

substitute by Lord HOLLAND, which met a similar fate, the original motion was carried.

Lord LIVERPOOL then moved, That the two Houses proceed by Bill to provide for the exigency.

Lord HOLLAND objected to the mode of proceeding by Bill, as the Lords and Commons, he said, were not competent to the enactment of a law which required the assent of the Three Estates of the Realm to render it valid. And that the Great Seal could not be affixed to a law unless by virtue of a Commission having the Sign Manual. He was therefore in favor of proceeding by Address, as more manly, simple, and expeditious; and had the precedent of the Address to the Prince of Orange, at the Revolution. After an animated appeal to the House on the situation of the country, in which he stated that Ministers had usurped the functions of the Executive; that instead of the country enjoying the dominion of the Prince of Wales, they had been subjected to the dominion of usurpers—a dangerous and desperate faction, who wished to overturn the Constitution and rule the country; and demanded how foreign nations would act in the emergency; and whether the Government of the United States would be satisfied to discuss material points in dispute with these Usurpers? He then moved,

That an Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, requesting him to take upon him the exercise of the Royal Power and Authority in the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, during His Majesty's indisposition, and no longer; with a proviso, that His Royal Highness should not assume the exercise of those powers, until both Houses of Parliament had passed a Bill or Bills with certain restrictions.

The Duke of NORFOLK supported the amendment.

The Duke of Sussex [the sixth son of the King] made a very warm philippic against the conduct of Ministers, and in support of the amendment. In speaking of his Royal Father's situation, and his attachment to the Constitution, he was so affected as to burst into tears; and concluded by saying, "that as a noble and learned Lord [Thurlow] on a former occasion had exclaimed, 'May God desert me when I desert my King,' he would go further, and say, 'May God desert me when I desert that Constitution to whom I am attached by every tie—to which my family owe their succession and my country its prosperity, its power and its greatness.'"

Lord Mulgrave, in a short but lucid speech, supported the original motion.

The Duke of York [second son of the King] advocated the amendment, but from the strong feelings which the subject excited in his Royal Highness, he could not be distinctly heard.

The Earl of Moira, addressed their Lordships in a speech of uncommon animation; and complimented the Princes on the testimony they had that night borne to genuine principles of the British Constitution. He denominated the persons called Ministers a "bunch of Kinglins," and supported the amendment.

Lord Grenville followed and commented at great length on the speeches of ministers. He was followed by The Lord Chancellor, [ELDON] who in an able speech took a general review of the whole argument, and supported the resolution.

Lord ERSKINE said a few words, but was obliged by sudden indisposition to sit down.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE and others, added a few observations, when the question was taken on the Amendment of Lord HOLLAND, and negatived; Contents 74—Non-Contents 100—Majority 26.

The original resolution was then carried, and ordered for to-morrow.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—On the 21st, in the House of Commons, Resolutions similar to those adopted in the House of Lords, were carried—And bills will be voted.

Bulletin of the King's Health.
"Windsor Castle, Dec. 28.—His Majesty has been rather better through the last twenty-four hours."

Ten of the principal houses of Gottenburgh have failed, and others expected.

On Saturday the committee of the American Merchants presented a memorial to Lord Wellesley, on the subject of the Orders of Council. No answer has yet been given.

General Blake had arrived at Cadiz in the Dryad frigate on board of which he embarked at Alicante on the 25th ult. to the great regret of the Spaniards in that quarter; who, it is stated, have unbounded confidence in his talents.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 2.

By an arrival in New-York we have French advices to the last of December.

On the 10th December the Emperor NAPOLEON delivered a Speech to his Senate, in which not the least mention was made of the United States, or their millions of plundered property; and not one intimation of the revocation of his Imperial Decrees! On the contrary, the Duke of CADORE reported to the Emperor on the 8th December, that those Decrees should be persisted in; and on the 10th December, forty days after the same cajoling Duke had assured Gen. ARMSTRONG they would be revoked, he reported to the Conservative Senate, by order of the Emperor, that they were still in force! These facts have been published in the *Monitor*, and must have reached Washington this melancholy day to commerce. American vessels continued to be carried into France, sequestered, and sold, and not a syllable uttered of restitution.

The interesting parts of CHAMPAGNY's report are given this day. Nine tenths of all the official Reports of the French Ministers are tirades against Great-Britain, which beside discovering a peevishness unworthy great Statesmen, make her of more importance than any other part of the world is willing to allow.

Sweden had followed the example of the Continent, has declared war against England; and sequestered British property.

The last accounts from England, are through the medium of the French papers. On the 13th December the King had not then recovered; nor had a Regency been declared; nothing, of course, could have been done in regard to the Orders in Council.

FEBRUARY 6. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Since our last we have received a London paper of the 26th December—twelve days later than the London dates from the Paris Journals.

The British Ministry had not revoked the Orders in Council.—The Ministerial prints suggested, that Lord WELLESLEY had asked of Mr. PINKNEY information, if the French decrees had actually been repealed as it respected, *bona fide* unlicensed American vessels, which had arrived in France; and stated, if the answer should be in the affirmative that the Orders in Council would be revoked; but that nothing could be done on the subject until the King recovered, or died, or a Regency was established.

At the last date the British King had been so dangerously ill, that the Prince of Wales had been sent for in the night by the physicians in expectation of his death; but after obtaining a few hours sleep he was more composed. The Parliament stood adjourned to the 27th December, when it was considered as highly probable, that a Bill for the establishment of a Regency, in the Prince of Wales, would be discussed. The party of the Prince appeared to be gaining ground rapidly.

Official despatches from Portugal to the 8th December, had been received. Lord WELLINGTON had not resumed his entrenched camp; and the reinforcement under General GARDANNE, which our last French accounts stated would join MASSENA about the 26th November, had suddenly evacuated Portugal, and re-entered Spain.

The report, that Sweden had declared war against England, was confirmed.

FEBRUARY 11. NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

Our London papers, by Capt. Trott, are to Dec. 28, two days latest. Their contents principally relate to the subject of a Regency, which had been brought before Parliament, and would probably be decided on in the course of a few days. The debate in the House of Lords, will shew how far the Legislature have proceeded—on what principles they advocate the measures, and on whom they have fixed to wield the regal power, during the indisposition of the King. The Prince of Wales will undoubtedly be invested with this power; in which case there will be an entire change of the ministry, and a new course of politics entered upon, both with regard to neutrals as well as belligerents.—As it regards ourselves, any system of commercial regulations would be preferable to the one, which has been practised by Great-Britain for several years past.

The Spanish accounts, in these papers, though not so late as those previously received in this country, are nevertheless interesting, as they furnish increasing hopes of the eventual success of their glorious revolution.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

The Schooner Polly, Capt. Dennis, has arrived at Marblehead from Corunna, in 36 days passage. Accounts by this vessel state, that a Spanish army of 38,000 men, including 5000 Portuguese, under Col. Camel, was in Asturias; and that a French army of 22,000, under Gen. Beel, was within a short distance of Asturias; that the Emperor of Germany had lent Bonaparte 80,000 men to relieve the French army—one half of which had been sent to reinforce Massena, and the others had gone to Denmark and Switzerland; that between the 26th and 29th Dec. between 40 and 50,000 troops passed through Bayonne, presumed to be the reinforcement to Massena; that the Grand Signior had granted to Bonaparte a free passage to Egypt for his troops; and an army had actually marched through Dalmatia.—[The last article appears to want some corroborating circumstances, to give it probability. At present we have no reason to think that Bonaparte has any object to pursue in Egypt. At some future day, we may expect to see him stretching over EGYPT to reach India; but before this is effected, Russia is to be hugged closer to the bosom of France—and Persia as well as Turkey thoroughly revolutionised.—The political agriculturists of France were sent into these countries some time since, and so plentifully and deeply have they sown the seeds of revolution, that some indications of a full and abundant harvest have already been seen. The gathering in has been unexpectedly delayed by the untoward circumstances which have arisen in Spain and Portugal.]

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK,

25th February, 1810.

BILLS of EXCHANGE on the Right Honourable and Honourable Board of Ordnance and Paymasters of the Royal Artillery, to be disposed of at the above Office, to the best bidder.

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.

MATES' PROTECTIONS,

For Sale at this Office.

SAINT JOHN, February 25, 1811.

By the Saint Andrews Packet, which arrived yesterday, we have received Boston papers to the 11th inst. containing London dates to the 28th of December; from them a number of very interesting extracts have been copied for this day's Gazette.—See the preceding columns.

Departed this life at his house in Burton, Sunbury-County, on the 3d inst. EBENEZER HATHEWAY, Esq. in the 64th year of his age, much lamented by his friends and acquaintances, who bore a long and painful disorder with great christian fortitude—He was one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Sunbury, and was considered an upright and useful Magistrate—He, also, was a Captain in the Sunbury Militia, and truly loyal to the best of Sovereigns, and most zealously attached to the British Constitution—He was descended from a very loyal and worthy family in His Majesty's late Province of Massachusetts—He left his friends and home and joined the British troops early in the rebellion, being persecuted for his well known and undisguised principles of loyalty—He was active and useful in endeavouring to subdue the King's enemies—He was attacked in Long Island Sound by six or seven rebel Whale-boats full of men, whom he gallantly fought for some time, though he had but one boat and eight men; over powered by so great a superiority he was compelled to surrender himself and his brave companions in arms prisoners; and after much abuse and ill-treatment was sent to Simsbury Mines, where he with many of the King's loyal subjects remained a long time confined in a most loathsome dungeon, above seventy feet below the surface of the earth, and had not the unexampled goodness of the King's faithful and loyal subjects supported him and his fellow prisoners with the necessaries of life, which were refused them by their cruel and inveterate enemies, they must have perished to a man—No prospect of an exchange, and considering their confinement as little superior to death, he with his fellow prisoners meditated their escape, which they effected in a most daring and wonderful manner—A ladder which was suspended at the entrance of a trap-door, was the only possible way for their escape—A loyal female (a relation of one of the prisoners) was suffered in the after-part of the day to descend into this wretched place of confinement to see her relation, where she remained till about 8 o'clock in the evening, when the sentry at the trap-door ordered her to depart—They ascended the ladder and Capt. Hatheway with a few of his brave fellow loyalists followed at her heels, armed with sticks and fire-brands, encountered the whole guard, consisting of fifteen or twenty well armed men—They (the guard) were instantly thrown into consternation, threw down their arms, and in turn surrendered themselves prisoners to less than one fourth of their number of unarmed men, and were immediately secured in the dungeon; after which Capt. Hatheway and many of the prisoners made their escape, being near one hundred miles in an enemy's country, many of them unacquainted, all fell again into the hands of their enemies, except Captain Hatheway and four or five others—Capt. Hatheway came to this Province with the loyalists in 1783, where he has by industry, supported a family of seven sons in a very decent manner, and has lived to see most of them well settled, and left his widow and younger sons with a handsome property.

DIED] On Wednesday the 13th inst. at Fredericton, in the 74th year of her age, Mrs. DEBORAH MURRAY, relict of the late Honorable JOHN MURRAY, Esq. of this City; through a long life she uniformly sustained a character remarkable for prudence and fortitude and the unaffected exercise of the meekest christian virtues, and died beloved and respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JAMES DAY, late of Westfield, King's County, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

HENRY DAY, } Administrators.

JOEL WATERS, }

Westfield, King's County, February 23, 1811.

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.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY the First Day of MARCH next, on the Premises, will be Sold that valuable and commodious HOUSE on the corner of German and Duke Streets with the LOT whereon it stands, the property of Dr. DAVID BROWN.—Also, at the same time, a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture therein.

Conditions will be made known at the Sale.

ANDREW CROOKSHANK.

Saint John, 2d February, 1811.