

adventurers, an inquiry surely not ill timed at a season to us of joy and festivity, to them of dreariness and darkness. It shewed the probability of their having succeeded in getting a passage through some inlet in the north-west of Hudson's Bay, since, if this had not been the case, they would have returned, or, at least been heard of. If they should have got beyond the Coppermine river the first summer it is a subject of hope, rather than of expectation that they may have passed Mackenzie's and pushed through Behring's Straits, in which case we may expect intelligence very soon. But in this case, probably Franklin would have heard of them.—Or they may have been taken short by the climate before reaching the Pacific, and are now passing a second winter on this side of Behring's Straits; still a fair hope may be entertained of their ultimate safety; but it may be the end of this year or the spring of the next before we hear of them. Or, thirdly, they may not have been able to find a passage to the Pacific, and then the question, is, can they get back to the Atlantic before the open weather closes: or have they the means of passing a third Polar winter? Various presumptions are in favor of this. But on a fourth, not improbable supposition, of damage to the ships, or deficiency of, or injury to, their resources; or sickness, disabling from exertion, their situation must indeed be wretched; and what ought the country, in contemplation even of its possibility to do? First, to despatch directions to the Governors of Canada, Hudson's Bay, and the North West Company, ordering them to equip different parties of natives, with proper supplies, to go in search, by the Coppermine and Mackenzie's Rivers and other routes, with a security of being rewarded at any rate, and munificently, in case of success. Secondly, that two or three small vessels be sent in different directions.—Thirdly, that the Davis's Strait ships be encouraged to sail a fortnight or more before the usual time, and explore the coast before they come to the fishing ground. These, or any other expedients should be adopted rather than a single chance be lost of saving these brave men.

FRENCH MARRIAGES.

The following curious article is copied from a Paris paper of Monday last:—**MARRIAGES**—Are offered, 1. Three young ladies, aged from 20 to 25, with 1500 francs portion. 2. Four young ladies, from 18 to 24, with 4000 francs do. 3. Two young ladies, from 28 to 38, with 8000 francs do. and 20,000 more in expectation. 4. Two young ladies, from 17 to 18, with whom can be guaranteed from 60,000 to 80,000 francs. 5. Two young ladies, from 18 to 19, with 20,000 francs. —6. Two widows, from 45 to 50, with incomes of 2400 and 3000 francs. Address to M. Adolphe, rue Feydeau. (His Office is open on Sunday).

One of the Berlin Gazettes has lately published the following letter.—

"I make known, by this letter, to my friends and acquaintance, who feel an interest in my fate, that after an absence of 17 months, and a residence of 9 months in the Morea, I have at length returned, safe and sound, from a country where those who go to offer assistance have nothing to expect but the greatest ingratitude and the most humiliating treatment.

"Jean de Jargord,
"Lieutenant 6th Regt. Cuirassiers."
JAN. 28.

CHANGE IN THE MINISTRY.

Mr. Vansittart retires from the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and is to be succeeded by the Right Hon. F. Robinson. Mr. Huskisson is to be succeeded by the R. Hon. C. Arbuthnot in the office of Woods and Forests. Mr. Lushington takes Mr. Arbuthnot's situation at the Treasury, and Mr. Herries is to be appointed to the Secretaryship which Mr. Lushington held. Mr. Vansittart is to be appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the room of the Right Hon. Charles Bathurst, and is to be raised to the Peerage.

SPANISH PREPARATIONS.

MADRID, JAN. 12.
In the sitting of the Laudaburian Club, last night, M. M. Guera examined the chances of war on the side of France. The seas will soon be covered with letters of marque from the Spanish Government. The produce of these letters of marque might serve to organize a multitude of guerrillas. We

ought to take for our system of defence, not to fight any general battle on the Pyrenees, the Ebro, or the Tagus, but even to let our enemies penetrate, if they wish, to the Guadalquivir, a river of Andalusia. The further they get into Spain, the less chance will they have of getting out. He proposed,

1st, To settle speedily the claims of England.

2d, To conclude a new alliance with Portugal.

3, To unite more closely with the United States, who would furnish a great number of privateers.

4. To conclude with South America a truce of 6 years, during which peace may be made on the best terms.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 12.

EARTHQUAKE.

The following is the substance of a long communication dated at Valparaiso, the 10th of Dec. 1822, on the subject of the Earthquake.

It states that the greater part of the place was laid in ruins; that nearly 300 lives were lost by the fall of buildings, and many others missing; that many were wounded, and among the number was the Supreme Director, who escaped while the Governor's Palace was tumbling over his head; that many of the churches were levelled to the ground; and others so rent and shattered as to be ruined, and that there was not a dozen houses in the place considered habitable with safety and comfort; that some of the neighbouring towns and villages were entirely ruined; that nearly the whole population were then scattered about the hills round the port, in tents, and it was said most of the inhabitants of Santiago (the capital) had also left their houses and gone into the fields; that slight shocks continued to be felt almost every day from the 18th to the date of the letter; that the wheat crop in Chili promised to be abundant this year, and would be in market by the 1st Feb.; that it was said 15 to 20,000 barrels flour had arrived at Lima from the U. States, and reduced the price very much; that the export duty on wheat was repealed; and Peru will be supplied from that place plentifully next season.

EARTHQUAKE.—A liberal subscription has been opened in London, for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers by a tremendous Earthquake in Syria; when "20,000 persons found instant death, and nearly an equal number were grievously wounded; and by which tens of thousands were deprived of habitations and clothing; and have been driven from the neighborhood of their cities, and towns, by the contamination of the air, form the putrefaction of the crushed bodies of their friends and relatives."—The amount of the subscription, in London, January 24, exceeded £3,000 sterl. and was then rapidly extending to all parts of the United Kingdom.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 5.

From South America.

Arrived at New Castle, the fast sailing brig Chio, capt. Burkhart, in forty six days from Buenos Ayres. We are indebted to capt. B. for much valuable information, which will be found below.

The government of Buenos Ayres appears to be established on correct and liberal principles, affording protection to individual safety and property. Confidence in the wisdom of its measures has manifested itself already by the rapid increase of domestic industry, and the almost unlimited commerce which she enjoys with all the world.—The port, although spacious, was crowded with vessels, displaying the flags of those nations to which they respectively belonged; among them might be recognized American, English, French, Dutch, Portuguese, &c. The valuable and assorted cargoes thus introduced, created a commercial rivalry never before experienced at Buenos Ayres.

The Indians had become troublesome and were committing depredations on the inhabitants, whose residence although a few leagues from town did not render them secure; a competent force was sent against them, but instead of dispersing on the approach of the soldiery, they stood their ground, and by their conduct and actions menaced opposition; the consequence was a serious and desperate engagement took place, and before they were subdued they

killed upwards of 30 of their antagonists—the captives were secured and brought into Buenos Ayres. This circumstance took place about the latter end of Dec.

Montevideo was in an unsettled state; the troops that occupied it for some time (those attached to the old government) were suddenly ordered by the Emperor of Brazil to evacuate it and embark for Europe, but they refused, and were determined to maintain their position in Montevideo. The Emperor's forces under the command of General Lecor, were within a few leagues of Montevideo, and it is stated were determined to occupy it. How the point at issue between the commanding General in Montevideo and the Emperor would be settled was problematical; but many well informed persons were of opinion, Montevideo, ere long, would surrender to Gen. Lecor, and the force under his command.

NEW-YORK, March 1.

The Spanish brig Santa Ann, arrived in the Mississippi on the 4th ult. from Campeachy. The captain reported that the province of Yucatan was in a state of complete anarchy. In Campeachy the people were fighting in the streets; one party headed by the monks and priests, contending for the Emperor Iturbide, and the other party for their natural rights and a Republican form of Government. Other accounts received at New Orleans, state that Iturbide's prospects became more gloomy, both at his headquarters and in the neighbourhood of his capital.

GLOUCESTER, March 13.

Arrived at this port yesterday, schr. General Putnam, of Newburyport, 23 days from Terceira. A severe gale of wind was experienced at the Western Islands 1st January, which done great damage to the fruit trees, and when the Gen. Putnam sailed, there was not a cargo of fruit to be obtained.

From the City Gazette, of April 17.

[COMMUNICATIONS.]

The following is a copy of a loyal Address voted to the Honorable CHRISTOPHER BILLOPP, by a number of Gentlemen of this City, at a Meeting held at Cody's Coffee-House on Tuesday last.

To the Honorable Christopher Billopp.

WE the undersigned Inhabitants of the City of Saint John, conceiving that the administration of the Government, on the demise of our late Lieutenant-Governor, ought to have devolved on you as Senior Member of His Majesty's Council residing in this Province, next in succession to the Honorable GEORGE LEONARD, who has resigned, and that agreeably to the Royal Instructions, no other person can exercise the functions of Executive Government; beg to express our earnest wish that you would as soon as possible, repair to Fredericton, (if necessary) and assume the administration of the Government, thus not only asserting your own undoubted rights, but preserving the Constitution of this Province, as regulated by the Royal Instructions. And we beg leave further to express our alarm at the introduction into this Province, of any proceedings of principles, which have a Democratic or Republican tendency, and we disclaim the idea of Elective Rulers, satisfied that under our present happy Constitution, we enjoy as much freedom as is consistent with public security, and the good of society.

CHARLES SIMONDS, Chairman.

REPLY.

SIR,
In reply to the Address of a number of the Inhabitants of this City, transmitted to me through you, I beg leave to assure you of my readiness and determination on this, as on every other occasion, to do my utmost to comply with His Majesty's Instructions, and to assert by every Constitutional means, the right that has devolved upon me. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

CHRISTOPHER BILLOPP.
To Charles Simonds, Esq. Chairman.

In consequence of Placards being exhibited in the City, that a meeting of the Inhabitants was requested at Cody's on Tuesday, for the purpose of framing an Address to the Honorable Christopher Billopp, a number of persons for various reasons attended, when Charles Simonds, Esq. took

the Chair amidst much clamour:—an Address, instead of being there framed was produced ready prepared by those at whose instigation this meeting was called, and being read from the chair, after some debate, it was proposed that the Address be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the Gentlemen present and presented:—This however met with the most positive disapprobation—when one of the Gentlemen suggested that the Address be signed by the Individuals only who approved it. The amendment was unanimously carried, and five or six of the most violent democratic characters affixed their names, all of whom, including the Chairman, finding their efforts unsuccessful in obtaining a greater number of signatures, retired amid much uproar. This marked disapprobation of the proceedings of those who were the cause of the meeting, cannot be more unequivocally described than by stating that immediately a short address to His Honor the President was framed and signed by upwards of sixty of the most respectable individuals who attended the Meeting.—and which Address was yesterday presented.—The following is a Copy, together with His Honor's reply.

To His Honor WARD CHIPMAN, President and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick.

The undersigned Inhabitants of St. John, beg leave to congratulate your Honor, in succeeding by the determination of His Majesty's Council, to the high and dignified situation you now hold, and they trust that the late unlawful and unjustifiable attempt, originating in a few malicious and ill designing Individuals, to excite a commotion in our peaceable and loyal City, by transgressing the Constitutional mode of that appointment, may meet with the fate it so justly merits.

That the benefits we may derive from your Honor's Administration be preserved to us many years, is the sincere wish of those who now address you.

Signed by upwards of 60 of the Inhabitants.
St. John, April 15th, 1823.

Saint John, 16th April, 1823.

GENTLEMEN,

It is with feelings which I should in vain attempt to describe, that I receive this unexpected and very flattering Address.

Applause which is sought for, is of little value when obtained; but at a moment like the present, to be honored with the spontaneous congratulations of those who have had a knowledge of my conduct from the earliest foundation of the Province, is an ample recompense for the unremitting zeal and endeavours to promote its best interest, which however mistaken or unsuccessful they may have been, I feel conscious, have invariably governed my public conduct.

The situation in which I have been placed, in pursuance of the Royal Commission and Instructions in this behalf, until His Majesty shall be graciously pleased otherwise to provide for the vacancy occasioned by the sudden and lamented death of the late Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province, will be of short duration, as must also probably be the scene of my future labours; but as the last survivor of those who were placed in official situations, by his late Majesty, in the original organization of the Province in the year 1784, I shall continue my endeavours to preserve unimpaired the principles of our local political Institutions of which the foundations were so wisely laid by them, and not render myself unworthy of having been associated with those who have gone before me, the benefits of whose public labours we now so happily experience.

WARD CHIPMAN.

NOTICE.

PERSONS residing in this Province who are desirous of obtaining a Passage the ensuing Summer for their friends from Ireland, to this Country, may avail themselves of a commodious conveyance, by application to the Subscriber, from whom terms and conditions for the same may be known.
GEO. WOODS.
Fredericton, 14th April.