

support of the said Marine Hospital, than what is derived from the duty imposed by the Act intituled 'An Act to provide for sick and disabled Seamen not being Paupers belonging to this Province.'

And upon the question being put for passing the said resolution, the House divided—as follows :

YEAS,—Mr. Fraser, Mr. Dow, Mr. Miles, Mr. J. Wilnot, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Slason, Mr. Wetmore, Mr. H. Peters, Mr. Allen, Mr. M. Wilnot.

NAYS,—Mr. Simonds, Mr. R. Simonds, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Scovil, Mr. Stubs, Mr. Campbell, Mr. McKay. It therefore passed in the affirmative.

Read a third time as engrossed, a bill "for altering the Terms of holding the Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Inferior Court of Common Pleas in the County of Westmorland."

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

Read a third time as engrossed, a bill "to authorize and empower the Justices of the several Counties within this Province, at their respective General Sessions of the Peace, to make regulations for Fencing the Intervale or Low Meadows bordering upon small Rivers or Streams within the said Counties."

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

A Message from the Council. Mr. Shore delivered the Message—as follows :

"Mr. Speaker,—The Council have agreed to the resolutions of Appropriation dated 21st instant, sent up for concurrence."

"And I am directed to acquaint the Honourable the House of Assembly, that the Council had made the following resolution :

"Resolved, that the peculiar exigencies of the present moment, in consequence of the alarming state of the health of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, (which will not admit of any delay in bringing the present Session to a close) alone prevents a particular examination by the Council of the several Appropriations made by the House of Assembly, for the support of transient Poor and distressed Emigrants in the several Parishes and Places in this regard specified in the resolutions which are now concurred in by the Council, in this behalf; and that their concurrence in the same shall not be drawn into a precedent for their concurrence in any future, resolutions of a similar nature.—The Council being of opinion, that such appropriations out of the Public Treasury of the Province, ought to be discontinued."

"And I am directed further to inform the House, that the Council have agreed to the bill "to explain and amend the Laws now in force for the organization and regulation of the Militia of this Province." And then Mr. Shore withdrew.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

The *Etoile* of Monday evening contains the following news:—"The Duke of Angouleme, Generalissimo of the French Army, is to set out in a few days. M. d'Oudenarde, will command the body guards, which will accompany his royal highness. The Marquis of Lauriston sets out in three days. We are assured that the Duke San de Lorenzo will not assist at the Royal sitting. The regency of Spain is to enter Catalonia before the French army; Generals Carnel and Donnadiou set off last night for the Spanish army. We are assured that the manifesto of the Spanish Government to Europe has arrived at Paris. It is said to be full of wisdom and dignity.

General movements are taking place among the troops in the garrisons; some are going to join the army of observation, and others are coming to replace them.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has written to M. de San Lorenzo to inform him that his passports are ready. The Duke de San Lorenzo, the Spanish Ambassador, was not present at the opening of the session of the Chamber.

Augsburg, Jan. 21.—The last letters which we have received from the frontiers of Russia, continue of a warlike character, inasmuch as that the Britannic ambassador,

Lord Stangford, will fail in the mission he is gone to fulfil at Constantinople.

"Madrid, Jan. 16.—It is asserted that the Minister of war will soon present to the Cortes a project for the organization of two foreign legions; the first under the name of the French Legion, and the other under that of the Italian Legion. It is also said that there is a talk of fortifying Madrid with entrenchments, but such a project would be at least ridiculous. If the danger should reach as far as the capital, the army will retire beyond the Sierra Morena, and carry on a Guerilla warfare."

Extract of a private letter, dated Paris, Tuesday evening. "You will see by the papers that the Spanish Ambassador has received his passports. He quits Paris tomorrow. It was remarked that the English Ambassador, Sir Charles Stuart, was not at the opening of the Chambers to-day. There is a report this evening, that the three courts of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, have addressed a joint note, to the British Government, soliciting her to make a declaration of the principles and policy she intends to adopt in the war between France and Spain.

His Majesty, we are happy to say, is much better, but we understand it will not be deemed advisable for his Majesty to open the session of Parliament in person.—*Courier*.

The London *Courier* of Thursday says, "The city has to-day been in a state of the greatest agitation and confusion. At an early hour all the passages leading to the Stock Exchange were crowded with anxious speculators, to ascertain the prices at which the funds would open. Consols which, last night, closed at 76 $\frac{1}{2}$, opened at 75 $\frac{1}{2}$, and were within a few minutes 75 and 74 $\frac{1}{2}$. The market has since become more settled, and at half past twelve Consols were 75 $\frac{1}{4}$. The Spanish Bonds, which last night closed at 40 $\frac{1}{2}$, opened this morning at 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ and within a few minutes were 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ 37. The business done lately at the Stock Exchange exceeds all precedent since the peace.

The Marquis of Londonderry has been recalled from his embassy at Vienna. It is understood that Mr. Hunter, the King's messenger, took out with him, on Tuesday se'nnight, the Noble Marquis's recall. Sir Henry Wellesley is appointed to succeed the Noble Marquis.

The Governor of Minorca notified to the Town Council of Port Mahon, on the 30th November, that the Dutch Consul at Algiers had been apprised, by the Dey's Minister of the Marine, that a rupture had taken place between his Highness and Spain, and that, if the Dey's corsairs should go to sea, they would capture whatever Spanish vessels they might chance to fall in with. On the 22d Dec. the date of the last advices from Algiers, there were fitting for sea, at that port, one vessel of 58 guns, one of 50, one of 36 guns, an 18 gun brig, and two schooners.

THE KING.—(Brighton, Jan. 28.) The King continues gradually to recover; the report at the Palace to-day has been—"His Majesty continues a little better." Lord Beresford had the honour of an audience of His Majesty yesterday. His Lordship and Son left the York Hotel for London, early this morning.

Congress of the United States. Trade with Canada. (Concluded from our last.)

This law of the British Parliament of August last, subjects their produce, passing into or through Canada, to the most injurious and heavy impositions. It cannot be viewed in the light of a regulation simply for "the peace and safety" of the Canadian inhabitants, as a "modification" of our right for the convenience of British subjects living upon the borders of the river. Indeed, Mr. S. said, if he was correctly informed, many of the most enlightened people of these provinces were opposed to the provisions of the Act in question and considered it as detrimental to them as it was vexatious to the American people. It will be thus perceived, that this act of the British Parliament asserts the right to tax, at pleasure all our produce thus transported, and of course to make our commerce, upon those waters an instruction of revenue, or entirely to destroy it by the impositions of such enormous duties as would amount to an actual prohibition. And what, sir, is the nature and extent of our commerce, thus shackled and in-

terrupted by this regulation? It may not be great compared with that of the nation, but it is necessary and valuable to those interested, and whose rights are as much to be respected and as strongly sustained, as though they filled a greater space in the eyes of the Union. To shew that this commerce is not inconsiderable, nor undeserving the encouragement of the government Mr. S. read a statement of the exports from the Lake ports, interested, viz :

For the year 1816	2,552,324 dds.
Do. 17	1,981,871
Do. 18	1,856,039
Do. 19	1,493,052
Do. 20	1,562,061
Do. 21	1,180,991
Do. 22	1,228,963

A great share of this commerce consisted of the articles upon which heavy duties were laid by the Act of Parliament of the 5th of August last. Flour and lumber were two of the most heavy and profitable articles in the list thus taxed, and virtually prohibited from being hereafter transported down the river St. Lawrence. Thus it is seen, that this obnoxious act of August last, has a most destructive operation upon this commerce and appears in the light of a bold assumption on the part of Great Britain to derive us hereafter of the right to transport our products to market upon the waters of the St. Lawrence.

Is this to be tolerated, or is it to be resisted by all the means in our power? Shall the rights of these people, who have settled upon these remote waters, in the full confidence of being protected in the enjoyment of this great highway, which nature had provided for them, be thus trifled with, and the Government not interpose its arms for their protection? No, sir: I trust the same determined spirit that governed the councils of the nation when the western people were interrupted in similar rights, still exist and will extend protection to those interested in the navigation of the St. Lawrence. If you yield to this encroachment, it will grow into a precedent, and the right to freely navigate this river, will be virtually and forever abandoned. The rights of a most valuable population, more numerous than that of both the Canadas, settled in six different states, and in one territory, will be thus disregarded by their own Government and left without a remedy. Under these circumstances, it becomes this Government to take the most prompt and efficient measures to convince G. Britain of the folly and injustice of her policy. If negotiation will not do, let us again try the virtue of countervailing regulations, as contemplated by the resolution. If Great-Britain is resolved to make the St. Lawrence the theatre of operations, let us meet her with duties affecting her as injuriously and as vitally as they can us. Such is the course and navigation of that river, as to compel the boats which descend it, to come within our own territory, where we can visit upon her own commerce, if we are driven to the effects of it by her own policy, and rouse her to a just sense of our mutual rights and convenience.

We may in this manner interrupt all water communication between her provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and cause to her an evil of greater magnitude than that which she is inflicting upon us. But, sir, I have no disposition to encourage any but the most peaceful feelings and relations between this nation and that. In particular, sir, I would, with great reluctance, advocate any measure which should tend to interrupt that good harmony and friendly intercourse which exists between the Inhabitants of Canada and our own citizens. I hope, sir, that negotiation may effect the desired object, but, if that does prove inefficient, I trust that our government will feel bound, by every principle of policy and of justice, to resist this violation of our rights, and that they lack neither the energy nor the power to effect the object contemplated by the resolution.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons whom the Subscriber holds Notes of Hand against, that are now due, to call on Mr. NEEDHAM or Mr. SLOOT before the first day of June next and settle them; after that date, those remaining unpaid, will be put in the hands of an Attorney to collect.

JONAS FITZHERBERT. Parish of Kent, Co. of York, 20th February, 1823. gw.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

8TH APRIL, 1823.

THE FUNERAL OF HIS LATE EXCELLENCY Major-General George Stracey Smyth, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of this Province.

The Remains of our late deeply-lamented Lieutenant-Governor, after having lain in State at Government House for the whole of Friday last, for the inspection of all who were desirous to see them, were the next day interred in a Vault under the Church here, prepared (by permission of the Wardens and Vestry) as a temporary receptacle until the sense of the General Assembly can be known.

The Funeral procession was arranged under the direction of His Honor the President and His Majesty's Council, and took place in the following order from Government House :

- The Sextons.
- The Troops in Garrison; and
- The Field Pieces, manned by the Royal Artillery and Captain MINCHIN'S Company of Militia Artillery,
- The whole under the command of Major MEIN of the 74th Regiment, Commanding in this Province, forming the Guard of Honor and Firing Party.
- Officers of the Military Departments. Officers of the Militia.
- The Students and Pupils of the College and College-Schools. The Preceptors.
- The President of the College.
- The Wardens and Vestry of the Church.
- The Gentlemen of the Bar. The Magistrates. The Constables.
- The High Sheriff and Coroner, with their Staves.
- The Law and other principal Officers of the Crown.
- Officers of the House of Assembly. Members of Assembly.
- The Honble. the Judges.
- The Honble. the Members of the Council. The Hon. Mr. Chief Justice SAUNDERS. His HONOR the PRESIDENT and COMMANDER IN CHIEF.
- The Band of the 74th Regiment.
- The Clerk of the Church. The Physicians. The Clergy.
- The Ecclesiastical Commissary.
- The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. Supporters of the Pall, Hon. E. J. JARVIS, on a Hearse drawn by Horses, in mourning, led by Servants of the Deceased.
- Supporters of the Pall, Hon. WM. BOTSFORD, Hon. A. LOCKWOOD, Hon. W. BLACK,
- Chief Mourners Honble. GEORGE SHORE, } Executors of Doctor ALEX. BOYLE, } the deceased.
- The ATTORNEY GENERAL, Lieut. WM. BOYD, Aid de-Camp.
- Led Horses—in mourning. Groom and Servants of the Deceased. His late Excellency's Carriage.
- A Guard of the Grenadiers of the 74th Regiment, with Arms reversed and Pikes trailed.
- The Gentlemen of the Town and Vicinity.

The Corpse was taken into the centre Aisle of the Church where it was placed on a Platform, the Mourners and Pall Bearers remaining near the Body. After the part of the service before the Interment had been performed, the Procession was resumed and proceeded around the Church to the West-terly end, where the temporary Vault had