

measure having produced much clamor among their friends, all of them, with one exception, were prevailed upon to resume their official duties, upon a promise being made to them that the laws for the punishment of traitors, should be rigidly enforced. This occurrence gave rise to a Proclamation from the Emperor, for purging the country of those hostile to his newly established government.

JANUARY 10.

The British government has issued orders for more indulgencies to be granted the inhabitants of the Ionian Islands.

The Portuguese Ambassador in London is said to have lately received a despatch, the seal of which had evidently been broken, and a part of the contents stolen.

A new caravan of nearly 400 Germans, had just left Frankfort for Holland, from whence they will embark for the Brazils.

A letter from Leghorn, of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Oct. says—"The English here have just had a great loss: the Governor of this town is dead, with whom the English were great favourites, and he studied every means of being useful to them. When a boy, he had been a Midshipman in the British Navy, and had ever since retained a high esteem and love for every thing belonging to the nation; he delighted in serving the merchants here and rendering them comfortable. He was buried to-day with military honours. Another source of his liking to the English was, that his wife's parents were English, though she was born here. The whole British Factory attended his funeral."

Extract of a letter from Havana, Dec. 19 :—"Since my last nothing has occurred worthy particular notice; both parties in the late riot remain a check to each other. I repeat it, however, as my own opinion, the links of interest and self-preservation will keep together all the white classes. However, there is an evident dislike in the lower classes of the natives towards the Europeans, who do observe and feel sensible of it. The soldiery are become an object of hatred to the rabble, both white and coloured: they have assassinated within these few days about half a dozen soldiers. These misfortunes are bewailed by the generality of the natives, but they produce a sentiment of hostility in the minds of the unprincipled part of the Spanish Europeans, who are numerous in this city, and who are naturally subject to violent extremes of anger and of terror. Among such combustible materials, you must be sensible, that internal peace and tranquility are very precarious. God grant the present Constitution may experience no reverses in Spain. Indeed, Sir, we look towards that quarter now, as towards our best bower anchor in a violent storm.

"In consequence of this unsettled state of public feelings, our elections for municipal officers are protracted to next Sunday, and great precautions taken to prevent the renewal of the disturbances experienced on the 5th and 6th instant.

"Our lives and property are in continual jeopardy, by the carelessness and weakness of the public authorities. Notwithstanding repeated attempts at piratical plunder in the very harbour, and the capture of two felons, nothing has yet been done, because, it is said, nothing has yet been traced from the declarations of the prisoners. However, it is hoped, that public opinion, or rather the opinions of good men, of property and respectability, will cause proper measures to be taken to prevent the repetition of these horrible acts within our very sight. A fortnight ago a schooner was carried off in the night, from the bay, and is now on these coasts, carrying on piracy at large. This is beyond our actual control. We despair of a remedy to these evils from any resources in our power; it must come from abroad—and why should it not come from the United States?"

Extract of a letter from Paris, of Nov. 12 :—"The minds of men here are in a most feverish state, and much and general alarm prevails. The fluctuations in the funds are enormous. Spanish bonds have fallen from 71 to 48, and the French rentes from 93 to 86. All this arises from the reports from Verona, and the tone of the Ultra Journals in respect to the affairs of Spain. You may rest assured, however, that Villele, at least, is strongly opposed to any measures that might lead to a rupture with

Spain, and that unless he be driven from his post, no such measures will be assented to by this government."

Extract of letter from Paris, dated Nov. 14 :—"Since I last wrote to you, things assume a more favourable aspect; the funds have recovered in a measure; French rentes are to-day at 89, and Spanish bonds at 60. An express has arrived from Madrid, and brings the intelligence that the trial of the persons concerned in the affair of the 7th of July, the mutiny of the royal guard, was quashed; and a report is added, that in consequence, a compromise had been effected between the Royalists and Constitutionalists."

Extract of a letter from Barcelona :—"This formerly fine Province is now in a most disorderly state. Except the seaboard and some of the principal towns in the interior, all is in a complete state of insurrection, and the 'factions' commanded by twenty different Chiefs, having from 1000 to 3000 men each, are entirely masters of the interior. The Baron de Erolles, whom you may have seen here, has lately been named commander in chief of these bands by a self-created regency installed at Urgell."

The British brig of war Scout, arrived at Havana, December 16, ten days from Honduras, with a Piratical hermaphrodite brig, captured off Cape Cartouch, but only 27 of her crew taken, the remainder having escaped in a small sch'r, by running among the reefs.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 6.

Another Piracy.—The brig Sarah, Stinchcomb, of Montego Bay, Jam. which arrived here on Saturday from that port, was boarded December 14th, off Cape Antonio, by a piratical schooner, mounting two guns, one on a pivot, manned by about 80 pirates, who robbed the Captain of all his money and clothing—the vessel of her jolly boat, running rigging, log-lines, charts, compasses, spy-glasses, navigation books, carpenter's tools, candles, and in fact of every thing they could lay their hands on. Captain S. was ordered on board the pirate, where he was thrown down into the hold. The pirates who boarded the Sarah, ordered the mate to inform them where the money was concealed, or they would stand in for Cape Antonio, and burn the vessel and crew. Being told there was no money on board, they broke a sword over his head, hung him up by the neck, and then threw him into the cabin. They then endeavoured to extort information of money from the crew, all of whom were severely beaten and bruised, and one remains ill of his wounds. Captain S. after remaining some time in the hold of the pirate, was called on deck, and, after assuring them there was no money on board, was hung by the neck until they supposed him dead, and has severe cuts on his right hand and other places. One man had three cutlasses broken over his back, and was also hung up. Captain S. has on board the blood-stained clothes which he wore at the time he was cut and mangled. On parting with the pirates they told him they should keep a good look out for the schooner Macdonough, of and for this port, which was to sail from Montego Bay, 10 days after the Sarah.

On the 22d, lat. 26, 30, long. 79, 30, was supplied with a compass, candles, &c. by the Margaret, from Jamaica for Halifax.

JANUARY 11.

Highly important from Europe.

The old line and fast sailing ship James Monroe, Captain Marshall, arrived below yesterday. A pilot-boat came up with her passengers and letter bags. She sailed from Liverpool on the 16th of November, put into Milfordhaven, and sailed thence on the 7th ult. Our regular files only reach to the 14th of November, but we are indebted to the politeness of Captain Marshall for a file of the London Courier to the evening of the 5th, inclusive. They contain Paris dates to the 2d December, Madrid to the 23d, and Verona to the 24th of November. It is impossible to give a detail of the different articles, which are highly important—no less than an almost positive certainty of an immediate War between France and Spain. We give below an article from the Courier of the 4th which contains, in our opinion, a

fair outline of the existing state of affairs between those two powers.

Viscount Montmorency returned to Paris on the 30th of November, and was the next day created a Duke. An official article was also immediately published by government in the Paris Moniteur, which contains the following passage :—"The Continental Powers leave to her [France] the end and termination of the affairs of Spain, with the intention of concurring with all their force in such plans of execution as France shall be in a situation to adopt."

A private letter from Verona of the 21st of November states, that there had been four or five sittings of the Cortes specially devoted to the affairs of Spain. The Duke of Wellington had declared his hostility to every species of armed intervention, in which he was supported by Austria and Prussia. Russia appeared to incline to the opposite side, but without urging her opinion with much weight. The French diplomatists were busily employed in pointing out the danger to which their country, as well as Italy, the Low Countries, and some part of Germany would be exposed, were the royal authority to be left as feeble as the Constitution of the Cortes had made it. These representations, it is said, produced a lively impression upon the minds of the members of the Congress, and they appeared to be afraid of a more immediate and general danger in case of an open rupture. They finally came to the conclusion that things should remain in statu quo, and that Spain herself should be looked to for the change desired. The French diplomatists, however, not satisfied with this decision, confined their efforts to obtaining this decision in their favour :—"That every Power having an indisputable right to make war against any other, when it thinks it has just and imperative reasons for so doing. France may employ that right against Spain if she think proper, but that in such case the other Powers should be bound in honour to remain neutral."

It is added that after this decision, the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and most of the Ministers, including the Duke of Wellington, had in a friendly manner advised the French Ministers not to undertake this war, or at any rate to weigh the matter maturely before hand, as it might endanger the repose of Europe.

Positive intelligence had been received at Verona, that many foreign merchants had demanded letters of marque from the Spanish Government, and that a great quantity of these letters of marque, had been transmitted to different Spanish Consols, particularly those residing in the ports of England, in order to be delivered the moment the official intelligence of the declaration of war should be received.

The same letter from Verona states that the affairs of Greece, and the occupation of Naples and Piedmont by Austrian troops, would next engage the attention of Congress. It is said the conduct of the Ottoman Porte had met the decided disapprobation of the Congress, and even of the Duke of Wellington—that Alexander was very indignant; had no longer any hope of an accommodation, and only waited the arrival of Count de Lutzow to declare his definitive determination respecting Turkey. The Greek envoys had not been officially admitted to the presence of the Sovereigns, but one was said to be at Verona incog. and that the notes which he presented had been favourably received.

In the accounts from Madrid it is stated that the arrival of a commercial courier from Paris, with the news of a fall in Spanish Stocks, produced quite a sensation. A meeting had been held, at which General Riego and a number of Deputies were present; all agreed as to one point, "that Spain ought never to provoke war; but that it ought to be wished for as a benefit, if open hostilities put an end to secret and perfidious intrigues, infinitely more formidable for a generous nation confident of its dignity and power, and ready to make great sacrifices to sustain national honour and independence."

A letter from Paris of the 2d states the general opinion, that at least some delay would take place, in order to give Spain time to deliberate and decide upon the ultimatum transmitted from Congress. The Spanish Envoy at Verona, was, however, fully empowered to declare that Spain would not consent to the slightest modification of her Constitution, by the dictation of foreign powers.

Very violent gales had been experienced all along the sea-board, and many disasters had occurred. The Lord Wellington, of 800 tons, Bell, from Quebec, put into Falmouth, Nov. 27th, with nine feet water in her hold—had lost bulwarks, thrown over-board part of her cargo, and was nearly water-logged; crew completely exhausted by fatigue at the pumps; lived four weeks on bread and raw pork, except some supplies from a lady and gentleman passenger.

A trunk has been picked up near Wexford, containing female wearing apparel and a few books, in one of which was written a receipt as follows :—"Received from Mrs. Dobell, 65 dollars, for rent of her lodgings to March instant." It was dated at Boston, March, 1822, and signed "Wm. Little."

LONDON, Nov. 14.

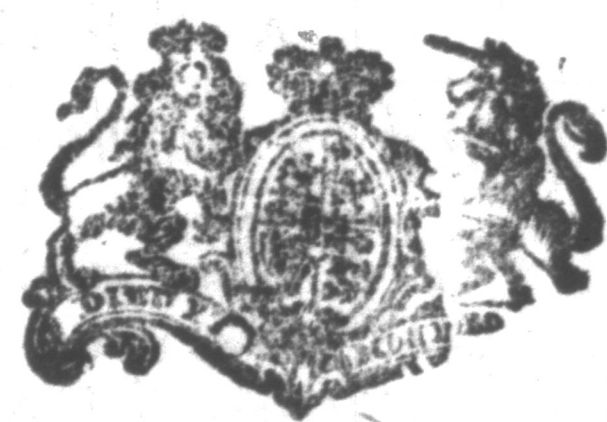
We have this day received by a courier, news from Italy, of some importance. Deputies from the Grecian Government, amongst whom is Count Metaxa, have set out for Verona, where they will receive their passports to attend the Congress. [See extract of a private letter from Verona, in Saturday's Gazette.] If we may believe the current reports, the mission of these Greek Deputies will be supported at the Congress by the Cardinal Spina. Plenipotentiary of the Holy See. It is believed that such a mediation will have some effect on the minds of the Sovereigns and their Ministers, who moreover are acquainted with the decided success over the army of Chourschid Pacha, and which has already given a certain character to their political existence.

The Pontifical Government has extended a liberal hospitality to all the Greek families which have sought an asylum in their States from the barbarity of the Turks. The most of the fugitives have settled at Ancona and Civita Vecchia, where the local authorities are rendering them every assistance in their power.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

4TH FEBRUARY, 1823.

Postscript to the Gazette.



By His Excellency Major-General GROSS STRACEY SMYTH, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. G. S. SMYTH.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS several Persons have memorialled for Licences to cut Pine Timber off the Crown Lands, without coming forward to take out the same, and have their Births surveyed agreeably to regulation—Such Persons are hereby cautioned against proceeding to cut the Timber applied for, under the penalty of being proceeded against in common with other Trespassers.

A list will be published in the Royal Gazette, of the names of those Persons who have taken out their Licences and complied with all the requisite conditions; after which notification, no more Licences will be granted for the present Season.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign. By His Excellency's Command.

Wm. F. ODELL.

SUCH Ladies who have been introduced at Government House, and may wish to be present at the opening of the General Assembly, will receive tickets of admission into the Council Chamber, by sending to the Secretary's office.

It is expected that the Ladies will appear full dressed.

And those Gentlemen who intend to accompany the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR from Government House to the Province Hall, on Wednesday next, are requested to be at the former place at half-past one o'clock, when their places in the Procession will be pointed out.

By His Excellency's command, GEO. SHORE.