

COPY (B.)

London, 56 Gower Street,
April 4th, 1822.

SIR,

In the different interviews with which you have so obligingly honored me, the contemplated provision for regulating generally the commerce of the Canadas have come alone into discussion. These are of a nature deeply interesting to both Provinces, and the principles on which they are founded clearly manifest the most indulgent and liberal spirit on the part of His Majesty's Government towards the Colonists. No duty can be more pleasing to me as an inhabitant of Upper Canada, than to give any information, and contribute any assistance in framing these provisions, which my knowledge of its local interests may enable me. At the same time I cannot forbear to represent, that a Bill of the kind proposed would go a very little way in removing any of the difficulties in which Upper Canada is at present involved with respect to its Revenue, and would not apply at all to some of the most material points on which its Legislature have now a second time most earnestly besought the interposition of His Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, as the only means of indemnity against the injuries which they represent the Province to have sustained from Lower Canada, and the only hope of protection against the recurrence of the evils to which it has been exposed by its state of dependence on the Legislature of another Colony.

I was unwilling to interrupt the consideration of the general measures under discussion, by pressing the particular points last alluded to, till time had been afforded you to give the necessary attention to the Address and Report which I had the honor of submitting through Earl Bathurst to the gracious consideration of His Majesty, nor should I do so now, but that I am desirous you should bear these subjects in mind either as connected with, or distinct from the proposed Bill, in time to avail yourself of every information which the discussion of that Bill may afford you an opportunity of obtaining.

I need not at present recapitulate the different subjects on which the Legislature of Upper Canada have preferred their petition to His Majesty, looking anxiously but confidentially forward to the just interposition of His Majesty and the Imperial Parliament in adjusting its financial relations with Lower Canada as the only means of rescuing its Government from the immediate disgrace of a Public Bankruptcy, and of providing for its future support; they are fully and explicitly stated in the report which accompanies the address, and their proof rests principally on matters of public record, and on other documents to which that report expressly refers.

I shall be happy to attend at whatever time you may do me the honor to appoint, to give any additional explanation.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN B. ROBINSON.
To R. WILMOT, Esq.
His Majesty's Under Secretary of State,
for the Colonies, &c. &c.
(To be Continued.)

NEW-YORK, APRIL, 7.

By the arrival of the packet ship Columbia, Capt. Rogers, in 27 days from Liverpool, the Editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser have received London papers to the evening of the 4th, and Liverpool to the 6th of March, both inclusive, and Lloyd's Lists and London Shipping Lists to the 4th of March.

The affairs of Europe are assuming a more serious and interesting aspect. The papers contain Paris dates to the 28th, and Madrid to the 23d of February.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on the 26th of Feb. the discussion on the project of a law relative to an extraordinary credit of one hundred millions was resumed. The debate which ensued was turbulent in the extreme. The Chamber exhibited a scene of uproar throughout the day. This was occasioned by the speech of M. Manuel, who contended that the war was unjust, and disapproved of by the nation. The Ministerial Members waxed warmer and warmer as M. Manuel proceeded to develop the policy by which France was governed.

The Ministers interrupted him at every sentence, using such language as this—

"Your assertions are atrocious"—"His language is directed by his hatred to the Bourbons."

M. Manuel proceeded—Foreign war would, instead of preventing the excesses of civil war, only aggravate them. If they wished to save the life of Ferdinand, he implored them not to renew the circumstances which hurried to the scaffold those whose fate inspired them with regrets to intense.

M. Benoit—"So legitimate!"

M. Pardessus—"So legitimate."

M. de la Bourdonnaye—"So legitimate."

A voice to the right—"This is dreadful, we cannot endure such flippant language."

M. Manuel—"So legitimate! You anticipated my intention. It was the intervention of foreigners, in the Revolution, that led to the fate of Louis XVI."

M. Lemaçons—"You are justifying regicide."

M. Forbin d'Issarts—"It is the language of the Convention."

M. Manuel—"What caused the fate of the Stuarts? It was the protection of France which placed them in opposition with public opinion, and prevented their looking to the English nation for support. *Must I say that the moment in which the dangers of the Royal Family of France had become the most serious, was after France, Revolutionary France felt that it was necessary to defend herself by new strength, and by energy wholly new!*

Scarcely had this inconceivable sentence been uttered than a general movement of indignation was manifested by the entire right side, and the spectators in the tribunes. Even some members of the left evinced their disapprobation. The members of the right simultaneously rose and demanded that M. Manuel should be called to order.

M. the President—"It is impossible to tolerate such language. He has said, in allusion to an event which all France deploras, that the nation was bound to act with redoubled energy."

M. Demarcay—"M. Foy and M. Girardin (successively)—"He did not say so."

M. Forbin d'Issarts—"You do well to deny it—you blush to avow."

M. Hyde de Neuville—"It is clearly a sentence of horrible import."

M. Forbin d'Issarts—"It was a wish for the death of Ferdinand."

The members of the right side quitted their places, declaring that they would not again sit in a Chamber where such a man could speak his sentiments, and be the apologist of regicide!

M. Hyde de Neuville rushed to the Tribune, (M. Manuel stepped on one side.) He commenced, amidst general tumult, to vindicate France and the army. The President called upon him to resume his seat, as his occupation of the tribune was irregular.

M. Hyde de Neuville declared, that under such circumstances the observance of forms was an absurdity.

During the contention, M. Manuel stood with crossed arms, significantly surveying the right side.

M. Croy de Solire—"His unseemly posture adds to the horror of his language."

M. Manuel was assailed with indignant reproaches from the Members on the right; some of the Members on the left recriminated, and the Chamber was a scene of unexampled uproar. The President's efforts to restore order were ineffectual, he put on his hat and declared the sitting suspended.

M. Manuel repeatedly put up his eyeglass, and directed his looks to the right side. The Deputies withdrew to the Bureaux, and the Ministers, Peers of France, remained in the Hall.

M. de Chateaubriand entered his carriage. It was presumed that he proceeded to the Thuilleries, to inform the King of what had passed in the Chamber.

At four o'clock the sitting was resumed. Agitation was however, visible on the countenances of many of the Deputies. It was announced that the Members had decided in the Bureaux, that a commission should be nominated forthwith, to devise some measure to repress such scandalous deviation on the part of any Member of the Assembly. The Commission was accordingly appointed.

So great was the tumult in the afternoon session, that the President dissolved the sitting, finding it impossible to maintain order.

SITTING OF THURSDAY, Feb. 27.

Before the opening of the Chamber, the

Deputies assembled in their Bureaux, to examine the propositions made by M. M. Duplessis de Grenedan, and Labourdonnaye. They were worded as follow:

M. Duplessis de Grenedan—"I propose that M. Manuel be expelled from the Chamber, as unworthy to sit in it."

M. de Labourdonnaye—"I have the honor to propose to the Chamber, that they use the right possessed by every political body, of judging the offences committed by one of its Members in the exercise of its functions, and the seat of its deliberations, by expelling from its bosom M. Manuel, Deputy of La Vendee. A violent debate ensued, and continued throughout the day. The proposition of M. de Labourdonnaye was ultimately put to vote, and referred to the Bureaux."

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

6TH MAY, 1823.

Postscript to the Gazette.



By The Honourable WARD CHIPMAN, Esquire, President, and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

WARD CHIPMAN.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS in and by His Majesty's Royal Commission and Instructions to the Governor of this Province, it is provided that "in the event of the death of the Lieutenant Governor, the Senior Member of the Council who shall then be residing within the Province shall take upon him the Administration of the Government, and execute the said Royal Commission and Instructions, and the several powers and authorities therein contained, in the same manner and to all intents and purposes, as other His Majesty's Governors or Commanders in Chief should or ought to do in the absence of the said Governor, until his return, or in all cases until His Majesty's further pleasure be known therein." And whereas in and by the said Commission and Instructions it is further declared to be His Majesty's Will and Pleasure that the Governor of the said Province do, upon his appointment, "fit himself with all convenient speed to repair to the Seat of Government in the said Province, and being arrived there, to take upon him the execution of the office and trust reposed in him; and that after the Publication of His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent to him, he take the Oaths and make and subscribe the Declaration in such cases by Law required. All which being duly performed," the said Governor is authorized to proceed further in the execution of the said Commission and Instructions.

And whereas upon the death of the late Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of this Province, His Majesty's Council having forthwith assembled, and taken into consideration the said Commission and Instructions, did thereupon order that notice be immediately sent by express to the Honorable GEORGE LEONARD, the Senior Member of the Council, apprizing him of this Event, and requesting him to repair immediately to the Seat of Government and assume the Administration of the Government, and in case he should in any way be prevented from repairing immediately to the Seat of Government, that he should be requested to signify the same in writing, and that thereupon the like notice and request should be sent forthwith to the Honorable CHRISTOPHER BILLOPP, Esquire, the next Senior Member.

And whereas neither the said GEORGE LEONARD, nor the said CHRISTOPHER BILLOPP, did, as required by the said Commission and Instructions, repair to Fredericton. And it appearing to His Majesty's Council to be necessary, in conformity with the said Royal Commission and Instructions, that the Person to administer the Government should be sworn in at Fredericton, being the Seat of Government of the Province; and the exigencies of the

Province admitting of no delay, It was thereupon resolved, that the next Member in succession on the list of Counsellors should be admitted to the Administration of the Government.

And whereas, being next in succession upon the list of Counsellors, and being present in Council, I did thereupon, by and with the advice and consent of the said Council, on the first day of April last, take the usual and requisite Oaths, and did assume the Administration of the Government, as President and Commander in Chief of the said Province, until His Majesty's further pleasure be known therein; and no other Person has been appointed and sworn to Administer the said Government.

And whereas the Person to Administer the Government is, by sundry Acts of Parliament relating to Trade, to take the Oaths therein mentioned, before his entrance into his Government.

And whereas the said CHRISTOPHER BILLOPP, not regarding the said Commission and Instructions, and the said several Acts of Parliament, did cause to be printed and published in the City of Saint John, certain Instruments, purporting to be Proclamations in his name, as Administrator of the Government and Commander in Chief of the Province, in which Instruments it is declared that all Proclamations, Civil Appointments and Public Acts whatsoever done and issuing in my name and by my authority as President and Administrator of the Government of the Province are absolutely illegal and of no effect, to the disturbance of the Public Peace and great disquiet of all His Majesty's Faithful and Loyal Subjects in this Province.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby to make known and declare that the said Publications so printed and published as aforesaid, by and in the name of the said CHRISTOPHER BILLOPP, are altogether without any legal authority, and are null and void, and of no effect. And I do hereby, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, forewarn and prohibit all Persons from printing or publishing, in any manner or form whatsoever, any Instrument, Document, Act or Deed, whatsoever, as the Act or Deed of the Executive Government, or of any Person as the Administrator of the Government, or of His Majesty's Council of this Province, unless the same shall be previously authenticated by Publication in the Royal Gazette, printed at Fredericton, and by the official signature thereto of the Secretary of the Province, or his Deputy thereunto lawfully authorized, or by some or one of those marks of authenticity. And I do hereby require all Magistrates and public officers and all other His Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, to take due notice of this Proclamation, and to govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and in the Fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By The President's Command.
WM. F. ODELL.

The English Mail for February arrived last Tuesday afternoon, and this afternoon the Mail for March reached this place, which brought European dates to the 20th, ten days later than we were in possession of last week.

We understand from Madawaska that a fever called the red fever, raged in that place, with which the people died daily.

A part of the above place has been inundated owing to the Ice jamming about three miles below—Houses were moved, Barns swept away, and many cattle, sheep, &c. drowned. The day after the jam broke, houses and cattle were seen by the Madawaska people floating among the Ice, supposed to have come from a settlement about fifteen miles farther up.

St John, May 5.
MARRIED] On Saturday last, by the Rev. R. WILLIS. Mr. JAMES HART, to MARY-ANN, daughter of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, Architect, all of this City.

—On Sunday last, by the Rev. R. WILLIS, Mr. ROBERT JAMES, to MARGARET, daughter of Mr. George Fought, all of this City.

Halifax, 28th of April.
MARRIED] On Thursday morning, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Inglis, WILLIAM BLOWERS BLISS, Esq. Barrister at Law, to SARAH-ANNE, daughter of Alexander Anderson, Esq.