

With these and other amendments rendered necessary by the division of the Bill, it passed through its subsequent stages, and was assented to on the 5th of August, the clause respecting tenures of Lands in Lower Canada, having at the suggestion of several Members in the House of Commons, been incorporated with it, as being one of unquestionable benefit, and not connected with the measure of uniting the Legislatures, nor requiring on that account to be postponed.

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, June 20.
U S Brig Enterprise, off St. Thomas, 31st of May 1823.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR--The United States brig Enterprise, Lt. Comdt. John Gallagher, arrived at Porto Rico in 12 days from New-York, and after a correspondence between Captain Gallagher and the Governor of the Island, on the subject of the Privateers from that place, and their conduct, she sailed for St. Thomas, which she left to-day, taking under convoy an American Ship with Ladies on board, passengers from Havre to New-Orleans--an American brig with 50,000 dollars, and an American Schooner. On her passage from Porto Rico to St. Thomas, she cruised over a great deal of ground, and examined every place that was considered suspicious, as well to detect Pirates as to afford protection to any of our Citizens who might be in want of it; but has not yet had the good fortune to fall in with any of the Pirates.

JUNE 21.

The remarks which follow we copy from a late number of the Liverpool Mercury:

"No news is good news," so says a homely adage, which is peculiarly applicable to the affairs of Spain and France, whilst the latter is the ordinary medium by which intelligence reaches this country. The bad faith of the French Journalists is sufficiently notorious; and it is equally well known that the Bourbon Governments have a very summary process at hand to punish any refractory Editor, who may be rash enough to promulgate facts or doctrines unpalatable to the Court. They must "prophecy good tidings," if they would not have their Journals suspended at the will of the Police. Under these circumstances it would be unreasonable to look for authentic details from such polluted sources; and it is reasonable to conclude, that where the French writers fail to make out a good case for themselves, their cause is not in a very hopeful way, and that when they are wholly silent there is nothing to tell, except what is decidedly against them.

Judging by this test, it appears pretty clear, from the scanty data supplied of late through the Parisian Press, that the reception of the French armies, and their successes hitherto, have by no means realized their anticipations. Their victories which have been entirely of the negative kind, have been rather owing to the preconcerted plan of the enemy than to their own prowess. The Duc d'Angouleme seems to place more reliance upon bribery, than the sword; but here he has been foiled by the integrity of the Spanish character. Philip of Macedon, or some warrior of antiquity, used to say, that any city might be captured if its gates were wide enough to admit an ass and a pair of Paniers. This species of tactic has, however, failed at Saragossa, Pampeluna, St. Sebastian and Figueras; nor has any one town or fortress, capable of successful or prolonged defence, been taken by the French armies. It appears that Saragossa, which presented such obstinate resistance to the invader on a former occasion, is now no longer a place of strength; and this circumstance, which is so much to be regretted, has been ascribed to the suddenness of the war, which the Spanish Cortes, in the honest simplicity of their hearts, did not believe the French would venture upon, in the absence of all provocation.

It appears by the French papers that one recreant Spaniard has joined the standard of the great Duke; and as an exception is said to prove a rule, we take it for granted, from their own accounts of this desertion, that the French boast of their army being every where received with enthusiasm, is the very reverse of the truth. We trust they will find every Spaniard actuated by the spirit and patriotism which prompted the admirable reply of the glorious Governor of Figueras, recorded in one of our preceding pages.

It appears that the invading army is spread over a large tract of country, and it will necessarily be much more scattered before it reaches Madrid, when it is generally understood that the war will begin in earnest. The Duc d'Angouleme may then discover that Spain resembles a mouse trap, into which it is very easy to enter, but impossible to get out. We may expect very shortly to hear of the operations of Mina, who will, in all probability, make the great Duc repay, with compound interest, the £5,000 sterling which he has levied by contributions upon Vittoria, notwithstanding all his provisions to respect individual and national property. General Mina and his intrepid Guerillas will soon be in full operation upon the straggling enemy. This enterprising Chief in the month of October, 1810, gave the French a sample of that species of annoyance, which he has in store for them. He then intercepted on the Bayonne road to Madrid a convoy of money, destined to pay the armies, and took twelve waggons laden with 200,000 crowns. A few such manoeuvres as these will soon dispirit the French soldiery, if they are not already sick of the inglorious enterprise in which they are criminally engaged.

The sun, which is considered to be Mr. Canning's organ, in the Publication of Tuesday, prepares the public mind for some active change on our part. "We can," (says the Editor) give the most positive assurances that a protracted struggle will constrain England to abandon her neutral position; and that she is determined to interfere by force, to prevent France from continuing for a length of time, in military possession of any part of Spain."

* The extreme right of the French army is to the west of Bilbao, and its extreme left at Rosas, on the coast of Catalonia. Its rear is Bidassoa, from which it extends in line through Vittoria, Burgos, and Placencia, advancing to Madrid.

FROM JAMAICA.--We have received by the British sloop of war Ahol, our regular files of Jamaica papers to the 21st ult. inclusive. They contain reports of the trial of the captain of the piratical schr. Zaragonza, and nineteen of her crew, all of whom were found guilty, and on the 19th the prisoners were put to the Bar, and severally received the sentence of death. The time of execution is not mentioned. The trials of three others were put off.

STEAM BOAT BURNT.--We learn by the Montreal Papers received yesterday, that the Steam-boat De Sallaberry, on her passage from Quebec to Montreal, with 150 passengers, (mostly emigrants) & a valuable cargo, was burnt to the water's edge on the 16th inst.--The passengers were all saved by the steam-boat La Prairie, and two boats from the shore.

LONDON, MAY 16.

City, 12 o'Clock.--The funds are heavy this morning, Consols 78 7/8 to 79. Spanish Bonds have fallen from 36 5/8 to 35 5/8. No prices of Rentes at Paris on Wednesday, have transpired; it is reported that the prices of both Rentes and Spanish Bonds are lower.

The Paris Papers of Tuesday have arrived in due course. We find nothing in them, however, beyond what we yesterday published, in a second edition, relatively to the movements of Moncey's corps, in Catalonia, and the operations of Mina. The following Telegraphic dispatch briefly states what was contained in the communications made by the minister of Finance, on Tuesday, to the Syndic of the Agens de Charge:

"To Major General to His Excellency the Minister of the Interior.

"According to the Report of Marshal Moncey, dated the 8th, General d'Eroles and Romagosa are in pursuit of Mina in the direction of Campredon. The Constitutional divisions of Milans and Llobera have retired upon Hostalrich. Marshal Moncey who is at Gerona, occupied Santa Colma, and pushes his reconnoissances up to the very walls of Hostalrich. General Donnadieu entered Vich on the 6th inst.; his troops were received with acclamations by the inhabitants."

MAY 18.

His Majesty.--Our account from Carleton-house this day, states His Majesty to be so much better that it was deemed unnecessary to issue a Bulletin. We may there-

fore indulge the hope of a speedy and complete restoration.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

We have received by express, the Paris papers of yesterday and of Thursday last. Their contents are of great importance, for they not only confirm the fact that Mina had our generalised Marshal Moncey, and strengthen the hope that he has obtained some other considerable advantage over the invaders, but prove that the Duc d'Angouleme himself has sustained some check,--that his communications with France are either interrupted, or are preserved with very great difficulty--that his advanced guard has been drawn back from Valadolid to Burgos,--that Valencia has gallantly repulsed Ulman, into whose hands that city was alleged to have fallen,--that the French have been compelled to raise the blockade of Santona--that Madrid has been deserted by almost all the respectable inhabitants--and that Abisbal, the Portuguese General Rego, and perhaps Morillo, are now interposed between that Capital and the Duke of Angouleme, apparently with the intention of disputing his farther advance! But it is from Catalonia--from Moncey or from Mina--that additional intelligence is looked for with the most intense anxiety. The French Government have suffered none of the information which have reached them of a later date than the 8th to transpire. There are letters from Burgos of the 10th, but beyond the eighth the public have been permitted to know nothing of what is passing in Catalonia! The *Journal des Debats* reasons upon the data previously furnished, and endeavors to shew that Mina was compelled, by the manoeuvres of the French Generals to make that movement which has evidently disconcerted and surprised his adversaries. But even allowing that the operations of the French were well and judiciously conducted, still it is admitted by themselves that their object was defeated by the skilful and unexpected movement on the part of Mina, which the French official account so expressly terms his having "given the slip," to his opponents, and still there is no disposition to give publicity to what has taken place since the 8th, the date of Marshal Moncey's dispatch! On that point the *Journal des Debats* is wholly silent! This deficiency is in some measure supplied by private letters from Paris, which assert, that a dispatch from Marshal Moncey, dated the 11th, was received in Paris on Thursday morning,--that it announces that the Fourth Corps of the Army has sustained a severe check,--that Mina instead of retreating by Olot and Castellolit upon Campredon, as was at first said, had turned right upon Ripoll,--had driven before him Romagosa and a division of the French troops--and marching upon Berga, had opened to himself a free passage into Arragon. Having gained the Valley of Segra, it was in his power either to proceed towards Lerida, to occupy Cerdagne, or to threaten the rear of the French and their Allies of the Faith, in Catalonia.

The Eddystone Light-House,--The brilliant lighthouse which adorns this pyramid, situated in the channel about 17 miles from this port, and at all times, in clear weather visible from our citadel, are attended by three men; two ever within its walls, and one on shore, the latter relieving, alternately, his fellow servants, so as to give each a month in three on terra-firma. The Trinity Board have a tender for supplying provisions, and requisites, and occasionally cruising out to ascertain "all's well." In stormy weather, the Eddystone is not to be approached sufficiently close for communication; and the effect of the "dashing billows," is such, as to excite astonishment in the mind of man, generally supposing, as he is induced to do, that no human superstructure, could withstand their almost perpetual, and seemingly irresistible force. The effect felt within is such as to require more than ordinary means to repress the impulse of fear. During the late severe gales, the inmates witnessed many novel circumstances, and some very cheering ones too. A man now on shore, relates that during the snow storms, upwards of five dozen of birds, were taken by himself and comrades, who "fared like sons of Kings." The birds, among which were woodcocks, partridges, and larks, attracted in the night by the light of the lamps, were driven with such force against the plate glass, as to ren-

der them easy captives, if not "dead game."--*Plymouth Gazette.*

ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON MAY 13: 1822.

Information for Ship Captains.--It frequently happens that a ship, bound from England for Quebec, strikes soundings on the Banks of Newfoundland, and shapes her course thence to pass between Cape North on this Island, and Cape Key on Newfoundland, into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, without seeing the land, which is hid in fog, and unable to make a proper allowance for a current that sometimes runs at the rate of four miles an hour, is swept away to the westward, and runs, with a leading wind, on our iron bound shores, where her commander fancies he is steering directly into the Gulf--a misfortune that is too often announced by the bodies of the unfortunate mariners, and the fragments of their vessels, with which our shores are strewn. It should be made known, that there is a settlement in Asprey Bay to the southward and westward of Cape North; as for want of this information, many of the unfortunate seamen have perished from cold and hunger, after escaping shipwreck; and that vessels of any draught of water may safely anchor around the Island, as wind and weather may require. The soundings at half to three quarters of a mile, are seven and eight fathoms. On the south-east, as well as on the north-west side of the Island, is a cove, where boats may land, and water be procured.

NEW GOODS.

MARK NEEDHAM, has imported in the Ship ANN GRANT, from Greenock, and PROTECTOR, from London, his supply of Goods suitable for the Season, which will be disposed of very low for Cash or such Country Produce, as may be wanted.

Fredericton, 30th June, 1823.

WILLIAM BRYANT

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has commenced the Tanning and Currying business, in Chatham, and intends keeping on hand, a constant supply of Seal and Upper Leather, at a low price for CASH.

On hand, a quantity of Seal Skins of an excellent quality.

Miramichi, June 10th, 1823.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land containing Two Hundred and Fifty Acres; about 30 Acres of which is clear, with a good Dwelling House thereon--cuts about Ten tons of Hay, with Pasture sufficient for ten head of Cattle--is 5 miles from Fredericton, on the opposite side of the river, in the Parish of St. Mary's. Said Farm is well stocked with hard wood and white ash, and under good fence. Whoever may be inclined to purchase the above, must make application to the Subscriber, on or before Monday the 25th day of August next.

ANDREW DUNPHEY.

St. Mary's, 24th June, 1823.

ALL persons indebted to the Concern of HENRY GAULT, & Co. or to the Subscriber, are hereby informed, that all Notes of Hand or Book Accounts, remaining unpaid on the 1st September next, will then be sued for, without discrimination.

GEO. WOODS.

Fredericton, 29th May, 1823.

N.B.--Country Produce, Timber, Deals or Boards, will be received in payment, to accommodate.

FOUND.

A Pocket Book, on the Nashawack, containing valuable Papers. The Owner may have it by application to JAMES HEFY, Mason.

Fredericton, June 26, 1823.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of hand drawn by John V. Segee, in favor of John Flint, for £28.

Maryland, 30th June, 1823.

FOR SALE, a handsome inside Irish FAUNTING CAR, with Harness complete, temporary top and runners; also a neat Sleigh and Harness; likewise an excellent Cart and Harness, and a single Horse Sled--a Child's Carriage, with wheels and runners.

Inquire at this Office.

CHARLES HANLEY,

Tailor and Ladies' Habit-Maker, RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Fredericton, and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in that House, corner of Waterloo-Row, belonging to the estate of the deceased DUNCAN McLEOD, Esquire.

From his experience in the above profession, he flatters himself, by a steady application, to render the utmost satisfaction to those that will have the goodness to favor him with their employ.

* * * Orders from the Country punctually attended to.

Fredericton, 1st July, 1823.