

BOSTON, MARCH 8.

LATEST FROM NEW-YORK.

The New-York Gazette of the 5th inst. was yesterday received at the Exchange Coffee House. The following are its contents:

The Congress news comes down to March 1, inclusive. On that day, a bill to authorise a loan of Five Millions of Dollars was passed to be engrossed. Some progress was made in the bills for continuing to fortify, and for accepting 50,000 volunteers. Nothing farther respecting the Non-Intercourse Law. Mr. Randolph and Mr. Eppes were to exchange shots on the 2d inst.

Capt. Skidmore, 30 days from Point Petre, informs, that there was a report at Guadaloupe, that a French squadron was in the West-India Seas, and that they had captured several English vessels.

Capt. Hogan from Porto Rico, informs, that a few days before his departure, an expedition of 2 frigates, a sloop of war, and a brig, sailed for the Spanish Maine.

The Non-Intercourse has already had an effect as to England, which it never had as to France, although the French resented it. Two English vessels and cargoes have been seized.

Schooner Ann, from Laguna, for Wilmington, D. was taken in Mona Passage, by a Spanish cruiser, and carried into the City of St. Domingo, in consequence of coming from a place in rebellion against Ferdinand 7th—all intercourse had been denied her with the shore, and it was supposed she would be condemned.

A British sloop of war, from Jamaica, in quest of a French privateer, was spoken 20th ult. in 20 fathoms water, going into Charleston in distress, having sprung a leak.

The French privateer La Vengeance, Capt. Derone, of 2 guns, and 45 men, which arrived at Charleston 17th ult. was last from the Balize, and had a full cargo of dry goods, which she took out of a Spanish brig from London for Pensacola.

Extract of a letter from Washington, February 27.

"Last night, at 7 o'clock, Mr. Gardener concluded his speech. He has given to the subject a great variety of strong light, and proved the inevitable consequences of thus commencing our alliance with France. The bill being but a dead letter as to the purposes for which Bonaparte wants it, viz. the total exclusion of British manufactures, which must and will come into the country by smuggling, &c. next we must pass a law to burn or we certainly shall not have caused our rights to be respected according to his meaning!

"Before Mr. Gardener concluded, he read a number of amendments, which he intended offering previous to the final passage of the bill: to make the continuance of the Non-Intercourse with England depend on Bonaparte's restoring all the Americans he holds imprisoned; on his restoring all the American property taken; and on the cessation of all edicts violating our commerce, and a promise of not reviving them."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, March 2.

"Warm work in Congress. Mr. R. was all day in the house—Mr. E. a short time. It is understood that E. challenged R. and the latter accepted. Mr. Crawford, of the Senate, is R.'s second; and Mr. Johnson, of the House, E.'s second.

"It was said to day, that R. had sent to this city for a notorious duellist and his Pistols. The fight to be on Monday the 4th inst."

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

House of Representatives, Wednesday, February 27.

NON-INTERCOURSE LAW.

After reading the journal, the supplementary Non-Intercourse Bill was resumed. The ayes and noes were taken on the first section of the bill: Ayes 65, Noes 36. Mr. Randolph delivered a warm speech against the bill.

Mr. Pearson against it two hours. He deprecated the effects of this measure, which, in connection with another act lately adopted, he was not permitted to say when, but by this government, would produce war; the temple of Janus would be opened. He pronounced the letter of the Duke of Cadore of the 5th August, to be replete with falsehood from the beginning to the end, and in the highest degree insulting to the honor and dignity of the nation.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Randolph moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill and amendments until to-morrow, and supported his motion in a short speech.

Mr. Eppes opposed the motion. [A short altercation ensued, for the most part of a personal nature, between these two gentlemen. On account of the delicacy of the subject, a report of the remarks is omitted.]

Mr. Pitkin then moved the following proviso to the 2d sec. of the amendment: "Provided also, that nothing in this act, or the act to which this is a supplement, shall be construed to affect any vessels, owned wholly by a citizen or citizens, of the United States, or the cargoes of any such vessels which shall have cleared out from any port in the West-Indies, within — days after the second day of Feb. 1811."

The question of Mr. Pitkin's proviso was then taken by yeas and nays, and negatived. Yeas 46—Nays 58.

Mr. Sturges moved to add the following amendment to the same section.

"And be it also provided, that any vessel or vessels belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States, or the cargoes of such vessels which shall have arrived in any port of the United States, from any British West-India port, and said vessel shall have been, or shall be seized by virtue of this act, or the act to which this is a supplement, the owner or owners may apply to the district Judge of the district where such seizure is made, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of said Judge, by a statement on oath or affirmation, that said vessel

had at the time of her arrival no other property or products from the West-Indies, than what arose from property actually exported from the United States previous to the President's proclamation of the 2d Nov. 1810; in that case the said district Judge shall certify the fact to the officer having custody of said vessel or property, who shall thereupon restore the same to the owners thereof."

This amendment was also negatived. Yeas 39—Nays 66.

Mr. Porter then moved an amendment which went to enforce the non-intercourse against Great-Britain only in case France had revoked her edicts. Negatived! Yeas 35, Nays 66.

Mr. Randolph moved to recommit to a committee of the whole the 2d sec. of the amendments, for the purpose of inserting the provision offered previously by Mr. Pitkin in favour of vessels trading to the West-Indies. This motion he supported by several observations. He firmly believed that if the proviso of the gentleman from Connecticut had been offered yesterday, it would have been carried by a respectable majority.—The gentleman had expended a fund of learning and information on his amendment, which however honorable to himself, he feared had proved useless to the house and to the country. He said he was as incapable of flattery, as he was of intentionally wounding the feelings of any man who did not deserve it. He asked, were the house sure that their heads were clear from the fumes of the last night's parliamentary debauch? Were their hearts free from the feelings and prejudices which might have been excited this evening? Had they no vindictive passions to gratify. To the future history of this country—if indeed it were to have a future history—the failure of the proposition of the gentleman from Connecticut, would furnish the strongest proof of the reasonableness of that proposition. Mr. R. made many other remarks.

The motion to recommit was negatived. The debate was stopped by the majority, by the "previous question," and the bill passed, 60 to 12, its opponents being principally absent.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

The house met shortly after one o'clock, when the journal was read.

Mr. Randolph observed, that he perceived an error in a part of the journal. It was of vital importance that the people of the United States should be informed that when a bill of the highest importance, according to some gentlemen was about to be passed into a law, all debate had been precluded by a solemn decision of this house during the past morning. This fact ought to be spread upon the journals. We are bound, sir, by the constitution, if by no other sense of duty, to keep a correct journal of our proceedings. You will recollect, sir, that I distinctly propounded this question to the chair before the motion to pass it was decided: am I at liberty to address the chair on the subject before the house? You sir, gave it not as your own opinion, but as the decision of the house, that I was not at liberty to debate the bill. I was clamoured down, sir, we may say what we please about the sedition law, about the liberty of speech and of debate; but sir, in my humble judgment, there never was a more gross violation of the liberty of debate than that which took place this morning. This bill was passed, he would not say with acclamations—but if the people in the galleries had jumped over the pallisades, and carried it by acclamations, it would have been as much a law, according to the constitution, as it now is, passed in the manner that it has been. After other remarks Mr. R. moved to amend the journal in conformity to the ideas expressed as above. The motion was negatived—Yeas 31.

Mr. Mumford offered a Resolve for permitting merchant vessels to arm. The war fit is on, and must have its course, whether occasion or no occasion, and whether it saves or ruins!

NEW-ORLEANS, JANUARY 14.

The Spaniards of Mobile Fort positively refuse giving it up without an order from the Regency of Spain. The militia of Washington county, on the Mobile and Tombigbee rivers, were embodied in consequence of the President's Proclamation, and when ready to march against Mobile, were dismissed by Judge Toulmin, who, it appears, holds unlimited command as well in the military as in the Judiciary department. The people were much offended at the Judge's conduct, openly abused him, burnt him in effigy, and continue to threaten vengeance against the Spaniards at the Fort of Mobile.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 4.

LATEST FROM NAPLES AND GIBRALTAR.

Capt. Brown, of the schooner Hamilton, from Naples, Tunis, and Gibraltar, informs us that on the 26th Dec. no change favorable to American commerce had taken place at Naples. The ship Henry of Boston entered the harbour on the 5th, with a very valuable assorted cargo, to the astonishment of the ministry, who gave it as their opinion that some understanding (which had not come to their knowledge!) must have taken place between the American government and the French Emperor to authorise such expeditions; but as no modification of the Imperial decrees had been communicated to them! Guards were ordered to take possession of the vessel and cargo, until advice on the subject should be received from Paris. In the mean while her letters and papers were not allowed to be delivered. The day before the Hamilton's departure the health officer notified the consignee that orders had been received to discharge the Henry's cargo the next morning.

The Hamilton touched at Tunis, and sailed again on the 2d of Jan. The Algerine and Tunisian squadrons were out, but had not come to any engagement.

It was said at Gibraltar, (from whence Captain B. sailed on the 20th of January,) that no vessel had been able to get through the Gut for six weeks; consequently the Bay was very full of shipping. Information was received, and considered authentic, that Ferdinand VII. had entered Spain, some accounts said with an army of 30,000 men, but that the Spaniards had refused to receive him whilst under the influence of the French Emperor. No intelligence had reached Gibraltar of any recent battle in Portugal.

PORTUGAL. LISBON, December 16.

Matters remain much in the same state as when the last packet sailed. Massena appears to be strengthening himself at Santarem. Our army is in the same position in his front. General Hill is on the left bank of the Tagus, and the several corps of irregulars, which are in the rear of the enemy, are daily gaining strength. We are assured that there are full 15,000 men in Coimbra. The enemy made an attack, a few days ago, on the *isle of Leon*, (on which *Cadiz* is) but where repulsed with great loss. We also lost some men and officers;—but no doubt the particulars have already reached you from *Cadiz*.

SAINT JOHN, March 18, 1811.

The feelings of our readers will be wounded at the relation of an instance of the most destructive and calamitous effects of FIRE, which we recollect to have happened in the Province.

The Reverend Mr. CLARKE, the venerable Rector of *Gage-Town*, resided not in a Parsonage, but his own house; and many can testify that it was the mansion of domestic comfort and happiness, and the seat of great hospitality. Last Tuesday night this house was wholly consumed; and in it the Rector's eldest Daughter, his Grand-son *Marshall Andrews*, and Miss *Mary Hubbard*, the eldest child of Judge *Hubbard* of *Sunbury*. The Rector with his aged partner, and others who escaped from the conflagration, were exposed to the inclemency of the weather with no other covering than their night-clothes: A son and a daughter found their way out at the door, but the rest were compelled to leap from the windows. The notice was so very short, and so rapid was this destructive element in its course, that not an article of property in the house was rescued from the flames. The remains of those who perished have been collected and lodged in the Parish Church; and yesterday, we are informed, was the day appointed for their interment.

We cannot learn certainly to what accident this loss is to be attributed. It has been said by some that it was occasioned by putting ashes containing live coals in a barrel; others have said that it was owing to some defect in the kitchen chimney; and others have assigned the vivid lightning of that night as the cause of the disaster.

We understand that the Vestry as well as individuals of the Parish and its vicinity are using great exertions to alleviate in the only possible way the sufferings of the survivors of this worthy family; and it is with great pleasure we have heard of the very liberal aid offered by many of this City.

NOTICE.

ANY person or persons desirous of Contracting for seating and completing the COURT HOUSE at Kingston, in the County of King's, will send in their Proposals for that purpose to JOHN COFFIN, DAVID PICKET and DANIEL MICHEAU, Esquires, or either of them, on or before the First day of May next. GEO. LEONARD, Junr. Clerk. Kingston, March 16, 1811.

For Sale by the Subscriber,

THE House, Store, and Ground, from Prince William-Street, to St. John-Street, being 26 feet in front. Also, A Farm at the Long Portage, containing 200 acres. Also, Eleven Lots, situated in different parts of the City, with a handsome assortment of DRY GOODS at a reduced price.

He Likewise requests all those indebted to him on Book or Note, to call and settle, to prevent trouble; and all persons having demands against him, are desired to present them for payment.

SAMUEL WHITNEY.

Saint John, 18th March, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of ANN WHITLOCK, late of this City, deceased, are requested to present them within Three Months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment.

ANN HOWARD, Executrix,
THOMAS HORSFIELD,
WILLIAM WHITLOCK, } Executors.

Saint John, 18th March, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of Lieut. CALEB HOWE, late of the Queen's Rangers, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within Twelve Months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

ESTHER HOWE, Administratrix,
THOMAS FAYERWEATHER, } Admini-
SAMUEL FAYERWEATHER, } strators.

King's County, 16th March, 1811.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Half-Pay Certificates, Seamen's Articles, Bills of Lading, Powers of Attorney, Boy's Indentures, Deeds, Sulpanas, &c.