Snatch'd an old swarthy quill from the closet,  
Took paper, and scribbled away,  
In a hurry resolv'd to compose it;  
Here it comes smacking hot from the Press,  
You may call it a song, or a satire,  
You'll all understand it, I guess,  
'Tis the wonderful walk on the water."

The Bushman had come from the woods,  
The Doctor had fled from the dying,  
The Merchant had lock'd up his goods,  
For this was no season for buying;  
The scene would have made a Monk laugh,  
There was infancy warm from the cradle,  
Old age was there bent on his staff,  
The Cook reeking hot from the fadle.

The wharves were all fill'd with the crowds,  
Each boat in the Harbour was plying,  
On the ships, the Boys hung in the shroud,  
Like JACK's pantaloons up a drying;  
Carleton beach, too, presented a throng,  
To see the aquatic excursion,  
Navy Island was peopled along,  
Poor fellows, they miss'd the diversion.

To Carleton each optic was bent,  
Till the water gush'd out of it's socket,  
When the welkin was suddenly rent,  
With a noise like the crack of a rocket;  
When to the windward appear'd,  
Near Simonde's wharf, a strange figure,  
Old Nep, without trident or beard,  
His hand on a Blunderbuss' trigger.

Three clumsy octangular Buoys,  
Dispos'd about twelve feet asunder,  
Supported a pole of huge size,  
And there sat the Wonderful Wonder;  
Walking water astride on a spar,  
Just giving his trotters a lavement;  
As well might he sit on a car,  
And say he was walking the pavement.

While there with his shovels he sat,  
Digging where the water's soft surface,  
He put me in mind of poor P—s,  
Turning over the sod for his Murphies;  
He was hiss'd all along by the crowd,  
And pelted with snow in some places,  
Yet the prodigy nodded and bow'd,  
And she'd his fantastic grimaces.

I now left my stage, the main-top,  
By a rope thro' the Lubber's hole dangled,  
And never was thief on a drop,  
More dead, than my patience was strangled;  
I wish'd some sea-monster would bounce  
Up close at his feet and unsaddle him,  
Destroy his Machine at a founce,  
And leave but his scrapers to paddle him.

I wish'd with the rest of the folks,  
We had had a fire engine a playing,  
'Twould have been tit for tat, for his hoar,  
Had we set this poor Peter a praying;  
His next feat I'm told is a flight,  
From Fort Howe down to Partridge Island,  
If so, let us put that the kite,  
May fall a few chains short of dry land.  
A Disappointed Spectator.

## MISCELLANY.

Written on the Wainscot of a Room at an Inn in Lintilgore.

Pray, what is lighter than a feather?  
Dust, my friend, in driest weather.  
What lighter than that dust, I pray?  
The wind that drives it far away.  
Say, what is lighter than the wind?  
The lightness of a woman's mind.  
Tell me, what's lighter than this last?  
—Nay—now, my friend, you have me fast.

The following notice appeared lately on the door of a Roman Catholic Chapel, in the West of Ireland:—

Put away from Patrick M'Dallah! ! !  
Whereas my wife Mrs. Bridget M'Dallah, is again walked away, with herself and left me with her four small children and her poor old blind mother, and nobody else to look after house home, and I hear has taken up with Tim Galgan the lame Fidler, the same that was put in the Stocks last Easter for stealing Barney Woody's Game-cock.—This is to give notice that I will Not pay for Bite or Sup on her or his account to man or mortal, and that she Had better never shew, the mark

of her Ten Toes near my House at PATRICK M'D.

N. B.—Tim had better keep out Turkish Gallantry.—Some Tar ball given by one of the Ambassadors dancing, much to their amusement turned to a Frank, and asked they paid the women for dancing in Constantinople?—

"To Rule the Roast"—is to go or preside over, Johnston observed originally written Roist, which signified then implied to direct the Varieties of Life.

"To bear the Bell"—is to surpass be the first in merit; alluding who wears a bell, and is followed on the first pack-horse of a drove, on his collar.—Brady.

"A Scotch Warming-pan"—the saying arose from the well-known gentleman travelling in Scotland, have his bed warmed, the servant ly undressed herself, and lay down.—Brady.

"Piping Hot"—This expression the custom of a baker's blowing in villages to let the people know just drawn, and consequently "Brady."

"Under the Rose"—that is, privacy. The rose was, it is said, a symbol of Silence, and the well-known placed on the ceilings of rooms receiving guests, and implying transacted there should not be Brady.

"To come in Pudding-time"—time, or time to begin dinner, properly the first dish that was served, a Welsh Rabbil—Bread and that is, a Welsh rare bit—Brady. "Pettifogger"—a little dirty It is derived from the French word of small credit, or little reputation.

## THE ST

Saint John, Tuesday

MAILED

1..... ENGLISH for Jan.

1..... HALLS, by the Land

1..... DITTO via Digby....

## Bank of New York

RECTOR for the Week....

USUAL HOURS of Business, from 11

on Wednesday, from 11

on Notes for Discount, with the Cashier on

NOTICE is hereby given

a Resolution of the D

not, between this date and

any Bill or Note that will

or before the 30 day of

grace included.) And that

next, no Bill or Note dated

be Discounted.

JOHN ROBIN

March 10, 1826.

## Savings' Bank

MANAGERS FOR

Charles Simonds,

George Mathew,

Grand Hours.—Every Monday.

Amount deposited Yesterday

## MARINE INSURANCE

Committee of Directors

William Black,

Hugh Johnston, J

James Ewing,

Office Hours.

Boston papers of the 11th

London dates to 15th Jan.

stantine has resigned, and

stated by Nicholas the first,

Russias, was issued on the

torburgh. A revolt took

Guards when they were

oph of allegiance to the ne

companies of the Moscow G

their Barracks, with their

Constantine the 1st. They

numbers of people, by the

nadier Regiment, and of the

The Emperor appeared

tempted in vain by persua

neers. He was forced to

to advance; the rebels the

to a square, and fired, but

perished, and tranquillity

killed in this affair, is said

Confidence is now restored

teaded to congratulate the

accession—Te Deum was

er; and the Emperor has

New Colours to all the Rg

It did not surprise us to

Eastport Sentinel, in his

gence, with his accusom

however, not a little aston