

out, by the House having adopted the following resolution:—

“Resolved unanimously.—That the Members of this House, being deeply impressed with the necessity of forming a new and efficient Militia, are ready and willing to resign, and will resign, all and every situation held by them individually, and commonly called sinecure places, or exemptions from Militia duty, as also all Staff situations, so as to enable His Excellency, upon the formation of the new Militia, to appropriate their services as to him shall seem fit and proper.”

JAMAICA, Sept. 24.

We regret to find by the Dominica Chronicle, that circumstances have arisen to interrupt the unanimity which had generally marked the proceedings of the Legislature of that Colony. An unpleasant misunderstanding has originated in the Governor having published a docket of fees, established by his Excellency and his Privy Council, for the Naval Officer, Major Lodington, at a time when the Assembly, after investigating the matter, had passed a bill for the regulation of that officer's fees, which they had sent up to the council for their concurrence. A Committee of the whole House, on the 22d of July, agreed upon certain resolutions, asserting that, by the Constitution granted to the Colony by his Majesty's proclamation of the 7th October, 1763, the right of taxing the inhabitants was vested in the Governor, Council, and Assembly, and claiming the right to originate all bills imposing taxes in their House—denying the power of the Governor and Privy Council to impose taxes for any purpose or in any shape, declaring such conduct to be unparliamentary, and a violation of the Constitution—and that the House will strenuously resist all such attempts to invade their rights and privileges: This was followed by an address to the Governor, of the same character with the above spirited resolutions. The Governor, in his reply, vindicates himself from the charge of invading their rights, by saying that he was guided by the 42d of the Royal Instructions. The next day (23d July) “Mr. C. Glanville moved, seconded by Mr. Wm. W. Glanville, that the verbal address of the Governor, previous to delivering his answer to the address of this House yesterday, which is as follows, be entered on the minutes of this House—agreed to unanimously.”

“Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

“I have not entered into so many resolutions as you have, but I have entered into one most important one, that of strictly adhering to my duty.”

Short and pithy—multum in parvo.

In the same paper appears a copy of No. 42 article of the Royal Instructions, furnished by a correspondent:

“You are, with the advice and consent of our Council, to take especial care to regulate all salaries and fees belonging to places, or paid upon emergencies, that no extortion may be made on any occasion whatsoever; as also, that tables of all fees be publicly hung up in all places where such fees are to be paid; and you are to transmit copies of all such tables of fees to us, by one of our principal Secretaries of State, and duplicates thereof to the Committee of our Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, for their information.”

SEPTEMBER 16.

Extract of a Letter from Carthagena, dated the 10th inst.

“General Bolivar, by the last advices, was at Paro, where he had occasion to return, on his march to Lima, in consequence of some disturbances, and, after an engagement with the Indians, and some few Royalists about the country, he subdued the revolutionary inhabitants. Fifteen hundred men were killed in the action, and Paro is now perfectly tranquil.”

“General Padilla is expected here momentarily from Maracaibo, and preparations are making to receive him.”

PARIS, SEPT. 17.

(From the Journal des Debats.)

The telegraphic dispatch which was commonly six days and a half in arriving from Port St. Mary, was received this time in five days. Through the extraordinary diligence of the Courier, we had it at six o'clock

in the evening. It is dated the 20th Sept. at seven in the evening.

The consequences of the capture of Fort Santi Petri are immense.

This fort, which is at the mouth of the river St. Mary, defended the passage of that river, and prevented our troops from making an impression upon the Isle of Leon, at this point. Besides it was under the protection of this fort that Cadiz was continually supplied with provisions by small vessels. Now our gun-boats will be able to penetrate the river, to cover the temporary bridges which we may throw over it, and give our troops all the means of invading the Isle of Leon.

It was our fleet which reduced the Fort of Santi Petri. We may reasonably suppose that some days were necessary to prepare for the attack on the Isle of Leon, after the taking of the fort on the evening of the 20th.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.

CAPTURE OF CADIZ.

Captain Gray, from Gibraltar, arrived here, has brought well authenticated information that the City of Cadiz was surrendered to the French arms on the 29th September, and that King Ferdinand and his Family had passed from Cadiz to the Head-Quarters of the Duke d'Angouleme.

Gibraltar Papers and Letters to the 3d of October, afford numerous articles confirmatory of the above important news, and of the events which led thereto.

GIBRALTAR, SEPT. 28.—The affairs of the Spanish Constitutionals are nearly closed. The French now possess the Trocadero, the Castle of Santi Petri, and the Isle of Leon; and are about to commence the bombardment of the town with 1000 pieces of cannon.

OCT. 2.

An express has just arrived from Saint Mary, with information that the King of Spain and Royal Family, landed safely there yesterday forenoon, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

OCT. 3.

Two French frigates have arrived here from off Cadiz, bound to Algeiras; the blockade of that port being raised. It is understood that in consequence of the capture of the Trocadero, Santi Petri, and the Isle of Leon, Cadiz capitulated before the bombardment commenced in earnest.

Extract of a Letter.

“GIBRALTAR, Oct. 2.—We have important news: The gates of the Temple of Janus are again shut in Europe. Cadiz has surrendered, and Ferdinand is at liberty. Every thing at St. Mary was in ecstasy. The King was received by his cousin the Duke d'Angouleme, and the Duke del Infantado, President of the Regency, with every demonstration of respect and festivity. He will set off immediately for Madrid. We hear nothing of the fate of the Cortes. Many of them must, it is said, emigrate to avoid assassination or persecution. The French will allow them an asylum on board their fleet. All the fortresses which have held out were only waiting the events of Cadiz to capitulate. The most unhappy men in this state of things, are the infatuated French outlaws and emigrants, who have taken a very active part in the hopeless war. They must fly to America or England. It is thought that neither despotism nor the Inquisition will be re-established in Spain, and that Ferdinand will be advised to give a Constitution worthy of the age. The terms granted to Cadiz, are not yet known, and it is not thought that the British Government has had any agency in the result, as the Sappho, which is supposed to have brought the ultimatum, did not arrive here until the day after the surrender.”

The war in Spain may be considered as at an end; and the French troops, after a campaign of six months, will probably eat their Christmas dinner in France. The Spanish King is at liberty, and free to be slow on Spain any Constitution he may choose. This done, the French commanders are bound by their word of honour to quit Spain. The eight or nine fortresses which have so manfully held out against the invaders, will very likely be ordered by the King to open their gates, and will obey. The Peace news from Spain, for a time

must be nearly as interesting as the war news has been.

PORTUGAL.—We have late dates from Lisbon, which represent Portugal in a very unsettled state, and on the eve of a counter Revolution.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27.

Dark Day.—On Saturday between 11 and 12, a. m. it was so very dark that candles were lighted in many houses and stores, to enable the inhabitants to proceed with their ordinary business. About half-past 11, it rained in torrents, and the wind blew a gale from the N.W. (the wind during the fore part of the day having been from E.S.E.) with sharp lightning and hail. During the storm the ship Franklin, at anchor in the bay, broke one of her anchors. The schooner Caravan, from Pensacola, made a harbour in Princess Bay. The lightning struck and consumed a house and barn.

A Pope in America.—At the request of a deputation from South America, the late Pope of Rome appointed Monseignor Mizzi, to be Apostolic Vicar in the new world. He is to be clothed with extensive powers, and to be a kind of substitute for the Pope's own authority in governing the Church of America.

The holy father deplors the error of the Insurgents who condemn the authority of the mother country, but desires not to jeopardize the eternal salvation of so many Christians, he has granted their petition for the appointment of a Patriarch.

TROY, OCT. 28.

Remarkable Weather.—The snow began to descend in broad, moist flakes, on Saturday morning at about 6 o'clock, and continued its thick, fast, and feathery fall, till about sunset. About 12 o'clock it was heard to thunder, and again about 2. Notwithstanding a great part of the snow melted as it fell, it had covered the ground by night, to the depth of at least four inches.

ALBANY, OCT. 28.

On Saturday this City was visited with a severe snow storm, which lasted all day. Snow fell to the depth of twelve inches. It thundered and lightened at short intervals throughout the afternoon.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

TUESDAY, 25th NOVEMBER, 1823.

P. S. to the Gazette.



BY AUTHORITY.

ALL persons who have applied for Licences to cut Pine Timber, are hereby notified, that unless the Tonnage Money for the Timber applied for, is paid into the Receiver General's office, by the first day of January next, their applications will be considered as abandoned, and the situations open to other Applicants: And all Persons who shall be found to have cut any Timber on any of the Crown Lands prior to the issuing of their Licences, will be proceeded against as Trespassers.

By order of The President,
WM. F. ODELL,
Secretary's Office, 24th Nov. 1823.

Alms-House and Work-House.
COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK,
CHARLES LEE, Esquire.

The English October mail arrived at the Post Office yesterday morning.

MARRIED] On Tuesday last, by the Revd. James Somerville, WILLIAM HARLEY, Esquire, of New-Castle, in the County of Northumberland, to ANNE, third daughter of ARCHIBALD McLEAN, Esquire, of Saint Marys, County of York.

Montreal, Oct. 18.

James Stewart, Esquire, the Agent of the friends of Union, and his Lady, arrived in this city from England, on Wednesday last. We are happy to understand that Mr. S. has confidently asserted, that the object of his mission to London, will be effected, as the opinions of the Members of His Majesty's Government are favourable to a union of these Provinces.

Portland, Oct. 23.

Arrived brig Milo, Hall, 34 days from St. Lucar. Sept. 22, lat. 35, 15, long. 17, 20, fell in with a brig of about 200 tons burthen, and, to appearance, English built, her decks were all blown off, her stern gone, down to the transom, and full of water; her bowsprit and windlass were entire; a large anchor was on the main beam near the stump of the mainmast, but no rigging, sails, or blocks were to be seen, nor could I discover what was in her bottom; the windlass was painted green, as was the inside of her upper works; she had a white streak on the outside, and to appearance was not a very old vessel.

College Lands.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all persons who have purchased, or otherwise agreed for, (and have not yet received) Leases of any part of the College Lands, may have the same by application to the Subscriber hereof, upon their giving security for the rent to be therein reserved; And that all persons who have not Leases or Licence in Writing, from the Governor and Trustees of the said College, are hereby strictly forbidden to enter upon, cut, or carry away, any Wood or Timber off and from the said Lands, or in any other way to trespass thereon. And every person whatsoever, who shall hereafter be found trespassing upon any of the said Lands, will be prosecuted without further notice.

GEO. FREDR. STREET,
Clerk and Treas.

Fredericton, 22d Nov. 1823.

JUST OPENING,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, SUPERFINE, common, and broad Cloths; hunters cloth for coating; kerseymeres and serges; blankets and flannels; flushing and slops; handkerchiefs and shawls; British and India cottons; dowlas and Russia duck; linsey, sampler cloth, and working cottons; French, imitation, and cotton cambricks; counterpanes, table covers, and muslins; bombazetts, bombazeens, poplins, Norwich and Canton crapes; carpeting, brass rods for do.; homespuns and checks; cheese trays, warming pans, pots, kettles, &c.; ribbons, bindings, and sewings; gauzes, neck'fs; a few silks, satins, and velvets; fur and other trimmings; stay laces; ladies and childrens' Shetland gloves; feather, silk, and kid gloves; hose and scarfs; superfine scarlet, and ladies cloth; M-Niel, M-Lean, and M-Duff plaid; camblet, moreens, carpet brushes, paints, glass, &c.

ALSO;

Wines, Brandy, Gin, Porter, Teas, Coffee, Sugars, &c.

The above, with a variety of other articles, will be sold at liberal prices; and a fair allowance will be made to persons purchasing by the quantity.

P. FISHER.

Fredericton, 25th 1823.

Notice.

CAPTAINS or Officers Commanding Companies of the Third Battalion York County Militia, are desired forthwith to pay over to the Quarter-Master, all Fines received by them for the present year. And the Quarter-Master will, without delay, enforce the payment of Fines from Exempts and Aliens, for the same period.

By order,
J. A. MACLAUCLAN,
Capt. and Adjt.

Fredericton, Nov. 16. 1823.