Hume to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Hume said, he was so well satisfied with the manner in which his motion had been met on the part of government, and with the assurance given by the hon. gentle-man, that he had no objection to withdraw

Foreign Affairs. Mr. Brougham, seeing the Right Hon. the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in his place, begged to be permitted to put a question to him. The accounts lately received in England of a debate in one of the French Legislative Chambers, had excited universal at tention, in consequence of a speech, which it seemed had been delivered there by a member of the French Ministry. The object of his present inquiry was to ascertain the accuracy of a statement made in the speech of that Minister, whom it was unnecessary to name, and whom he might be permitted to distrust .- The Speech he alluded to contained two statements respecting the policy of England; the first would have it appear that England had, on one occasion, approved of the principle of aggression on the part of France; the second, and that to which he wished particularly to call the attention of the Right hon, Gentleman, was a passage in a note of the Duke of Wellington to the Congress at Verona, in which he expressed the opinion of this Government, that the measures of precaution adopted on the Spanish frontier were not objectionable. The one was innoxious; the other was contrary to the sentiments contained in His Majesty speech, and to the feeling unani ously ex pressed by both Houses of Parliament. He noped to find, as he was prepared to believe that the more harmless of these statement was that justified by fact. He wished know whether that statement contained th whole truth, or whether only parts of the French Minister, the sense of which would be modified by the accompanying docu-

ments?

Mr. Secretary Canning.—The account received of the Speech of the French Minister in the Moniteur, the official paper of France, is correct so far as I know. But unquestionably the passages taken from the notes of this government, had been torn from a very long one, in which the sense of them was greatly qualified.—This might be. gentiemen can easily conceive. For instance, if it should be declared that precantionary measures against Spain, under such and such circumstances, would be right; but on the contrary, if matters were so and so, the case would be wholly different; such statement would have a very different signification from that which would belong to it if it stood a-lone— The extracts contained in the speech which has been mentioned, are cor rectly given, but in the course of a long ar gument every gentleman accustomed to write or to speak, must know that an admis sion is sometimes made for the pur soe of

contrasting it with another.

Mr Brougham remarked, nothing could be more candid than the conduct of the Rt. hon. Gentleman. The statement which meant one thing standing alone, might bear a different construction if the context were not suppressed. He would put it to the hon. Gentleman whether, if persons connected with the French Government employed themselves in making garbled statements of the representations put forth by this govern-ment, it would not be desirable to produce

the papers themselves?

Mr. Secretary Canning. It would be acting disingenuously by the hon. and learned Gentleman, and the House, not to confess that the hopes heretofore entertained by his Majesty's Government of preserving peace are materially diminished but not destroyed. So long as a hope remains I certainly am of opinion (I offer it only as an opinion,) that it is inexpedient to bring this question into dis cussion; but when the proper time shall ar rive, there will be found no wish on the part of His Majesty's Government to withhold information, but on the contrary, they would be most anxious to offer the fullest explana tions respecting the course which they have pursued in connexion with these transac-

Mr. Brougham said he had no more to say at this time but that the statement of the Right hon. Secretary was so candil and sa tisfactory, that he for one, should feel his discretion bound up for the present, and in the keeping of the Right hon. Gentleman. A Message from the Lords announced

their Lordships assent to the Colonial Trade

The following is the extract from Mons de Chateauoriand's Speech, to which Mr.

Brougham alluded. In an official Note of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, presented to the Congress of V(rona; this passage is found:- 'In considering that a civil war has kindled along the whole extent of the frontiers which separate the two kingdoms, that active armies operate on all the points of this frontier on the side of France, and that there is not a town or a village placed on the frontier, on the side of France, which is not in danger of being insulted or disturbed; no one could

disprove of the precaution taken by his most

christian Majesty in forming a corps of ob-servation for the protection of his frontiers

and the tranquility of his people."

"A Note addressed on the 11th of January last to the Charge d'Affaires of his Most Christian Majesty in London, by his Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, contains these words—
'The Duke of Wellington did not make any objection on the part of the King, his Master, against the measures of precaution taken by France on her own frontiers, because those measures were evidently author rised by her right of self-defence, not only against the dangers to health, which were the origin of these measures, and the motive exclusively alledged for them until the month of September, but also against the evils might result to France from civil troubles in a country separated from her only by a conventional boundary, against the moral contagion of political intrigues, and finally a-

# MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

by casual milicary excursions."

In commenting on the question of war or neace, the Editor of the Courier of the same date observes—" If there have been any hopes of dissipating the dark cloud which has been so long suspended over the Pyren ecs, threatening Spain with new desolation, and with "fear of change perplexing" every unionists fondly anticipate. That part of lately find similar disputes in this Province,

The Spanish Ambassador in London has contracted with one manufacturer alone for 20,000 barrels of gunpowder, to be shipped with the least possible delay. A vessel sailed for Corunna with 5000 stands of arms being the second export of arms for Spain,

The statement that information had beer received at the Admiralty from Captain Parry is declared to be "utterly without foundation." The last intelligence from that intrepid navigator is dated in June, 1821, when the Nautilus transport left him in Hudsen? son's Bay.

The Jury of Peers assembled to decide the question under a commission have found the Earl of Portsmouth, after a long and in teresting investigation, to be of unsound mind, and incapable of managing his affairs in other words, an idiot.

-z0z-Twenty-five children, boys and girls, were drowned a short time ago by the breaking of the ice while they were sliding on a mil lam, near Manchester.

During the late gales and snowstorins five dozen of birds, among which were woodcock, partridges and larks, were at tracted by the Eddystone Light, and were driven with such force against the place glass as to render them easy captives to th tendant, if . ot " dead game."

A Mr. William Bullock, who has lef England for Mexico, is said to have invent ed a fire ball, which can be thrown a dis tance of 800 yards, and at once ignite the sail of a vessel. More than six hundred passports have been

within a very short period granted by Sir Charles Stuart, our Ambassador at Paris, for English about to quit that capital. The Courier says, that Lord Fitzroy Somerset has failed in the object of his mission to Madrid. If, as we have good reason to believe, that object was to prevail on the Spaniards to

consent to certain changes in their Co The snew has been so deep in the county of Durham, that a road was actually cut through a drifted pile of 40 feet high, leaving an archway so that the mail passed under it.

The Duke of Wellingtou (says the 'News') is about to proceed on an important mission to the Emperor Alexander, at St. Petersburgh. We think Ministers are right in directing their attention towards this "semi-barbarian," as he has lately been not inaptly termed, for they may rely on it, he is the lever which is moving the great European machine at the present mo

On the 15th of February, there was meeting at the London Tavern, of a num er of gentlemen who have associated under the name of the General Steam Vesset Com hany. They are to raise a capital of £300, 000 sterling, in £2000 shares, to build or purchase twenty four steam vessels, each of eighty horse power, and to be employed to and from London, and various ports on the Continent and Peninsula.

#### THE BERALD.

KINGSTON, APRIL 22, 1823.

The Ship Columbia, arrived at New York, enables us to lay before our readers English dates to the 7th of March. The most important items of intelligence furnished by this arrival will be found under the proper head. It zines within a radius f 120 yards, which vernment to preserve the peace of Furope are likely to prove unavailing.

The Commercial Advertiser of the 10th inst. contains Mr. Chauteaubriand's Speech, on the motion for a supply of 100.000,000 livres, which of February.

Late accounts from Spain state that the Extraordinary Cortes closed their sitting on the 19th of February. They had decreed the removal of the seat of Government to Cadiz, in case the Capital should be menaced by the invasion. Ferdinand refused to comply with the decree, and the Ministers were obliged to surrender their seals of office. A threatened assault upon the Palace, however, alarmed his Majesty, and the deposed Ministers were immediately replaced in their respective situations, which restored public tranquillity.

Oporto is open to the admission of Foreign grain, and it is expected that Lisbon will be othe Provinces of Spain and Portugal.

The British Parliament has agreed to a reduction of Taxes to the amount of £5,000,000. THE UNION.

It will be seen by the following extract of a letter, that Mr. Stuart had arrived in England on the 14th of February. We also learn that Messrs Papineau and Neilson had reached Liverpool on the 16th, and were to proceed to London on the 18th of the same

This extract, to which the Montreal Unionists attach a vast deal of importance, says "that Mr. Wilmot has stated (no body knows to whom) that the Union will be car-Ministers intend "to await the arrival of

is and Madrid have almost extinguished there hopes. We see the dreadful note and preparation of war begun both in France and Spain." as it was practicable, and suggested to Mr. other nation, the recent accounts from Par-, the letter which relates to Sir James M'Ina partisan. He is, however, an upright and soon as we truly became a British Colony, independent member of the British House of I am far from thinking so; an Union in my Commons, and a person not very likely to be guilty of the conduct that is attributed to him, even were our letter writer's information respecting "Newspapers and other bulky productions" correct

A few weeks will probably determ whether this letter or the official intelli gence lately communicated to the Governor in Chief is entitled to the greatest degree of credit.

MONTREAL, APRIL, 12. We have been favoured with the following extract of a Letter received in this city by a gentleman from his friend in London, dated 14th

February last. "Mr. Stuart is arrived; and I am happy to "Mr. Stuart is arrived; and I am happy to find that Mr. Wilmot has stated that the Uniton will be carried; but in order that the Ministry

ind that Mr. Wilmot has stated that the Union will be carried; but in order that the Ministry may not be accused of precipitancy and rashness, I believe it is intended to wait the arrival of the Communications from both Provinces.

"If the question be brought forward, and, from what I have heard, I have no doubt of it, the friends of the Union may rest assured of its being carried; for their opponents have not the shadow of an argument against it.

"I find that they have been infindating Sir James MacIntosh with newspapers and other bulky productions, which that gentleman has, I understand, very quietly sent back to the post office unopened. They are quite mistaken in supposing him a partizan:—on the contrary, I have reason to believe him favourable to the measure and that he only objected to it last Session, on account of the precipitancy evinced by Ministers to carry the Union, without giving notice to the people of Canada, and allowing them an opportunity of being heard for, and against the measure."

PIRACY.-We perceive by the American papers, that notwithstanding Com. Porter's fornidable squadron, the impudent Pirates continue to commit the most alarming depredations, off the North Coast of Cuba. Several vessels have been recently robbed, and their crews ei-

ther cruelly whipped or murdered. i o the eastward of Mantanzas, the housk only a doubloon for a horse load of merhandize. The following, however, is the Mantanzas Piratical Price Current, carefuly corrected, from actual sales, up to the last date. Russia Sheeting, fair to good, 86; Gin, per case, \$1 50; Nails, per cask, \$4; assorted invoices, \$600, for \$8000 first The populace boast much of having stoned the boat's crew of the Spark, and o penly avow their determination of assassina ting Commodore Porter, or any of his offi-

QUEBEC, April 10. Fire.—On Tuesday evening last, about en o'clock, a large wooden building belong ng to Government, of about 100 or 120 fc in length, situated on the Cape, and occu pied in the upper story as a carpenter's shop by the men employed in the King works, and in the lower as a place for sto ng quick lime, was discovered to be on fir the guard in its vicinity.-The cause the fire is said to be the spon aneous con-bustion of the lime, but we think very inprobably, from the dryness of the premise The building was in a shore time consumed with all its contents, among other things, we understand some valuable plans of the extensive fortifications now in progress at the

The wind was favorable; had it blown fr in the east the ordnance-shades and the officers' barracks a few feet distance only, and all of wood, would inevitably have been consumed. There are three powder magaappears that all the efforts of the ritish Go-made the fire somewhat alarming. From the exertions of the troops and citizens the progress of the fire was confined to this buil

#### For the Upper Canada Herald. MR. EDITOR,

much difference in sentiment, feeling and interest, between the two Provinces, as there is between the Upper Province and the United States; and that an Umon is essential to preserve us a British Colony. The animadversions upon the Lower Province, are severe and unjustifiable; nor can we be led away with such irivolous arguments as to suppose Lower Canada would not equally par ticipate the benefits resulting from a Canal Navigation; even to the extent of admitting Vessels from sea landing their cargoes in a Port of the Upper Province. It is surprising so much should be said, wh re so little is required; we may probably and the truth between the two extremes of opinion, and I am happy to find our Commissioner has in detail, enumerated both the advantages and disadvantages likely to result by an Union of the two Provinces,-If we look to the natupened. It is stated hat scarcity exists in all ral propensities of mankind, the tent of their inclination is self-interest; we may there fore conclude the French Canadians preserve their preponderance in the House of Assembly, and enjoy the Constitution as was given to them after the conquest; which if they have not forfeited by any misconduct (without their consent) it would be both un termined opposition to frustrate the designs of the United States, whenever they presented themselves as enemies to the British Government: They have nevertheless acted with the most determined resolution to preserve the Constitution as given to them, ried;" but the writer believes His Majesty's from contamination; and upon no account would they submit to any infringement upon communications from both Provinces," before they decide upon so important a ques- have never cordially agreed with them in o tion. We are persualed that the Imperial pinion. The House claims the privilege of

The Union appears to be a measure adopted for the purpose of counterbalancing the French influence, with an impression that these difficulties would then subside, or as opinion might operate quite to the contrary; altho' it certainly would increase the Executive influence. We are next led to becutive influence. We are next led to be-lieve, that should the present parliamentary system be pursued in Lower Canada as it heretofore has been, we shall be deprived of the Constitution, and left to shift for our-selves; taking it for granted, we must be-come subject to the Sister Province, or unite ourselves to the United States Government: what a farrago of nonsense! Altho' the darling object, an Union, is in view, the still more desirable, is, that the scat of Government is to be removed from Quebec to the Up per Province; such a preposterous idea could only emanate in the most selfish mind; but to such men, the idea of depriving the French Canadians of the Constitution they are now blest with, is not sufficient; instead of us yielding to them, their Province must like-wise be deprived of the seat of Government which it has enjoyed from the conquest, and never forfeited by any act that can be al ledged against them. If they are in error, as to the spirit of the British Constitution relative to Parliamentary rights and privile ges, they have only to quote the first authorities in support of their opinion. "It has ever been considered the indisputable privilege and right of the House of Commons that all grants of subsidaries or Parliamentary stowed by them. The general reasons given for this exclusive privilege of the House of Commons is that the supplies are raised up on the body of the people and therefore it is proper that they alone should have the right of taxing themselves and so reasonably jea lous are the Commons of this privilege, that herein they will not suffer the other House to exert any power but that of rejecting; they will not permit the least alteration o amendment to be made by the Lords in the mode of taxing the people by a money Bill, &c." from which we may infer the Representatives of the people have a right to be informed for what purposes the subsidaries are raised, and so to dispose of them as they may best determine for the interest of the people. It would be inconsistent to imagine the Executive have a right to demand and determine upon what sum shall be raised u pon the people without informing their Re

presentatives the purposes to which it is to be appropriated; nor do I imagine our Representatives (union or no union) would ever consent to barter their privileges away for the purpose of gratifying inordinate ambition.

If we take a view of the proceedings of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, who re ever disposed to listen to our real wants and necessities, we shall see their intention to unite the Provinces was under an impres on it would be acceptable to the French anadians as well as to the Upper Province, but lest they had received wrong impressions hey left it for the consideration of a future sion, that the sentiments of the people hight be generally ascertained, and beyond the French Canadians are almost uanimously opposed to it, as well as nine-enths of the population of Upper Canada, herefore upon the principle of altering the onstitution by the consent of the people, we may reasonably conclude a Re-union (at ast for the present) will not take place :-If it should in, opposition to the opinion of a ertain member of our House of Assembly, I am disposed to believe it would be more kely to promote a general discontent and ot unlikely lead to a melancholy alliance with the United States. RUSTICUS.

SOUND DIED. On Thursday the 17th inst. Mr. MICHAEL DED-

RICK, in the 90th year of his age. COMMUNICATION.

DIED,-At Ernest Town, on Thursday eve ning the 10th inst. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esquire, late Colonel of the Addington Militia aged 84 years, ten months, and ten days. He was one of the first settlers in this Country after the American Revolution; and has since resided in this place. His Loyaity to his King Anongst the various opinious expressed in this place. His Loyary to his king
occupies nearly six columns of that paper. He
thinks that war is indispensable. We give a
sketch of a stormy debate which took place in
the French Chamber of Deputies on the 26th
the most novel. We are assured there is as
the most novel. We are assured there is as
the most novel. We are assured there is as
the most novel. We are assured there is as
the most novel. We are assured there is as
the most novel. We are assured there is as
the most novel. We are assured there is as
the most novel. We are assured there is as
the most novel. We are assured there is as ceeding wars; he had many highly valuable qualities-a kind friend, a generous benefactor, and the poor was never known to go empty a-way from his hospitable door; he will be much lamented by all his friends and acquaintance; but those more intimately acquainted with him will long, very long, regret the loss of their in-

estimable friend. Ernest Town, April 14th 1823.

BANK NOTICE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that there will be a general meeting of he Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, at the Bank in the town of York on Monday the 2nd day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the annual election of directors to serve the ensuing year, as the Act directs.

By Order, THO'S G. RIDOUT, Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, ? York, 16th April 1823.

NOTICE. who's ambition leads them to aspire to more permanent situations than they now possess.

—It will be readily admitted the French Canadians have proved themselves as loyal, as any other portion of His Majesty's subjects in Canada; and have evinced the most determined opposition to frustrate the designs. Tons of Hay may be cut off the same .--There is alo a fine orchard on the farm, which has yielded 120 bushels; there is also 5 acres of Fall Wheat; the House is ford, Demallisa Taylor, Henry Thorp, Jawell finished, containing eight rooms and a good cellar, suitable for any gentleman. Williams, Miss Sinthy Wood, John G. Woodt-Cock, Ira Wood, Elam Whaplute Joseph other out-houses on the premises.

\_\_AND For sale, the present Stock and Farming Utensils on the same. For further particulars, and the terms, apply to the THAT excellent stand in the Market subscriber on the premises. SARAH GARDINER.

Kingston, 21st April, 1823.

TURF

THE Kingston Races will, at the deaire of the Subscribers, commence. on the 12th of May instead of the 15th as. heretofore advertised, and will be as follows:

FIRST DAY. SWEEPSTAKES, open to all horses; entrance 10 dollars each to which the stewards will add 80 dollars. Best of heats twice round the course, starting from the distance post. Aged horses to carry 10. stone 7 lbs.—6 years old 10 stone.—5 years old 9 stone 7 lbs.—4 years old 9

MAIDEN-STAKES, for horses owned in the Proviece; 5 dollars entrance, to which the Stewards will add 40 dellars. Best of heats once round the course, starting from the distance. Aged horses to carry 8 stone 7 lbs.—6 years old 8 stone—5 years old 7 stone 7 lbs.—4 years old 7

SILVER SADBLE, 20 dollars, for country horses; entrance I dollar. Best of heats once round the course, starting from the distance. Catch weight.

SECOND DAY.
HANDICAP, for all horses; 10 dollars. entrance, to which the Stewards will add 40 dollars. Best of heats twice round the course, starting from the distance.

This race is to be arranged at the conclusion of the first day's running.
Sweepstakes, for which all horses that

un for the former stakes are to be excluded-5 dollars entrance, to which the Stewards will add 40 dollars. Best of heats once round the course, starting from the distance. Aged horses 8 stone 7 lbsyear old 8 stone—5 years old 7 stone bs.—6 years old 8 stone—5 years old stone 7 lbs .- 4 years old 7 stone.

Sweepstakes; 4 dollars entrance, to which the Ladies' purse will be added, and from which winning horses are to be excluded-Catch weights. Best of heats twice round the course.

RULES. All horses to be entered with the Treasurer at least three days before the races ommence; horses entered after that time

to pay double entrance. Winning horses to pay 1 dollar each o pay for scales. &c.

Notice to be given to the Stewards of private matches. All disputed points to be referred to the Stewards, whose decision is to be con-

sidered final. JAMES ATKINSON,

Secretary and Treasurer. Kingston, April 18, 1823.

N. B. A match for £50 between Mr. Richmond's Chesnut Mare Lady McNAB, and Mr. Atkinson's Grev Horse JOHN BULL.

#### TRANSPORT TO LACHINE, In returning Government BATTEAUX:

VENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office, Kingston, unil THURSDAY the first of May next, at noon, from Merchants and others, concerned in forwarding GOODS to the Lower Province, for the hire of returning Government Batteaux, from Kingston to La-

chine. The parties desirous of availing themselves of the use of the Boats will specify the rate per barrel bulk they will pay to the Commissariat, as well as the probable extent of Transport they will require during the season.

The usual security will be required for the performance of such agreement as may be entered into.

(Signed) HUGH HILL, Ass't Com'y

Commissariat Office, Kingston, ? 7th April, 1823.

### POT ASHES.

THE subscriber will give the highest Pot Ashes, delivered at his store.

H. MACGREGOR.

Kingston, 22d April, 1823.

## NOTICE.

DO hereby forbid all those indebted to me to pay any monies on my account without my special order.
WILLIAM BAYARD SMYTH. Kingston, 19th April, 1823.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Of-fice at Bath, the 5th April, 1823.

NICHOLAS Amey, Jun. Barnabas Beach, Benjamin Booth, John Brezzey, Daniel Bowen, Blanchard Chamberlain, Frederick Creighton, George Coyle, Timothy Chapman, Andrew Denyke, Hugh Daley 2, Elenor Dusenberry, William Embury, Publius Elmore, Thomas T. Fralick, George Finkle, William Gorthy, James Graham, Duncan Gilchrist, William Gridley, Alexander Hoskins, Peter Hawley, Joseph Harting, Lewis Hicks, William Hill, Jehiel Haw-John Scott 2, George Schryver, Jun. Jame JAS. RANKEN, Young. Post Master,

#### TO LET,

Square lately occupied by Mr Taze-well.—For particulars apply to Mr. Rennie, next door to the prem