

the plains of Santarem and Tomare, about 15 or 16 leagues from Lisbon, and consists of about 45,000 men. The allies amount to double that number, and I have heard it said by English officers that it is impossible for him to get out of Portugal. Silveira's army is in his rear, and the English in sight of him in front. All communication with the interior cut off, and the roads rendered impassable for either man or beast. The allies are receiving reinforcements daily of British and Spanish troops, while the French are losing fast by sickness and desertion.

#### LISBON, DECEMBER 10.

More reinforcements for the British army are arriving, and a considerable number expected. A strong line of defence is erecting across the opposite shore from Cacilhas. It will set us completely at rest concerning security here. The only reports from the armies are of Massena's reinforcements having gone back into Spain, and that he is in want of provisions. Prisoners and deserters continue to be sent down.

The above is the latest written intelligence from Lisbon, and is from the consignee of the Sarah Ladson. The verbal report of Massena's junction, with strong reinforcements is not credible. The writer of this letter possesses the best means of correct information, and would not have omitted to continue his letter, had he such intelligence to communicate.

The Sarah Ladson had no communication with the city after the morning of the 13th.—*Baltimore Paper.*

#### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Oneida, Capt. Sloat, arrived last evening below from Liverpool. She sailed the 2d December, and brings the Editors of the New-York Gazette, Liverpool papers of the 1st December, and London papers of the 30th November.

The London Star of the 30th Nov. is filled with debates in Parliament on the preceding day. In the House of Commons, Mr. Secretary Ryder observed, that the House had again assembled under the same unhappy circumstances as at their last meeting: the illness of his Majesty having made it impossible to take any measure either for opening the Session in the usual manner, or for proroguing Parliament to any future period that might be deemed advisable. In this dilemma his Majesty's Ministers had thought it their duty to examine the Physicians before the Privy Council, in order to lay that information before Parliament.

The examinations of Drs. Reynolds, Halford, Heberdeen, Willis, and Baillie, were then read to the House. The physicians concurred unanimously in opinion, with respect to the great probability of His Majesty's recovery. Dr. Heberdeen declared, "that he founded his expectation of his Majesty's recovery, on the present integrity of His Majesty's faculties."

And Dr. Baillie, "on a consideration of the symptoms of His Majesty's disorder, and perceiving no failure in the faculties of His Majesty's constitution."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer commented on a statement of the physicians, said, that the House had to determine, whether it would not be more proper for them to take immediate steps to supply the existing deficiency in the royal authority, or whether it would be more expedient, with a view to give a facility to His Majesty's speedy recovery, to pause and allow a further interval. He then moved an adjournment for fourteen days.

Mr. Whitbread said he should vote against it. 1st, because he thought it necessary to ascertain the fact of His Majesty's illness by an examination of the physicians before a committee—and 2d, to take steps to supply the deficiency, if necessary, and if not necessary, to be ready for any future necessity that might occur—"even were the King to be restored to the full possession of his faculties, and were instantly to encounter the accumulated business, still the House and the country ought to be provided with something to which a future reference might be made, in order to supply any deficiency in the royal authority."

The numbers on the question of adjournment for a fortnight, were, Ayes 233—Noes 129—Majority 104.

On a second division for appointing a committee to examine the physicians, the numbers were, Ayes 137—Noes 230—Majority 93.

The bulletin of His Majesty's health on the 29th says—"His Majesty is not quite so well as he was in the morning." And on the 30th, "His Majesty continued much the same."

#### BOSTON, JANUARY 22.

##### LATEST OF SPAIN.

Capt. Wildes, who arrived in town yesterday, left Gibraltar on the 13th of Dec. A brig of war had come in which left Cadiz on the 10th. The French were then carrying on the siege with spirit. They threw shot within the walls of the City; and were making great preparations to attack the place by water, with gun-boats, and two large rafts, which they were constructing to carry some very heavy cannon and mortars of a new mode. But the captain of the brig stated that no apprehensions were entertained for the security of the city.

A British frigate had passed Gibraltar for Malta, to receive on board Lucien Bonaparte.

It was reported at Gibraltar that Massena had advanced again, and that Lord Wellington had resumed his old positions. But as our news from Lisbon, is to December 7, we conceive this rumour must have been incorrect.

The Spanish Cortes have passed a decree in which they declare, that they will not lay down their arms until their independence be secured, as well as the integrity of their dominions in both Worlds, without the least dismembering the same, and until they see their legitimate King released from captivity.

The following is a copy of the letter from Gen. Silveira to Lord Wellington, which his Lordship communicated to the Regency, in his despatch of the 24th of November.

"H. Q. Trancosa, November 16, 1810.

"MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

"Yesterday I had the honor of communicating to your Excellency the result of an action that I had with the enemy; but as yet cannot give your Excellency so full an account as I could wish; but this I can assure your Excellency, that the loss of the enemy is greater than I communicated to you yesterday, and that our loss does not exceed twenty-five or thirty men—the number of wounded being about equal.

"Yesterday after the action, the enemy united in the plain that leads to Valverde and Cabesso. On my part I united all my troops higher up and began to retreat towards Pinhel, without any attempt from the enemy on my rear guard, he judging he had little hopes of success from what he lately experienced, and the help I might obtain from the people of the mountains. I halted at Pinhel, that the troops might rest and refresh themselves, which they did by sun-set the same day; from thence we retired to this side of the river Pega; and to-day arrived at these quarters. I am informed that the enemy's troops entered Pinhel at 12 o'clock at night, and immediately divided into two columns, one for Marialva, and the other for Frixedas. This news I cannot as yet verify for truth.

"Francisca de Silveira Pinto de Fonseca."

Washington.

Congressional Fracas.

In the House of Representatives, Monday, Jan. 14.

The House resumed the consideration of the Bill for admitting Orleans into the Union, as a State, &c.

Mr. Pitkin spoke against the Bill.

Mr. Johnson spoke half an hour in favor of it.

Mr. Quincy commenced a Speech against the Bill, which he contended was unconstitutional. He had not proceeded far, when

Mr. Poindexter objected to an expression which he had used, and called him to order.

Mr. Quincy repeated and justified the remark he had made; which, to save all misapprehension, he committed to writing in the following words;

"If this Bill passes, it is my deliberate opinion that it is virtually a dissolution of this Union; that it will free the States from their moral obligation, and, as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some, definitely to prepare for a separation, amicably if they can, violently if they must."

After some little confusion—

Mr. Poindexter required the decision of the Speaker, whether it was consistent with the propriety of debate to use such an expression. He said it was radically wrong for any member to use arguments going to dissolve the Government; and tumble this body itself to dust and ashes. It would be found from the Gentleman's statement of his language, that he had declared the right of any portion of the people to separate—

Mr. Quincy wished the Speaker to decide, for if the Gentleman was allowed to debate the question, he should lose half of his speech.

Mr. Poindexter said that by the interruption given him, he perceived the galled jade winced. The question he wished to propound to the chair was: whether it be competent in any member of this House to invite any portion of the people to insurrection, and, of course, to a dissolution of the Union!

Mr. Quincy. And I, Sir, will make this question, Is it not the duty of a member to state the consequences of a measure which appears injurious to him? And the more pregnant the measure is with evil, is not the duty of stating it the more imperious? Such I say will be the consequences, and such I mean to prove—

Mr. Poindexter wished to know if the gentleman had any more right to debate the question than he had.

Mr. Quincy resumed his seat; and

The Speaker (Mr. Varnum) decided that great latitude in debate was generally allowed, and that by way of argument against a Bill the first part of the gentleman's observations was admissible; but the latter member of the sentence, viz. "That it would be the duty of some States to prepare for a separation, amicably if they can, violently if they must," was contrary to the order of debate.

Mr. Quincy appealed from his decision, and required the YEAS and NAYS on the appeal.

The question, stated thus, "Is the decision of the Speaker correct?" was then put, and decided as follows:—Ayes 53—Nays 56.

So the decision of the Speaker was reversed; Mr. Quincy's observations were declared to be in order; and he proceeded nearly an hour and a half longer.

#### HALIFAX, FEBRUARY 4.

The interesting letters of Lord WELLINGTON, will shew the important operations of our army in Portugal to the 24th November—Besides these accounts, it appears by vessels which left Lisbon the 13th of December, that no engagement of any magnitude had taken place between the contending armies.—That large reinforcements were, however, daily arriving from England, and that the able manner in which Lord Wellington conducted the operations of the army, had inspired universal confidence, and excited the most sanguine expectations of the ultimate success of his operations.

#### To be Let, Leased or Sold,

THE WATER LOT, adjoining the one occupied at present by Timothy Parker, in Prince William Street, 25 feet front and rear by about 200 (Grant being to low Water mark)—Terms moderate—Apply to WILLIAM DONALD, 24th September, 1810.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Frederickton, 11th February, 1811.

SIR,

THE PRESIDENT having received a despatch from His MAJESTY'S Secretary of State for the Colonies, announcing the death of Her Royal Highness the Princess AMELIA, His Honor has directed the inclosed copy to be transmitted to you for publication in the Royal Gazette, not doubting but His Majesty's loyal Subjects in this Province will all put themselves into decent mourning on the present occasion.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant,  
JON. ODELL.

Mr. Morr, King's Printer.

#### (CIRCULAR.)

Downing-Street, 6th November, 1810.

SIR,

IT is with infinite concern that I communicate to you, the intelligence of the decease of Her Royal Highness the Princess AMELIA, His MAJESTY'S youngest daughter, which melancholy event took place at Windsor on Friday last, about 12 o'clock, after a long and painful illness. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,  
LIVERPOOL.

To Major-General HUNTER.

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 Germain 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.

## 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.

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of Captain JONATHAN LEAVITT, late of Carleton, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

JAMES WHITE, Junr. }  
DANIEL LEAVITT, }  
FRANCIS LEAVITT, } Executors.

Saint John, 18th February, 1811.

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the estate of WILLIAM ANDERSON, late of Frederickton, Esqr. deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, duly attested, within Six Months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

MARY ANDERSON, Administratrix.  
Wm. F. ODELL, Administrator.

Frederickton, 9th February, 1811. 16

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of GEORGE PRICE, late of the Parish of St. Martin's, deceased, are requested to present them duly attested, to the Subscribers, within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN HOWARD Esq. or } Administrators  
Mr. PHILIP MOSHER, } on said Estate.

St. Martin's, 6th February, 1811.

## To be Sold or Let on shares,

And possession given the First Day of May next, A Valuable FARM, containing 400 Acres of Land, with the Stock thereon, belonging to the Subscriber, at the Head of South-Bay, about 5 miles by land from Carleton. There is on said Farm a comfortable Dwelling House, Barn, &c. and an excellent Stream of Water running through the place.

For particulars please apply to the Subscriber on the premises.  
THOMAS BARKER,  
Lancaster, (South-Bay) 2d February, 1811.