

that they had gone into consideration of the bill to them referred, and had agreed to the same without any amendments. That upon the question being put for filling up the blank for the number of years in the said bill with the number "three" the Committee divided—Yeas, 10—Nays, 9, and that it passed in the affirmative.

Mr. R. Simonds, pursuant to leave, brought in a bill, "to amend an Act intitled 'An Act subjecting real estates in the Province of New-Brunswick, to the payment of debts, and directing the Sheriff in his proceedings thereon.'" Leave granted.

Read a third time as engrossed, "a bill in addition to an Act, intitled 'An Act for the regulation of booms for securing masts, logs, and lumber, in the County of Charlotte.'" Leave granted.

Resolved that the bill do pass.—And ordered that Mr. Clarke and Mr. R. Simonds, do carry the same to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Ritchie moved for leave to bring in a bill, "to encourage the Commerce of this Province, by granting bounties on the exportation of certain articles." Leave granted.

Mr. R. Simonds, pursuant to leave, brought in "a bill to alter and amend the Acts relating to the College of New-Brunswick, and the Grammar School in the City of Saint John. Which was read a first time."

Read a third time as engrossed, "a bill in further amendment of the Laws now in force, for the support and relief of confined Debtors, and for the further relief of Debtors with the respect to the imprisonment of their persons."

Resolved that the bill do pass.—And that Mr. Smith and Mr. Allen, do carry the same to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Stubs, Chairman from the Committee appointed to examine and report what appropriations made from 1816 to 1822 inclusive have not been carried into effect, and what sums yet remain unpaid, reported as follows:—That owing to the Abstracts of warrants paid at the Province Treasury in the years 1816 and 1817, not stating the services for which the warrants were given, and the vouchers being at the Treasury office at St. John, they could not ascertain what proportion of the appropriations for those years remain unpaid, though some undoubtedly are still unsettled. That the appropriations of 1818, 1819 and 1821, appear to have been paid, but that for the year 1820, the sum of £4,515 granted for Cross Roads, Bridges and removing obstacles on the Rivers of the Province is unpaid, and £2,236 for the same purposes granted in 1822, and £3,250 of the appropriations for the Great Roads the same year, and that upwards of £2,000 of appropriations in 1822 for various purposes remain also unpaid, added to these is the sum of £2,153 19 due by the Province, for money on Loan.—The account will therefore stand thus—

4,515 granted for cross roads, bridges, &c. in 1820	
2,236 do do in 1822	
3,250 do do for Great Roads in 1822	
2,000 do in 1822 for sundry purposes	
2,153 19 on Loan	

£14,154 19.

Your Committee are aware that this statement may not be critically correct, but they are confident that it is substantially so, and that it will not be too much to assume £500 as the amount of appropriations in 1816 and 1817 still undischarged, and independent of the above, considerable arrearages for bounties on fish and grain and for Schools, in 1822, are unpaid. With this view of the financial concerns of the Province, and the report of the Committee on the Province Treasurer's accounts for 1822, your Committee consider it their duty to recommend to the House, that no further appropriations whatever be made, except for the preservation and continuance of the present institutions of the Province, till all demands against the Province are liquidated, which it is very clear that the funds which may be reasonably expected to be paid into the hands of the Province Treasurer this year will not accomplish. All which is respectfully submitted to this Honourable House.

PETER STUBS,
ANDREW S. RITCHIE,
JOHN M. WILMOT.

Ordered that the report be received and lie on the table.

Mr. Stubs, by leave, presented a Petition from Moses Vernon, Esq. of the Parish of

Saint George in the County of Charlotte, praying that the sum of £158 14, may be granted him, being the amount expended by him on the Great Road from Saint John to Saint Andrews, and for removing obstructions in the river Magaguadavic in the year 1819.

Which he read in his place. Ordered that the same be received and referred to the committee of Supply.

Adjourned.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 30.

The Packet ship James Cropper arrived yesterday, bringing the Editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* copious files of London and Liverpool papers, the former from the 19th to the 30th of December, and the latter to the 1st of Jan. inclusive—being twenty days later than our former advices; although there is still a vacuum from the 11th of Dec. to the 19th.

From the complexion of the last European news, the reader will naturally look with the greatest avidity for intelligence from.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Hostilities have not taken place; but the inhabitants of both Paris and London are kept in a constant state of anxious uncertainty, and the Stock market of the latter is fluctuating every hour, as fresh rumors arrive from the Continent. From the general complexion of the accounts, it is evident that the French Monarch, with probably a majority of his Cabinet, are less disposed to war, than the other members of the Holy Alliance—particularly the Emperor Alexander. The Duke de Montmorency, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Representative of France at the Congress of Verona, was of the War Party. The Congress resolved upon the adoption of energetic measures, to put an end to the civil war raging in Spain, and to crush the Constitutionalists—or at least to restore the former power and prerogatives of the crown; and it was decided that, "if the declarations of the Alliance are not adopted by Spain, the Ambassadors of Russia, Austria and Prussia, are ordered to withdraw from Madrid." To the measures thus agreed upon at Verona, Count Montmorency acceded on the part of France. Nay, probably, he was a powerful agent in producing this determination. Count Montmorency returned to Paris, and a cabinet council was called to debate upon the course to be pursued—in fact upon the question of peace and war. At this meeting M. de Montmorency called for a decision on the terms in which the French Government was to address that of Spain. M. de Villele, after delivering his opinion against the note proposed by Montmorency, stated that such an important proceeding should not be adopted, except under the presidency of his Majesty. He therefore broke up the Council, saying that he would take his Majesty's commands on the day most convenient for him to preside. His Majesty fixed on Christmas day, and ordered the two Ministers, whose opinions were divided on the question of peace or war, to bring each of them that opinion embodied in a representation or note to the French Ambassador at Madrid. Each of them did so; and both were read before His Majesty, and the arguments in support of each balanced. His Majesty is stated to have taken a comprehensive view of the question—to have given an outline of the reasoning for both the courses of policy recommended—and, finally, to have declared his assent to the note of M. de Villele. Upon this M. de Montmorency took from his pocket a paper, which he had previously drawn up, containing his resignation, and the reasons why he could no longer remain in the Ministry. He states, that in compliance with his Majesty's commands, he had attended the Congress at Verona—that after having obtained the consent of the continental part of the alliance, he returned to Paris, not only as the Minister of the King, but, in a certain sense, as the representative of that alliance; that the note that had been rejected contained the view which he had engaged at Verona to support; and that having thus failed in convincing his Majesty of its wisdom, he would be betraying the confidence reposed in him by his Majesty's Allies if he continued in a situation where he could not fulfil the understanding to which they had mutually come. His Majesty received this paper, and said he would take its contents into his considera-

tion. In the course of the evening he sent a message to the Minister, informing him that he had accepted of his resignation. The Council did not break up till about 4 o'clock, having sat three hours. M. Pozzo di Borgo, (the Russian Minister to the Court of France) who was waiting to hear the result, is reported to have been extremely enraged at the defeat of the war party. The note or declaration of the Emperor of Russia, who, one would think, has the least interest in what happened south of the Pyrenees, is stated, on the best authority, to be the most violent. The Czar roundly tells the Government of Spain, that unless it immediately effect such and such specific changes in its constitution as he points out, he will immediately recal his ambassador, and prohibit all intercourse between his empire and the Peninsula. We have necessarily been drawn into this detail, in order that the reader may have a clear view of the situation of the matter, at the last advices from Paris (December 28.) The official note drawn up by M. de Villele and adopted, will be found among our extracts. The terms of this note do not exclude the idea of war; but it is doubtless a more conciliatory paper than the other members of the alliance will be prepared to expect. France enumerates certain reforms she wishes effected in Spain, but does this in a manner that has the least possible tendency to irritation. But little light is to be gathered from the extracts from French papers in relation to this subject. The Royalist papers view the note as but a prelude to war, while the Liberals announce its adoption as a victory over the war party. Meantime it does not appear to have satisfied the stock-jobbers and speculators of the money market, and the London Courier of Dec. 30, a paper generally well informed, considers it in no other light than as a belligerent paper. "It has been said (we quote the Courier) that in this note France calls upon Spain to make no specific changes. If by this it is meant that she suggests no minute alterations, no particular arrangements in detail, it cannot be denied. But she calls, in effect, for an abandonment of that Constitution which she describes to have been imposed on the King by a 'military insurrection,' and which she views as tending directly to encourage every discontented Spaniard to establish an order of things according to his own peculiar taste. She intimates, that the use made, by the Constitutionalists, of force, has given a right to others to use force against them. She declares it to be her firm resolution, in conjunction with her Allies, to put down, by all means in her power, revolutionary principles and movements; that she will not relax in her precautionary measures so long as Spain continues to be torn by factions; and that she will not hesitate to recal her Ambassador, and to seek a guarantee against the effects of this Constitution, if more decisive measures, if her 'essential interests continue to be compromised.' The question, therefore, is now drawn into this narrow compass—that the Spanish Revolutionists must humble themselves to France, or that France must bow down before the Spanish Revolutionists. There is no middle course that we can perceive, except one, which we utterly dismiss from our consideration, because it involves what we are sure will never take place while M. de Villele remains Minister—a ridiculous and humiliating escape.

Other changes in the ministry were talked of in December, the Duke de Belluno, it is said, will be succeeded by M. Lauriston, and M. Blacas to have Lauriston's present place. M. Hyde de Neville was talked of as the successor to M. Corbiere. Montmorency, however, has not retired in disgrace, for the accounts say he will be provided for, and it was rumoured that the King had already conferred upon him the place of Grand Ranger, (Grand Vezene) It is also reported that M. de Chateaubriand, Ambassador at London, is to be intrusted with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs; but nothing certain is yet known on the subject. The retirement of M. Delavan, Prefect of Police, is mentioned; and it is added, that he will be succeeded by M. Bertin de Vaux.

On the whole, the proceedings at the Court of France, show that the hands of Wellington and Canning have been in the thing. And of all men, probably, Wellington is the most competent adviser with regard to the measures to be adopted relative to Spain. After all said we can thus far see

distinctly that the influence of England predominates.

SPAIN.

The internal situation of Spain, taking even the most favorable accounts, must be truly deplorable. Oppressed by contending and sanguinary factions no one can tell when he is safe, and all are in dread of becoming victims. A letter from Madrid, Dec. 22; (the latest,) says:—"The interval to the arrival of the liberating forces is pregnant with perils; the fury of the revolutionists may urge them to vengeance and excess of all kinds. Such is the happiness which conspirators have prepared for us!" The mail which left Paris on the 7th Dec. was seized by the Royalists, near Madrigalejos, and the escort made prisoners, as were two commercial couriers who were on their way hither. A courier was left naked on the road near Bahabon. The wreck of the Army of the Faith in Catalonia, have formed themselves into guerilla bands, and constantly harass the troops of Mina.

A letter of the 17th, announces that Andalusia is in a state of tranquillity, under the constitutional system. The recruiting of the Spanish armies was proceeding with the greatest vigour, the manufacturing of arms of all descriptions was going on with activity, and a contract was said to have been entered into with a foreign house for a supply of 70,000 muskets. It is asserted that an important command is about to be conferred on General Morillo, whose talents at this critical moment may be essential to the security of Spain. The Ex Minister, Pizarro, has been banished to Ivica.

It appears that only 40 men belonging to the Swiss regiments in the Spanish service, disbanded by order of the Cortes, have adopted the alternative of returning home. All the others, officers as well as soldiers, have enlisted in the Constitutional army. Two of these regiments, which form part of the forces under General Mina, have greatly distinguished themselves in the several engagements with the insurgents of Navarre and Catalonia. Accounts from Bayonne, (near the Spanish frontiers,) state that the son of General O'Donnell, has just arrived at that place, seriously wounded in the arm. The Junta of Navarre has also arrived at Bayonne, flying before General Torijos, respecting whose operations we have not received any particulars.

The patriots have just discovered an intrigue, carried on by the anti-Constitutional party, in the parochial elections, and in consequence the political chief caused those of the third and fourth district to be suspended; and the next day, the nominations of electors in the 16 districts of Madrid, for the purpose of electing a municipality, were such as the patriots desired.

The Government using the faculty given it by the Cortes, have dismissed 14 colonels, 2 lieut.-colonels, 22 chiefs of battalion, 3 majors, and 7 captains, whose principles do not harmonize with the present spirit of the army. Four other colonels and one commander of a battalion, have also been discharged from the army, but have been recommended to civil offices.

Three regiments of active militia of Jean and Bryalene, were expected to succeed the Royal Guards, the greater part of which have gone to Arragon and Catalonia. In proportion as the conscripts are trained, the regular troops will be sent to the revolted provinces.

The voluntary subscription opened at Barcelona for the troops of Mina, has produced 542 great coats, and 41,698 reals.

The accounts relative to Mina's operations, are very contradictory after all, and we hardly know what to believe. The weight of testimony, however, is in favor of his general success.

A rumour had obtained circulation in some of the papers, that 3 regiments of the French army of observation, had deserted, passed the Spanish line and joined the standard of Mina, but there is not the least evidence of the fact.

PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon dates are only to the 7th of December. The Ordinary Cortes assembled on the 1st; but indisposition prevented the King from opening the Session in person. His speech was read by a Minister, but it is said to contain no distinct allusion to foreign affairs, and the answer of the President is equally vague on this point. An article from Madrid, however, professing to be official, states that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has been actually acted