

were taken the same day, anchored near the Aurilla, all robbed, &c. and all released about the same time. The Aurilla was robbed of all her papers, as well those which belonged to the brig, as those of the Captain and passengers. Capt. H. stated that on the 17th he fell in with the U. S. schr. Shark, and after receiving a Lieutenant on board (to proceed in the vessel to New-Orleans, Capt. H. apprehending difficulty on his arrival having no papers,) she shaped her course for Key Sai, to look after the pirates.

An English brig arrived on the 29th ult. from Turks Island. On Key Sal Bank, she was boarded by two piratical schrs. robbed of three men, the captain and mate hung up by the neck—the captain was so much cut & bruised, he was unable to leave his bed when he arrived, and it was doubtful whether he would recover.

#### ST. ANDREWS, JULY 9.

London dates to the 23d May, have been received since our last. It gives us pleasure to notice the efforts, truly spirited and praise-worthy, which are making in Parliament and out of it, to alleviate the complicated distresses of the poor in Ireland. A resolve was before the House to grant the sum of £50,000 to employ the labouring poor of that country. Individual contributions in London, to the amount of nearly £30,000 had been already subscribed. Similar subscriptions were on foot in Edinburgh, Bristol, and Gloucester, &c. A repeal of the Hearth and Window Tax as regards Ireland, was expected to take place.

To the latest period, the affairs of Russia and Turkey remained wrapt in doubt and uncertainty.

The Ministers of England, Russia, Austria, France and Prussia, are about to meet at Vienna.

LONDON, May 19.

We yesterday received the Paris Papers of Thursday by express. They state that a Courier arrived at St. Petersburg on the 11th inst. with despatches from M. de Tatischev, at Vienna. They were reported to be of the highest importance; but no particulars had transpired. An entrenched camp, occupied by the Turkish troops, under the walls of Patras, is said to have been forced by the Greeks, who, after killing a considerable number of the enemy, carried off 40 peices of field artillery sent from Constantinople, and a quantity of ammunition.

May 23.—A very strong sensation has been produced here this morning, by the report of a misunderstanding between North America and Russia.

The Paris Papers of Monday have arrived.—From the tone of the French Papers, it is evident that a change of Administration is expected, and that M. M. Talleyrand and De Caves stand foremost for office. The latter was received on Thursday afternoon, by the Duke of Angouleme, a somewhat unusual circumstance and very indicative of approaching alteration.

It is the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to propose to Parliament a Repeal of the Hearth and Window Tax in Ireland.

BELFAST, May 27.—The attention of the distresses of Ireland continues undiminished, and subscriptions are almost every where undertaken for their relief.

VIENNA, May 4.—Nothing positive is yet known of the affairs of Turkey. The Court publishes nothing.

HAMBURG, May 6.—We receive from the Banks of the Pruth, April 21, the important news that the Russian army has received, for the second time, an order to hold itself in marching readiness. The 3d Order will determine its destination. The Emperor is daily expected in Bessarabia.

A general subscription has been commenced at Baltimore for the relief of the poor in Ireland.

#### QUEBEC, JUNE 17.

The information on which we drew up the paragraph that appeared in our last number respecting the projected union of the two Canadas, now appearing to us to have been defective; we take the opportunity of modifying what we then said, by the following brief outline of the measure, as described by one of the gentlemen connected with the colony, who was consulted on the occasion—we at the same time cannot pledge ourselves to the entire correctness of this statement, which has come to us like the former, through a private channel.

It is stated not to be the object of the plan to unite the executive parts of the governments of the two Provinces: These shall form a congress to meet at such place as the Gov. Gen. shall appoint—the number of members of both Lower Houses remaining the same, except that six new members shall be returnable from the Upper Province for places not represented, but no other change will take place in the machinery of government.

It is also particularly stated that it is not the intention that this Colony should in any way be taxed by the British Parliament for the support of the civil list of the Colony, but, that the act of the Imperial Parliament allowing certain drawbacks on Rum by which the Colonial Revenue has been very much diminished, should be repealed; and that for securing the Colonial trade from the disadvantageous competition, a small countervailing duty shall be laid on the same article brought from England which would otherwise, (since the recent expiration of 55 Geo. III. c. 5.) have an advantage over that brought direct from the West-Indies. —Gazette.

#### HAVANA.

By Don Nicholas Mahy, Captain General of the island of Cuba, superior political chief of the province of the Havana.

Whereas, having understood that in one of the public papers of the United States, there has been inserted a certain letter, supposed to have been written in this capital, stating that the whole Island of Cuba was in an actual state of anarchy, and therefore, that all property in this territory ought to be conveyed to other countries: And whereas, desirous as I am to expose and refute a falsehood so discreditable and injurious to the inhabitants, I should fail in the sacred duty attached to the superior commander of the same were I not to make it known as I now do by means of this manifesto, that the city of Havana, and every province without exception in the Island of Cuba, are at present in a state of the greatest tranquillity, respecting and obeying the constitutional authorities, and faithfully observing the constitutional laws of the Spanish monarchy, as the most beneficial and protecting to the civil and political rights of the citizens. The city of Havana, and the whole Island are indissolubly united to the Spanish monarchy by the most sacred ties, and will continue so, as long as they are convinced that no other government is better calculated for them, as regards their geographical situation, productions of the soil, population, and natural and artificial resources.

In order that this intelligence should reach all nations, and particularly those who are in the habits of friendly intercourse with this people, so faithful, so sensible of the tranquillity they have acquired by obedience to the laws, and by their merits, this MANIFESTO is ordered to be printed in the "Gazette of the Government," and copies of the same to be forwarded by our secretary to all consuls and national agents in foreign countries. NICHOLAS MAHY. May 13, 1822.

#### LONDON.

##### INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Pseudo Princess of Cumberland in re-Olive Wilmot, calling herself Princess of Cumberland.

Mr. HEATH moved for a rule to show cause why the Princess of Cumberland should not be allowed to file her petition in this Court, pursuant to the provisions of the "Act of 1st Geo. IV. for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in England." This application was made on the ground that she had not complied with one of the sections of the act, which required the petitions to be filed within 14 days after imprisonment.

The learned Counsel handed in an affidavit signed "Olive." It set forth that she was confined in the Fleet-prison; that she had but £2 in her possession; that she was entirely supported by the charity and benevolence of her friends; that she had wasted no personal property; and that she should have applied within 14 days required by the Act, had she not expected that some of her friends would have become security for her debts until her claims were established.

The COURT said that the petitioner could gain nothing by her affidavit, as it was signed "Olive" only without the addition of her surname. The petitioner must know whether her surname was *Wilmot* or *Serris*.

The learned Counsel, in order to set aside this objection, called Trappell, the deputy-tipsstaff of the Fleet-prison, who stated that the petitioner was committed by the name of "Olive," without any surname.

Mr. HEATH therefore contended, that as the affidavit corresponded with the commitment, the petitioner was entitled to her application.

The COURT then granted the motion.

#### UPPER CANADA.

From the Kingston Chronicle.

We copy the following paragraph from the Upper Canada Gazette of the 13th inst. It is rumoured that a person will be sent out to arbitrate between the two Provinces respecting revenue—and that the sufferers by the late war are also to receive the compensation they have been so long looking for.

Our Attorney General arrived in London about the 22d of March, and up to the 11th of April, had daily interviews, of great length, with Ministers. It gives us real pleasure to announce, that his mission is likely to be attended with the most complete success; and that our relations with the Lower Province, will be put on a firm and advantageous footing. We have no doubt that Mr. Robinson will deserve the general thanks of the country.

We learn from various quarters that it is in contemplation to effect a re-union of the two Provinces of Canada, and that his Majesty's ministers have prepared a bill on the subject, which was to be immediately submitted to Parliament.

A gentleman in Lower Canada has received from a friend in London, the following particulars of the proposed change in our political condition, which we have every reason to believe may be relied on as authentic.—An immediate union of the Provinces will take place. The Upper will send in the first instance 40 members, the Lower 50, and the Governor General will be empowered to call 6 additional members from the latter, and 4 from the former, to represent such portions of the country as are not now represented in Parliament, making in all 100. The Governor General will be left at liberty to summon them to assemble wherever he may choose. The Executive Department in both Provinces will remain in its present state, at least for some time. Such are the outlines of the plan, as our correspondent gives them, and it is added by the Editor of the Quebec Mercury, that the Imperial Parliament is to lay a duty on the imports at Quebec, in order to defray the expenses of the Civil List.

In the present state of our information on this subject, any decided opinion would perhaps be considered premature. Looking at the question in a general way, however, we feel a prepossession in favour of the proposed measure, and are inclined to doubt whether a re-union could place us in a worse situation than that in which we now are. What has indeed been the effect of the division of the Provinces of Quebec, and of the separate governments so graciously conceded us by our late King and the Parliament of Great Britain? In the first place our communication with the sea must pass through a separate vice-royalty, and our only port is under the controul of another legislature. Separate feeling and separate interests have been fostered by the division of the Provinces. The regulation of the commercial intercourse with the United States, one would almost suppose on a review, had been governed by caprice rather than a sound and steady policy; for the two Provinces instead of agreeing in their measures on this head, have always differed. For instance if flour was admitted free of duty below, it was taxed here. If the duty on tobacco was increased below, it was diminished by our legislature. The most formidable source of dissension between the Provinces is however yet to be mentioned. We mean the revenue derived from duties on imports at Quebec.

A difference has existed for some time on this head, and lately, as every body knows, it has widened into a breach which requires the interposition of the King, and has called forth a direct appeal to His Majesty from our Legislature. Should the Provinces continue distinct, we confess we see no probability of avoiding similar collisions on this delicate point, for even if Lower Canada should consent to an apportionment of the duties according to the ratio of the population in each, still restless individuals in either

Legislature might cavil at the mode of taking the census, and stir up difficulties where none should exist. Here, therefore, we have a sketch of the objections which may be urged against the existing order of things. The views of Mr. Pitt have been completely defeated—Canada instead of being, to use the phrase applied to the French Republic, one and indivisible, is in reality a divided, and therefore a weak country.

On looking at the other side of the question we may observe that a junction would at least prevent disputes with respect to the apportionment of revenue—it would tend to remove the prejudices nurtured by the late differences, and introduce a general feeling that we were in fact one people, united by the strongest bonds of political relationship and a common interest.

Such, we say, would in our view, be the effect of a re-union of the Provinces under a combined Legislature, if accomplished with due deliberation and foresight.—We must however add, that here lies the grand difficulty—to form a new system, without giving birth to new prejudices—and to fix it surely on stable foundations.—This must of course be left to the wisdom of British Statesmen.

#### QUEBEC, JUNE 24.

We understand that his Majesty's Ministers have kindly offered to purchase, for the use of the British Navy, one fourth, of all the hemp grown here, provided it can be furnished in England on as cheap terms as it is brought from Russia; and as a stronger encouragement to the extensive cultivation of the same article in this Colony, have ordered the Navy on the Upper Lakes to be exclusively furnished with hemp raised in Canada, provided it is furnished as cheap as it can be had from England.—Gaz.

#### FRANCE.

Insubordination and discontent still manifest themselves in France, and the terrors of the Bourbons of revolutionary movements, is evinced by numerous arrests of individuals, espionage, violation of correspondence, concealment of intelligence, and tyranny over the press. A military rising has taken place at Nanci. Since the restoration of the Bourbons (says the News) they have ruled France eight years—and so ruled it, that the people are now in exactly the same unquiet situation they were in, when Napoleon landed from Elba. Were he alive at this moment, he might act over again the precise part he played in 1815. There can, however, be little doubt, that in the course of a short time Napoleon will find a successor. It was after many attempts, and many failures, that Spain was revolutionized. The matter was, however, accomplished at last.

The Paris papers have asserted sundry times, that General Berthou had gone by sea to Saint Sebastian; a circumstance likely enough. The French Authorities were thrown into a dreadful agitation the other day, by discovering in the *Morning Chronicle*, an insurrectionary song relating to the "Cordon Sanitaire," which had first been circulated in manuscript in France. The copies of the spirited journal in question, that could be found in Paris, were anxiously seized by the police; and one of the journals intimated, that the most Christian King's Ambassador in London was expected to do his duty! How completely does this sudden betrayal of fear let us into the whole secret of the miserable alarm in which the Bourbons live and move!

A gentleman from France states, that much dissatisfaction prevails in the villages through which he passed; and that much property was destroyed by the burning of houses.

The Constitutional contains a long article, dated Hamburg, April 6, respecting the negotiations said to be on foot between England and Denmark, for the exchange of all the Islands of Denmark, being Sealand, Funen, &c. and the Peninsula of Jutland, as far as the river Eider, against the kingdom of Hanover: England would take upon herself all Danish debts. The desire of commanding the entrance of the Baltic, and thus having an effectual check on the commerce of Russia; and secondly, the possibility of the separation of the Crown of Hanover from that of England, in case the latter should devolve to a female, are stated as the motives of England for seeking this exchange.