

ENGLAND. LONDON.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Amount, Year, Amount. Rows include 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822.

In 1816, the first year after the conclusion of the war, the retired pay, half-pay, and allowances of officers of the Army, amounted to £459,924; the sum in the following years have been—

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SCOTLAND. Emancipation of a Slave in Orkney.—An interesting question came lately before the Justice of Peace at Stromness, upon an application for W. M. Landown, formerly a slave in Jamaica, who had come to Stromness on board the brig Traveller of Aberdeen, bound for that island, and of which vessel he had been steward. The point for decision was, whether this individual, who came lately to Britain, and lived a short time in Aberdeen, could be obliged contrary to his present inclinations, to return to a place where he might be claimed by his master, and again subjected to slavery.

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indeed, unparalleled trade, which in due course of time it will most probably enjoy.

Standing on the extreme point of the longest river in the world, New-Orleans commands all the commerce of the immense territory of the Mississippi, being the market pointed out by nature for the countries watered by the stream, or by its tributaries—a territory exceeding a million of square miles. You may travel on board a steam boat of 300 tons, and upwards, for an extent of 1000 miles up the Red River; 1500 miles up the Arkansas River; 3000 miles up the Missouri & its branches; 1700 miles up the Mississippi, to the Falls of St. Anthony; the same distance from New-Orleans up the Illinois; 1800 miles to the north east from New Orleans on the Big Walnut; 1800 on the Tennessee; 1300 on the Cumberland, and 9300 miles on the Ohio, up to Pittsburg. Thus New Orleans has in its rear this immense territory, with a river 4000 miles long, (including the Missouri) besides the water communication which is about to be completed between New York and the River Ohio; the coast of Mexico; the West India Islands, and the half of America to the south, the rest of America on its left, and the continent of Europe beyond the Atlantic.—New-Orleans paper.

NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A communication from Alderman Cox, late Chief Engineer, on resigning that office, was laid before the New-York City Council, on the 24th Dec. He states that in 1825 there were 54 fires in the city; in 1826, 67; in 1827, 62; and thus far in this year, 131—the losses by fire during 11 months of the present year, amount to the enormous sum of \$600,000!

MEXICAN MINES.—From September, 1825, to June, 1826, the different Mints in the republic of Mexico, coined gold to the amount of \$603,071, and silver to the amount of \$6,856,319. For 93 years, commencing in 1733, and ending in 1826, the amount of gold and silver coined in Mexico, averaged \$14,437,189 per annum. In addition to this, a great quantity was exported as bullion.

RUSSIA.—The American Quarterly Review reckons the population of Russia at between 50 and 60 millions of souls, of whom about 40 millions are serfs, (white slaves employed in husbandry.) The number of serfs belonging to the crown is 14 millions. The serfs are sold in Russia as slaves are sold in the United States; but they are bonded to the land; they form a part of the glebe, and can only be made over to another as part of the estate. On some estates, they are allowed to work three days in the week on their own account; the other three days they work for their lords. When the government wants recruits for the army, each person holding serfs is directed to send his quota of peasants, suitably equipped, to a particular spot. The serfs settle in the new places, where they are to march. The friends of the reform believe their fate is the most lamentable manner, and take an everlasting farewell of their children, brothers, and relations. They seldom see or hear from them again. Few serfs are given to Russian soldiers; and besides, from some readers' visits impossible; they cannot send letters to their friends, being unable to read or write; and most of them fall in battle or by natural death before the expiration of their 25 years' service. The pay of the poor soldier is not more than 55 cents a month. Capt. Jones, in his Russian Tour, estimates the Russian army at 800,000 men, of whom not more than half are efficient for field duties. The Co-sacks usually send 40 or 50,000 cavalry into the field in one war.—Hampshire Gazette.

COLONIAL. [INSERTED BY REQUEST.] St. Andrew's Meeting at Guisburgh.—A meeting of the Upper Canada St. Andrew's club, was held at the city of Guisburgh on Monday the first inst. to celebrate the anniversary of the titular Saint of Scotland. About forty gentlemen, the greater part of whom, were from the land that lies beneath the Tweed, sat down to an excellent dinner in the Swan Inn. Among other extraordinary incidents on table, were "a couple of eggs upon a trestle"—"two eggs in the pot"—"the chicken of the morning"—"our own fish," with other delicacies too numerous to be here recorded.

When cloth was drawn the usual routine of loyal and convivial toasts were gone through with all the honors, and several of the Scotch songs were sung, with great taste and feeling.

UNITED STATES. NEW-ORLEANS.—New-Orleans, the wet ground where the hopes of thousands are buried, for eighty years, was the wrecked asylum for the outcasts of France and Spain, who could not venture one hundred paces beyond its gates without utterly sinking to the breast, or being attacked by alligators, has become, in the space of twenty three years, one of the most beautiful cities of the Union, inhabited by forty thousand persons, who trade with half the world. The view is splendid beyond description, when you pass down the stream, which, here a mile broad, rolls its immense volume of waters in a bed about 200 feet deep, and as if conscious of its strength, appears to look quietly on the bustle of the habitation of man. Both its banks are lined with charming sugar plantations, from the midst of which rises the airy mansion of the wealthy planter, surrounded with orange, banana, lime and fig trees, the growth of a climate approaching to the torrid zone. In the rear you discover the cabins of the negroes and the sugar houses, and just at the entrance of the port, groups of smaller houses, as if erected for the purpose of concealing the prospect of the town. As soon as the steam boats pass these outposts, New-Orleans, in the form of a half moon, appears in all its splendour—the river runs for a distance of four or five miles, thus forming a semi-circular bend. A single glance enables you to view the harbour, the vessels at anchor, together with the city, situated as it were, at the feet of the passenger. The first object that presents itself is the smooth backwood's flat boat. Heaps, ears of corn, apples, whiskey barrels, are strewn upon the deck, or affixed to poles, to direct the attention of the buyers. Close by, are the rather more decent keel boats, with cotton, furs, whiskey, flour. Next the elegant steam boat, which, by its hissing and repeated sounds, announces either its arrival or departure, and, as it is about to part, directs the attention of the buyers. Close by, are the rather more decent keel boats, with cotton, furs, whiskey, flour. Next the elegant steam boat, which, by its hissing and repeated sounds, announces either its arrival or departure, and, as it is about to part, directs the attention of the buyers.

Guy's Ward, in the said City, to be held in the manner directed by the Charter, and that the Act of the Legislature altering the Charter in this respect, be repealed, which he read.—Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Parker moved for leave to bring in a Bill relative to the Election of Charter Officers for Guy's Ward and Brook's Ward, in the City of Saint John. Leave granted.—And the said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Mr. Allen, from the Committee appointed to take into consideration that part of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor's Speech which relates to the Militia of the Province, and to whom was referred His Excellency's Message with regard to the Arms forwarded from England for the use of the Province, submitted a Report, which he read, and is as follows:—"That in the present state of the Province, it does not appear to them expedient that any alteration should be made in the Militia Law."

PHILIP PALMER, W. CRANE, PATRICK CLINCH, JOHN DOW. Ordered, that the Report be accepted, and referred to the Committee of the whole House on Friday next, Friday, 24 January.

Mr. Parker, from the Committee appointed to consider all matters relative to the Commerce of the Province, reported, that he had prepared a Bill under the title of a Bill further to increase the Revenue of the Province. And the said Bill being handed in at the Clerk's Table, was read a first time.

Mr. Scott, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor with the Address of this House of the 30th ult. praying His Excellency to direct that a statement of the expenditure of the sums granted by the Legislature, in support of the New-Brunswick Agricultural and Emigrant Society, and an account of the Funds of that Society, be laid before the House, reported, that His Excellency was pleased to say, that so soon as the necessary documents could be prepared, he would comply with the wishes of the House.

On motion of Mr. Dow, the House went into Committee of the whole, to further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

Mr. Partlow in the Chair of the Committee.—The Chairman reported, that the following Resolution was passed:—"Resolved, that there be granted to Charles J. Peters, Esquire, His Majesty's Solicitor General, for his services to the 31st day of September last, the sum of £1000."

And upon the question for making the usual provision for Charles J. Peters, the late Solicitor General, the following Resolution was moved:—"Resolved, that in consequence of statements made by Charles Peters, Esquire, a Member for the County of Saint John, affecting the conduct of the said Charles J. Peters, in his said Office of Solicitor General, the Committee think it not to sustain the Resolution for the present."

