

these exports of Upper Canada, in their way to Great Britain, or to foreign markets, a sum has been levied under this Act, which two years ago had accumulated to £5000, and which remained in the Treasury of the Lower Province unexpended, as appeared by the Public Accounts, printed by order of its Legislature. It is scarcely credible by any but mercantile men, how seriously impositions of much less amount than these upon the staple articles of a country, may operate to the prejudice of its trade, especially in the present period of low profits and uncertain markets, and it is incorrect to imagine that the consumer who ultimately pays them, is the only person damaged. They are deductions from the profits of the exporter, or rather, in the present depressed state of trade, they add to his loss, and when our flour can scarcely find a market, and our timber, since the late regulations, can with difficulty be brought into competition with that from the Baltic, the addition of these rates, particularly that of 75 6d. upon every crib of timber, becomes a consideration of very serious moment, to say nothing of the necessity of protesting against a principle, which would place our Province entirely at the mercy of the other. I do hope, therefore, that His Majesty's Government will see the expediency of adding the proposed clause to the Bill; as it has no retrospective operation, and goes merely to prevent in future such taxes being levied upon the people of Upper Canada, under any pretence, leaving the improvement of the navigation, an object equally interesting to both Provinces, to be provided for by such means as they may both concur in.

I have the honor to be,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) JOHN B. ROBINSON,
Comm'r from U. Canada.
To ROBERT WILMOT, Esquire,
Under Secretary of State,
&c. &c. &c.
(To be continued.)

PARIS PAPERS.

PARIS, JUNE 2.—The Etoile of yesterday says—"Every measure is taken in order to surround Mina, so as to compel him to fight, or to throw himself into the sea." It is an admirable thing that the measures which the Etoile speaks are to have so decisive a result. It appears to us, however, that before we compel Mina to fight, or to throw himself into the sea, it is necessary to know where he is; and as, up to this moment, the place of his real abode is a problem, we are at a loss to conceive what measures can have been taken to realize the hopes which the Etoile gives us.

For several days past, reports unfavorable to General Morillo, have been circulated. It is pretended that he has betrayed the oaths he took to the Constitution, and has gone over to the side of its adversaries. We have never placed any reliance on these absurd suppositions. General Morillo has given too many proofs of fidelity to his word, for such assertions to find the least credit with those who know him. They (his friends) recollect, that at the time when he was fighting against Bolivar, he refused the offer of a million of piastres (about five millions francs), together with a command in the American national army, to quit the service of Ferdinand. At present we learn that, far from having the least idea of quitting the Constitutional cause, the General has just sold his property in order to pay his troops, whose pay was greatly in arrear. Such conduct is worthy of admiration, and still it does not surprise us on the part of Morillo.

BAYONNE, MAY 24.—The Archbishop of Tarazona, Grand Inquisitor of Spain, who has for 18 months been living at a charming country house in our neighbourhood, has received several orders from the Junta, to go and resume possession of his august functions. Not being in haste to obey, a last warning has been just addressed to him, bearing it was necessary to repair to Spain at all events.

(From the *Moniteur* of Saturday.)

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES. PROCLAMATION.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Angoulême, General in Chief of the French Army, to the Spaniards.

Spaniards!—Before the French army crossed the Pyrenees, I declared to your generous nation, that France was not at war against her. I announced that we came as friends and auxiliaries, to help her to restore her altars, to deliver her King, to re-establish justice, order, and peace, in her bosom. I promised respect for property, security for persons, protection to peaceable men. Spain gave faith to my words: The Provinces which I have passed received the French soldiers as brothers, and the public voice will have informed you if they have justified this reputation—it I have kept my engagements.

Spaniards, if your King were yet in his capital, the noble mission which the King my uncle has confided to me, and the whole of which you are acquainted with, would be already nearly accomplished; I should have, after having restored the Monarch to liberty; only to appeal to his paternal solicitude as to the evils which his people have suffered—as to the necessity they have for repose for the present and security for the future.

The absence of his Majesty imposes on me other duties. The command of the Army belongs to me, but whatever be the bond which attaches me to your King, and which unites France to Spain, the provinces delivered by our allied soldiers neither can be nor ought to be governed by foreigners.

From the frontiers to the Gates of Madrid, the Administration has been provisionally intrusted to honourable Spaniards, whose devotedness and fidelity are known to the King, and who have acquired under difficult circumstances new rights to his gratitude, and to the esteem of the nation.

The moment had arrived for establishing in a solemn and stable manner, the Regency which is to be intrusted with the Administration of the country, with the organization of a regular army, with concerting with me the means of consummating our great work, the deliverance of your King.

This establishment presents real difficulties, which frankness and honesty do not allow to be dissimulated, but which necessity must overcome.

The choice of his Majesty cannot be known. It is not possible, without grievously prolonging the evils which press on the King and the nation, to call on the provinces to concur in it.

Under these difficult circumstances, for which the past offers no example to be followed, I have deemed the means most suitable, most national, and most agreeable to the King, was to convolve the Supreme Council of Castile, and the Supreme Council of the Indies, the high and various attributes of which, embraced the kingdoms and its possessions beyond the seas, and to intrust to these great bodies, independent by their elevation and the political position of those who compose them, the care of themselves selecting the Members of the Regency.

I have consequently convoked these Councils, who will make you acquainted with their choice.

The men on whom their suffrages fall, will exercise a necessary power till the wished-for day in which your King, happy and free, will be able to occupy himself with the care of consolidating his throne, securing in his turn the happiness which he owes to his subjects.

Spaniards! believe the word of a Bourbon. The beneficent Monarch who has sent me to you, will never separate in his wishes the liberty of a King of his blood and the just hopes of a great and generous nation, the ally and friend of France.

At the grand head-quarters of Alcovendas, the 23d May, 1823.

LOUIS ANTOINE.

By His Royal Highness the Prince Generalissimo, The Councillor of State, Civil Commissioner of His Most Christian Majesty.

DE MARTIGNAC.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

PARIS, JUNE 3.

On the 30th May, which was St. Ferdinand's Day, his Royal Highness made a review of the troops, which produced a great sensation in the inhabitants of Madrid. The Grandees of Spain presented to His Royal Highness an address of adherence and felicitation.

The non-official part of the *Moniteur*, announces that the Regency has appointed a Ministry, and that the army of Mina is pursued without intermission and is dispersing (*se debanan*) every day.

PARIS, JUNE 2.—Marshal Davoust, Prince of Eckmühl, died this day at four o'clock in the afternoon, after a long and pulmonary consumption.

If we may believe reports, says the *Quotidienne*, various changes are likely to take place in our Foreign legations.

We have already announced that M. Talleyrand, Ambassador at Rome, has been recalled, and is to be replaced by the Marquis de Monier, Minister at Hanover. M. Durand Marsul, quits the Netherlands for the United States.

M. Count Agoult, Minister at Stockholm, passes to Brussels in the same quality. The names of others are also given who are to replace those at Vienna, Dresden, Petersburg, London, Madrid, &c.

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES (FOURTH CORPS) To His Excellency the Secretary at War.

Arenys-de-Mar, May 23.

As I had the honor of reporting to your Excellency, I left Gerona in the afternoon of the 25th for Tordera, where I did not arrive until one o'clock on the morning of the 26th.

I have reconnoitred the fort of Hostalrich, now besieged by one French and one Spanish battalion. They had possessed themselves on the preceding evening of the town, which is completely commanded by the fort, and which was occupied by two companies of grenadiers, who were driven from thence, and forced to take refuge in the citadel, with the loss of five men and some wounded. The Spanish Royalists, commanded by Antoine Coll, (generally called Mosen Anton,) greatly distinguished themselves. They had four men wounded.

This fort contains only unwholesome water, and the garrison is consequently obliged to make sallies to obtain some from a fountain which is within musquet shot of the citadel. I have given orders to the General of Engineers, as well as to the Officer who commands that arm of the spot, to ascertain without delay, whether we cannot, by raising works, make ourselves master of this fountain without much loss.

Gen. Curial continues to speak in terms of high commendation of the conduct of his Majesty's troops, who displayed remarkable courage at the unforeseen attack on Mataro.

I leave this place to inspect the position of Saint Celoni and Granolles, where in compliance with my previous orders, I expect to find the body of the troops of the 5th division.

(Signed.) The Marshal commanding the 4th Division. MONCEY.

From the *Etoile*.

Andalusia and Estremadura have declared against the Constitution of the Cortes. General Vallin proceeds to Badajos, and General Bourdesoult to Andalusia, to support these movements.

The Marquis de Talaru will not set out this day, as was reported, but in the course of a few days.

The Duke de San Carlos passed through Bordeaux on the 30th, on his way to Madrid. It is supposed that he will go to Seville.

From the *Constitutionnel*.

It is reported that General de Bordesoult is marching on Seville at the head of 10,000 men.

(From the *Journal des Debats*.)

We have received from Seville a letter dated the 16th May, which contains the following curious details of the passing events in that town:

"The Exaltados are decidedly vanquished, and the party of Torreno have gained the ascendancy. Calatrava is no longer Minister of the Interior, to which office he had been nominated, but is now Minister of Justice. Xandola is appointed to the Finances; he is quite devoted to Count Torreno. They are hesitating between Perez de Castro and Pando for the Foreign Department; Pando was the last Secretary of Embassy at Paris. Zuro del Valle is spoken of as Minister of War; his nomination will be the ruin of the party of Mina.

The general opinion is, that this Ministry entertain the same opinions as Abisbal, and that we shall soon have proof of it.

It is supposed that Capaz and Vadillo, the colleagues of San Miguel, the former Minister of Marine, and the latter, Minister of the Colonies, will not continue in office. It is a complete revolution, and thinking men hence conclude that all is at an end.

The arrival of Count Torreno is openly talked of, and it is thought that Morillo and all the men of the 7th July, are agreed with him on what is to be proposed at Seville. In a few days affairs will have taken a turn which will astonish Europe.

Persons who know the spirit of the Constitutional Army are of opinion, that if the Government which is to be established at Madrid should publish an amnesty in favor of all those who form part of that army, and promise that the Chiefs shall retain their titles and honours, the Generals will soon be completely abandoned.

The *Diario de Madrid*, of the 26th May, publishes a Proclamation of Marshal Oudinot, Duke of Reggio, to the Authorities of Castile, requiring them to make known to the militia and soldiers, who shall return to their homes, that they may rely upon the protection of the French Army, whose only object is to preserve a generous nation from the evils inseparable from civil war, and to establish every where order, concord, and peace.

The *Pilote* of Tuesday comments upon the above articles of the *Journal des Debats*, and remarks that the only new Minister at Seville, whose appointment is known, is M. Calatrava. With respect to the nomination of M. Pando to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it observes, that he was Chief of a Division under San Miguel, the late Minister, and that his appointment does not indicate a change of measures.

Consols opened this morning at 81 $\frac{1}{2}$, at which price they have remained steady up to this hour, with a dull market, and very little doing.

Lord Byron is said to have offered not only his fortune, but his personal service to the Greek government, expressing his readiness to leave Italy for their head-quarters on the first intimation.

Letters from the French capital estimate the expenses of the war in the Peninsula at no less than £40,000 sterling per diem.

The Dutch Government have at last agreed to restore the treasure found in the wreck of the Lutine frigate, (£1,000,000) Mr. Canning having threatened to enforce the demand, if not voluntarily complied with.

The British Government is determined to oppose the Russian claim to the Northwest Coast, and the principles involved in it.

Admiral Hardy has been ordered to demand restitution of all British property seized by the South American Governments.

His Majesty, who had a slight relapse towards the end of last week, is we rejoice to state once more perfectly convalescent. His Majesty has appointed Saturday next for his removal to the Royal Cottage in Windsorpark, in order to his being present at the Ascot Races on Tuesday.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

29th JULY, 1823.

P. S. to the Gazette.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

His Honour The President has been pleased to make the following Appointments:

JAMES C. KELLY, Esquire, to be Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs, in the room of ROBERT PARKER, Esquire, deceased.

CHAS. DRURY, Esquire, to be Surveyor and Searcher of His Majesty's Customs at the Port of St. John, in the room of JAMES C. KELLY, Esquire.

THOMAS MURRAY HAZEN, Waiter and Searcher of the Port of St. Andrews, in the room of CHARLES DRURY, Esquire.

HENRY GEORGE CLOPPER, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Peace and Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of York, in the room of GARRET CLOPPER, Esquire.

JOHN AMBROSE SHEARMAN STREET, Esq., to be Register of Wills and Deeds for the County of Northumberland, in the room of ROBERT REED, Esquire.

College of New-Brunswick.

The Governor and Trustees of the College, are requested to meet at the College in Fredericton, at Ten o'clock in the morning of Saturday the ninth day of August next.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1823.

WM. F. ODELL,
S. D. STREET,
E. FRASER.

A detachment of the 52nd Regiment (Oxfordshire Light Infantry) under the command of Lieut. Blois, arrived here on Friday evening, in the Steam Boat; and yesterday morning the first division of the 74th, left this place by the same conveyance. The other companies of the 52nd to be stationed here, is expected by the Boat this evening, on board of which the remainder of the 74th will embark to-morrow.

The general conduct of this distinguished Corps while in this Garrison, has been gentlemanly and soldierlike; and the readiness evinced by the Officers and Men on all occasions to assist the Inhabitants in time of distress, was such as gained for them the esteem of the community.

We are sorry to learn, that the Saw Mills belonging to Solomon Perley, Esquire, situated on Salmon River, were entirely consumed by fire on Thursday last.

DIED] Here, on Saturday afternoon, after a tedious illness, in the 67th year of his age, GARRET CLOPPER, Esquire,—a Justice of the Peace for this County.

We are happy to learn by the June Mail, that His Majesty's Ministers have confirmed the Hon. WARD CHIPMAN, in the situation of Administrator of the Government in this Province, and that the proceedings of the Council had been fully approved of.—*City Gazette*.

The same paper states, that the Small Pox prevails in an alarming degree in the City, and certain parts of Nova-Scotia.

DIED] Lately at Paris, in the 56th year of her age, Elizabeth, consort of the Hon. John Robinson, Mayor of St. John.

A return of Vessels entered inwards at the Naval Office at St. John, between the 18th and 25th July.

Eliza, Lamb, Trinidad, sugar; Elizabeth, Wickham, Berbice, ballast, 5 passengers; Lady Hunter, Palmeto, New-York, flour, &c. 5 passengers; May Flower, Cock, Quebec, 1272 bbls. flour, 100 do. pork, 40 do. beef, &c. Independence, Haynes, Philadelphia, flour, &c. Packet of Eder, Philadelphia, ballast; Ranger, Thompson, New-York, flour, &c. Ann, Whitty, Gibraltar, salt; Eliza Ann, McCaskey, Londonderry, ballast, 44 passengers; Glentanner, Sellar, Belfast, merchandise, 228 passengers, 3 boxes paper, 500 hampers potatoes; Experiment, Miller, Belfast, U. S. 400 sheep, 2 oxen, 2 horses, 4 cows, 3 calves; Scipio, Massengale, Halifax, sundry dry goods.

Total, 13 vessels—1901 tons—88 men—451 passengers—and 15 Coasters.

The Eliza Ann, who brought 54 passengers from Londonderry, is a schooner of 68 tons, had 40 days passage, and a complement of 5 seamen!

A list of Vessels entered inwards at Miramichi, Port St. John, New-Brunswick, between the 3rd and 17th day of July, inclusive.

Rambler, Davison, New-Castle, ballast; Gen. Kempt, Bowne, Liverpool, general cargo; Eliza Ann, Baird, Savannah, ballast; Norfolk, Anderson, Portsmouth, do. Donald, Edkin, London, do. Dixon, North, Halifax, dry goods; Granite, Young, Aberdeen, ballast; Gosport, Jago, Newfoundland, do. Lavinia, Grosard, P. E. Island, hay and herrings; Economy, Middleton, London, ballast; Prince of Wales, Huxley, do. do. Lady Ridley, Scott, do. do. Calypso, Chater, Liverpool, merchandise; Cleveland, Galbraith, do. ballast; Shammon, Coultards, Limerick, pork, lard, and 52 passengers; Ceres, Braithwaite, Liverpool, 52 passengers; Fletcher, Robinson, London, ballast; Burdon, Hogg, Hamburg, do. Caledonia, Lindsey, Liverpool, do. Ceres, Walker, New-Castle, do.

Coasters—Sally Ann, Hawbolt, Halifax, general cargo; Margaret, Bowden, Quebec, flour; Elizabeth, Force, Halifax, general cargo.

Church Lands to Lease.

550 ACRES of Church Land up the Nashwick, which now cuts Ten or Twelve Tons of Hay, will be Leased for Seven Years, from the 1st of November next, by order of the Church-Wardens and Vestrymen.

(Signed) JOHN ROBINSON,
WILLIAM CURRIE.
Any Person wishing to cut the Hay this season, will please apply to the Subscribers immediately.
28th July, 1823.