

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

Accounts from Gibraltar to the 28th ult. announce the arrival of Sebastiani at Algeiras, with a force of from 8 to 10,000 men under his command; if true, it is an unpleasant occurrence.

We have advices from Alican to the 26th ult. which state, that it appeared by the last accounts from Carthage, that the people of the latter place still continue to fall a sacrifice to the fever raging there; but that its virulence had so far abated, that the number of deaths had decreased from 86 daily, to between 40 and 50.

The French Emperor has annexed Holland, the Hanse Towns the Lawenburgh, the Valais, and contiguous territories, to the French empire. They are to form ten departments. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and Lubec, are to be denominated "great and good cities." All this is done with as little ceremony, and apparently, with as little resistance on the part of the people of these oppressed countries, as the division of a County or district, by an act of Parliament, where both parties appear to agree, and think the measure reciprocally beneficial.

The Ex-King Louis, of whom we have heard nothing for some time past, has been put on the pension list, as a French Prince, and is to receive two million francs per annum.

Dreadful state of HOLLAND.

A gentleman of great respectability, recently arrived from Holland, gives the following interesting details respecting the situation of that unhappy country. He says, that the accounts which have appeared in the English papers, of the distress occasioned in Holland by Bonaparte's decree for the prohibition of all commerce, and of the rigour with which those decrees were executed, fall very far short of the truth. No person can go a mile out of town without being minutely searched, both upon his leaving it, and upon his return; and if he should happen to meet an officer of the customs (*Douanier*) in his walk, the same ceremony is repeated. The search for prohibited goods in the houses of individuals, is carried on, if possible, in a more vexatious manner. The officers very frequently choose to make their search in the middle of the night; every individual in the house is forced to get up immediately, and every drawer, chest, closet, &c. must be opened. This visit and examination may be repeated just as often as the officers please, and the slightest opposition to the officer is punished with the most unrelenting severity. But the measure of Bonaparte which has spread the greatest misery and desolation throughout Holland, was his annihilating at once two thirds of the public debt, and thus robbing the public creditors of two thirds of their property. By this atrocious act of violence, an immense number of families have been reduced to absolute beggary.—During the last few years, many of the most respectable Dutch merchants, in consequence of the impediments thrown in the way of trade, had withdrawn their capitals and place them in the funds.—They are now utterly ruined, because, though one third of their capital is nominally left them, yet in the present state of the finances, there is but little chance that the interest, even upon that third, will be paid. Every appearance of trade has vanished; the merchants have shut up their counting houses and, of course, all the persons in their service have been dismissed, without the possibility of obtaining any employment. But the most distressing part of our informant's statement, was that which related to the Hospitals and other Charitable Institutions. Their chief, and, indeed, their only support, was the property they had in their funds, for, in the present wretched state of Holland, it is in vain to look for voluntary contributions. By Bonaparte's decree respecting the public funds, those institutions were at once deprived of all their resources, and, of course, the unhappy objects whom they supported, have been left destitute. Upwards of 10,000 unfortunate beings have, in consequence of this measure, been turned out of Hospitals, and other charitable institutions, to perish and starve in the streets. The gentleman who gives this afflicting relation, saw, within these three weeks, numbers of poor creatures lying in the streets of Amsterdam, and actually dying for want.—In the midst of this scene of wretchedness the French officers and soldiers betray the most unfeeling barbarity, and the most wanton insolence; they are in general quartered upon such of the inhabitants as still retain any proportion of property, twelve, fourteen, or even sixteen of them, sometimes quartered upon one individual.

Such is the almost unparalleled state of misery to which that once rich and happy country has been reduced, and all this complicated mass of human wretchedness, has been produced by the unprincipled ambition, and atrocious cruelty of ONE MAN!

CADIZ, DECEMBER 11.

We have nothing very particular here in point of news. The French continue their preparations against us, we the means of defence.

It is said a law is about to be passed by the Cortes, declaring that the Kings of Spain, and the heirs apparent of the Crown, shall not marry without the consent of the nation. This is counteracting Bonaparte's schemes in the bud.

NOVEMBER 27.—Gen. Mandizabal has joined in Fregeal General Ballesteros; the troops together comprising a force of 9000 infantry, and 3000 cavalry, which, according to accounts from Ayamonte, are marching upon Seville, where they will be joined by the division of Copon. It appears that Aremberg has fallen back to the capital of Andalusia.

Catalonia, the theatre of heroism, has not ceased to give triumphs to the Spanish arms. Macdonald, intent to succour Gerona, divided the corps under his command into three divisions, one of which has been beaten and destroyed by Campoverde, and the other two

dispersed. The partisan Manso, who has collected under his orders about 800 men, has cut off the water from the mills of Barcelona.

HALIFAX, FEBRUARY 18. LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

On Thursday the Provincial Assembly having met, for despatch of business; about a quarter past one o'clock, His Excellency Sir GEORGE PREVOST, Bart. attended as usual, proceeded to the Council Chamber; where being seated, a Message was sent, requiring the attendance of the Assembly.—The *Speaker*, and Members present, attended accordingly; when His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following SPEECH:—

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

I have again the satisfaction of meeting you in General Assembly, for the performance of those several duties which the interests of the Province, and the internal regulation of its Government, may require of us.

Various events in the political world, of high importance to our parent State, have taken place since the period of our last Assembly; and I grieve to add, it has recently pleased the Almighty, to impose the hand of affliction upon our beloved and revered King; in the restoration of whose health, and peace of mind, we have, all of us, so much at stake.

Our apprehensions, however, on this most interesting subject, have been materially relieved by the latest advice from England, which affords the pleasing hope, that our venerable SOVEREIGN may be soon restored to his free and happy people.

On examination, the aspect of political affairs in Europe may appear gloomy; but still, they must produce, to Englishmen, the consoling reflection, that, in the midst of the general wreck of Kingdoms, the British Dominions stand firm, supported as they are (under the blessings of God) by the fortitude, perseverance and unanimity, of our fellow subjects.

At a moment, when the British Empire is shedding its best blood by sea and land, for the preservation of her liberty, her religion, and her laws, our Neighbours of this hemisphere, spectators of the unparalleled struggle we are making with the common foe, will not, we must hope, allow prejudices and passions to preponderate over political equity:—Let us trust, that their Rulers will consult the honor and rectitude of their own Government, with the general interests of mankind, and studiously preserve peace with a Country, from which America drew her very existence, and should now know, that in the defence of our glorious Sanctuary, Americans are not so much less concerned than ourselves.

His Majesty's Allies continue to claim our highest respect, and perfect confidence;—and it may well be remembered by Britons, without incurring the imputation of national vanity, that our brave Soldiers in Spain and Portugal, have, for more than a year past, kept at bay, and defeated a ferocious enemy, who has carried slavery and desolation over Continental Europe, bending the fairest domains under the most abject subjugation.

I turn from these considerations to the pleasing contemplation of the increasing Trade and Fisheries of this Province; the extension and improvement of its Agriculture; the enlargement of its principal Town, and the cultivation of useful and ornamental sciences by our Youth; all of which are unequivocal indications of a prosperous and rising Country.

As nothing tends more effectually to promote industry, and its ever beneficial consequences, than the construction of good roads for internal commerce; and as no stronger proof can be given of a flourishing State, than the multiplication of those means of communication, I look to your wisdom and public spirit for such supplies as may be commensurate to that very important service; and I desire, you will give your particular attention to the Road Estimate for the ensuing Year, which I have directed to be laid before you; it being my wish that every Inhabitant of this Province should know and feel, that his convenience and interest are attended to by the Government under which he lives.

The prosperous state of this Province, requires that the different Branches of the Legislature,—the Courts of Justice, and the Public Offices, should be better accommodated than they are at present:—I therefore recommend that object to your consideration.

The same increasing prosperity, renders a Provincial Prison and indispensable establishment, for the receiving and keeping at labour such refractory and disorderly persons as may be committed to it from all parts of the Province, for their reformation from vice, and for an example to deter others from immoral practices.

I feel it also my duty, to call your attention to the many afflicting cases which present themselves in different parts of the Province, where persons with deranged minds (the most grievous of all maladies) greatly suffer from the want of that accommodation and medical aid, their wretched situations so particularly require; which are only to be obtained in a public establishment;—I therefore recommend to you to follow the good example given by all civilized Governments, in making some provision for the care of persons labouring under such deplorable visitations.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—

The experience I have had, of the liberality and wisdom with which you have evinced your readiness to grant His MAJESTY such supplies as I have judged necessary for the support of His MAJESTY's Provincial Government, and the improvement of the Province, affords me full confidence, that you will be animated by the like good disposition on the present occasion; and that you will feel the propriety of adhering to a system

of Revenue, which, without being burthensome to the subject, affords means to support and defend the King's Government, and to carry on such public works as the augmenting prosperity and population of the Country require.

Gentlemen of the Council, Gentlemen of the Assembly.

I have given directions to the proper Officers, to lay before you statements of the King's Provincial Revenue, with the accounts and vouchers of the expenditure of all Monies issued by my order from the Treasury, to be carefully examined and passed agreeably to Law.

It is a subject worthy of my congratulation, and one you cannot but view with great satisfaction, that the Revenue increases with the growth of the Province.

That proportion of it appropriated to the Establishment on Sable Island, has been attended with the most happy consequences, by rescuing the storm-beaten Mariner from the calamities attendant on Shipwreck.—The papers relating to this Institution, will accompany the others to be laid before you, that you may be enabled to judge of the expediency of promoting, to the fullest extent, a benevolence that must repay itself in the feelings of humanity.

SAINT JOHN, March 4, 1811.

From HALIFAX, February 25.

By arrivals from New-York, papers of that city to the 13th inst. were received.—They contain London intelligence to the 6th January—Parliament was discussing the Regency subject—and had passed several Resolutions which would form, we suppose, the ground work of a Bill to regulate the Regent's conduct.

The latest official intelligence, which appears under the London head, in the New-York papers, from Lord Wellington, is to the 15th Dec. at which time "no alteration had been made in the front of the enemy's army since his Lordship's letter of the 8th December," but the verbal intelligence received in the States by the Commodore Rogers was, that it was rumoured at Bayonne, just previous to her sailing, that "Massena had retreated out of Portugal, and was at Ciudad Rodrigo, in Spain."

DIED] In the Parish of Portland, on Tuesday last, Mr. WHITNEY TRAVIS, aged 36 years. His remains were interred on Friday.

For Sale at this Office, a few Copies of a FORM OF PRAYER,

To be used in all Churches and Chapels in this Province, on Wednesday, the 6th March, being the day appointed by Proclamation, for a Public Fast, &c. Price One Shilling. MARCH 4.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Saint John, 25th February, 1811.

ALL Persons having ACCOUNTS against Government in the Commissariat Department, are hereby notified that unless they render them into this OFFICE on the 24th of each Month, they must unavoidably stand over until the ensuing Month, which will consequently procrastinate the payment.

HENRY GOLDSMITH, Assistant Commissary General.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of EBENEZER HATHEWAY, Esq. late of the Parish of Burton, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

MARY HATHEWAY, *Executrix.*
CHARLES R. HATHEWAY, } *Executors.*
THOMAS G. HATHEWAY, }

Burton, February 25, 1811.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late ANDREW IVORY of Miramichi, deceased, are requested to present them duly attested, within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

MURDOCH M'KENZIE, } *Admini.*
GEORGE LOURIE, } *strators.*

Miramichi, 2d August, 1810.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Saint John, New-Brunswick, 18th February, 1811.

CASH

Wanted for the Contingent Service in this District.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing BILLS of EXCHANGE drawn on the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, London, thirty days sight, are requested to send sealed proposals to this Office, stating the sum required, and directed to the Subscriber, with the words "Tender for Bills" marked on the letter, when the lowest offer will be attended to.

Payment to be made in Dollars.

HENRY GOLDSMITH, Assistant Commissary General.

FOUND.

PICKED up in the Harbour of SAINT JOHN, an IRON STOCK ANCHOR, and a Buoy Rope. NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the owners come forward, claim and prove their property prior to the 5th MARCH next, they will on that day be Sold at Public Auction on the Wharf, North side of the Market-Slip, by ANDREW CROOKSHANK, Saint John, 4th February, 1811.