

ance of those measures which the war had rendered necessary, had greatly injured the British revenue—alone. On the contrary, it would be found that the French customs had materially suffered. It appeared that in 1803 the receipt of customs in France was 37,023,102 livres; in 1804, 41,485,000 livres; in 1805, 52,725,000 livres; in 1806, 51,727,000 livres; in 1807, 60,483,000 livres.—That was the year in which the British Orders in Council were promulgated, and the consequence was, that in 1808, the French Customs fell to 18,523,000 livres. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) In 1809, they fell still further, to 11,552,000 livres. It was true, that the Customs formed but a small part of the French revenue, but that revenue had suffered internally as much as externally. The Hon. Gentleman had stated that Bonaparte entertained an idea half philosophic and half mad; but inimical to trade. Certainly he was an enemy to British trade. Bonaparte thought that France could better spare her trade than Britain could, and in pursuit of that universal dominion to which Great-Britain had hitherto proved the greatest barrier, he was willing to annihilate the trade of France, provided he could also annihilate the trade of Great-Britain. It would be uncandid, however, were he not to observe that in 1810 the customs of France had arisen to 49,068,000 livres. This was chiefly owing to the accidental confiscation of British property, and the incorporation into the French Empire of Genoa, Leghorn, and other parts of Italy.—The embarrassment under which the Orders in Council had placed France, were sufficiently manifested in the Address of the Senate to Bonaparte, in which they confessed that they were excluded from the means of completing the arsenals of the Empire but by inland navigation, and expressed a hope that four or five years would enable that object to be attained. Thus it appeared, that whatever effects were produced on ourselves by the Orders in Council, the inconveniences occasioned by them to the enemy were considerable.—It had been contended that the Berlin and Milan Decrees had been completely abandoned. This he positively denied. There had been no public Proclamation to that effect. It had merely been stated that they would cease to operate, provided Great-Britain gave up her Orders in Council, or America consented to defend her rights, and to take care that her ships should be no longer denationalized. The argument that these Decrees were merely of a municipal or commercial nature was very fallacious. They were issued in time of war, with a hostile intent, and hostile effect. [We regret that the lateness of the hour compels us to curtail the speech of the Right Honorable Gentleman.]

Mr. WILBERFORCE and Mr. BARING explained. Mr. WHITBREAD declared that the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was calculated merely to mislead the House. He warmly supported the motion. Whether considered with respect to their dignity or their policy, or both, the House ought to agree to the appointment of a Committee. At least, he trusted that they would come to a menacing, if not to a decisive vote on the question.

Mr. HERBERT argued in support of the motion. Lord L. GOWER stated, that he had had for some time in his hands a Petition against the Orders in Council, to the Prince Regent, from the Staffordshire Potteries, but that having declined to lay it before the Secretary of State, he had waited in vain for three weeks to present it to the Prince Regent in person. He should vote for the Committee.

Lord MILTON declared that he was precisely in the same situation as the Noble Lord.

Mr. BROUGHAM made a short but animated reply, after which the House divided.

For the Motion	144
Against it	216
Majority	72

Adjourned this morning at Half-Past Five o'Clock.

JOHN THOMSON

HAVING been under the disagreeable necessity of removing from the house where he lived the last year, (next to Mr. CARPENTER'S) fronting the Market Square, to the house next adjoining the Barber's shop, in Prince William Street, where he is now opening a neat assortment of GOODS, direct from Liverpool, in addition to his former Stock on hand; among other things, he has a large assortment of the best yellow SOAP, by the box or otherways; Madeira and other WINES, with a great many other articles, all of which he offers for Sale on the most reasonable terms.

He hopes his moving will not prevent his friends and former customers from calling as usual.

St. John, 27th April, 1812.

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Shrub, Pork and Beef.

JUST Received, and now Landing from on board the BRIG REGENT from *Point Petre*, a Cargo of SUGAR and MOLASSES:

And remaining on hand, a quantity of COFFEE, a few Casks SHRUB, Mess and Cargo No. 1 PORK and BEEF in Barrels and half Barrels, all of excellent qualities, which will be sold on moderate terms.

Also—A few dozen of CASTER OIL, and a small quantity of JAMAICA HONEY.

ANDREW CROOKSHANK.

Saint John, March 13, 1812.

FOR SALE,

NEAR *Presque-Isle*, Four Hundred Acres of good LAND, some of which has been improved, it is well watered, and there may be cut Ten Tons of Red Clover and Timothy Hay annually, there is also on said Farm, a Log Barn, &c. Enquire at PRESQUE-ISLE.

APRIL 16, 1812.

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FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER. HOLD TO THE LAWS, AND STAND FAST BY THE THRONE.

WRITTEN BY M. A. SHEE, ESQ. R. A.*
COMPOSED BY MR. MAJOR.

(Sway,
From the war-wasted scene where Oppression bears
And of Freedom no more foil'd Philosophy raves,
Where life in the palsy of fear pines away,
And the Tyrant still triumphs, surrounded by slaves;
The Briton his eye turns exulting to own
The blest region where Man bears an aspect sublime,
Where a King wields the sceptre of Law from a Throne,
Which, by Liberty built, stands the wonder of Time.

Look back to those ages so vaunted of yore,
Where has liberty shone with a lustre so pure?
Where has Man been so free, or so happy, before,
Or has less felt those ills which all mortals endure?
While the wrecks of proud empires lie scatter'd around,
And the tempest, still raging, drives dark o'er the plain,
Unshaken the bulwarks of Britain are found,
And undaunted her sons on the land and the main.

To be FREE is our birth-right, our pride, and our boast,
'Tis the Charter achiev'd by the blood of our Sires,
And as long as the ocean encircles her coast
Shall Old England be free while their spirit inspires,
Or abroad, or at home, then, what foes should we fear,
While our hearts are our Country's—our swords are
our own;

While our rights we maintain, and our King we revere,
WHILE WE HOLD TO THE LAW, AND STAND FAST BY
THE THRONE!

* It is gratifying to find in these revolutionary times, that an author, who has written two such admirable Poems as this Gentleman has produced on the art of which he is so distinguished an ornament, is animated by loyalty as well as genius.

MR. GILBERT

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of this City, for their kind and prompt attendance at the fire at his Dwelling-House, on Tuesday morning last.

Thursday, 30th April, 1812.

NOW LANDING

On the Subscriber's Wharf, the Cargo of the Schooner *Ferebe* and *Phoebe*, JOSEPH RIDEOUT Master, from St. LUCIA, consisting of

Rum, Sugar and Molasses,

For Sale on liberal terms by
NEHEMIAH MERRITT.

Monday, May 4, 1812.

CHEAP GOODS.

EZEKIEL BARLOW,

Has Just Received by the Brig *BROTHERS*, THOMAS RAWLEIGH master, from LIVERPOOL, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Which he offers for Sale on very reasonable terms for prompt payment.

Also, A quantity of SOAP and CANDLES;
A few Tierces of LONDON PORTER in bottles;
A few Crates of well assorted Earthenware,
86 Hhds. and Tierces of MUSCOVADO SUGAR;
And 11,000 bushels of Fine SALT.

Saint John, April 20, 1812.

THOMAS RAWLEIGH

Has also Received per the *BROTHERS*,

A few Packages of BRITISH GOODS, which will be Sold very low by the Package for Cash.

Also—A quantity of best CHESHIRE CHEESE, may be had by applying at the Store of E. BARLOW, or of Capt. RAWLEIGH.

April 20, 1812.

NEHEMIAH MERRITT,

Has Received by the *WILLIAM*, ROBERT BAIRD master, from LIVERPOOL,

AN ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will sell on reasonable terms,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

SUPERFINE, Second and Coarse CLOTHS, double mill'd and single Cassimeres and Serges, Salsbury and other Flannels, Calicos, Shawls, Cambrics, Ladies color'd Cotton and Worsted Hose, Men's do. Cotton Shirting, Irish Linen, Slops comprising shirts, trousers, round and pea-jackets, and watch coats, Men's fine and coarse Hats, cod and pollock Lines and Hooks, a fashionable assortment of coat and vest Buttons, &c. &c.—Crates of well assorted CROCKERY, and Tierces of GLASS WARE.

Also, A quantity of Liverpool SALT, and 50 tons of COALS, which he will sell very low if taken out of the vessel.

He has Likewise for Sale,

Prime and Mess BEEF and PORK in barrels, Pitch, Tar and Turpentine, Cordage, bolt, flat and square Iron, Spikes, Nails, Iron Pots, Kettles and Bake Pans, Paints and Paint Oil, Stone Jugs and Butter Jars, &c.

Saint John, 20th April, 1812.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Mr. JAMES BELL, are hereby notified, that such accounts, &c. as remain unsettled on the 24th day of June next, will be put into an Attorney's hands for collection.

HENRY SMITH, Administrator

on the Estate of JAMES BELL.

FREDERICTON, 24th MARCH, 1812.

Latest European Intelligence.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

THE L'ORIENT SQUADRON.

As we stated on Saturday, no accounts of the destination of this squadron has reached this country.—The following are all the particulars which we have been able to collect from our port letters of this morning:—His Majesty's ship *Thracian* arrived at Plymouth on Thursday last, having reconnoitred Cherburgh, in which harbour were five sail of the line, quite ready for sea; they are not the ships that escaped from L'Orient.

The *Walsingham* packet, on her passage from Lisbon, fell in with a dismasted French frigate, off Cape Ortugal, which was supposed to be one of the L'Orient squadron.

The following is a correct statement of the intelligence brought by the *Nyaden*, respecting the L'Orient squadron:

"*Nyaden* left Lisbon on the 1st inst, with despatches. On the 14th, in lat. 47, 10, long. 10, 15, about 390 miles W. S. W. off Ushant, she fell in with, at seven o'clock in the morning six strange ships, which, on approaching, she discovered to be five French line-of-battle ships, and a brig. Two of the line-of-battle ships, which sailed remarkably well, chased her, one of them was only about five miles from her. At this time (12 o'clock at noon,) three large ships, apparently *Indiamen*, were in sight to which the *Nyaden* instantly made the convoy signal for an enemy being in sight. The *Nyaden* then wore, and stood toward the enemy, who seemed to be intimidated by this manoeuvre, for they also wore and stood from the *Nyaden*. It was an hour before the *Indiamen* observed the signals; when they did, they dispersed. The enemy, who had by this time ascertained the three ships were not men of war, separated and chased; but thick weather coming on, with heavy squalls, the *Indiamen* escaped; and they prove to have been the three extra ships, viz. the *Northampton*, *Monarch*, and *Euphrates*, which arrived at Portsmouth on Monday. Only two of the French ships sailed very well, and they evidently wished to keep together.

"During the time the *Nyaden* was making signals to the *Indiamen*, a merchant cutter, bound to the southward, crossed between her and the French squadron, without being interrupted by them. One of the ships appeared to be a three-decker. They were all last seen by the *Nyaden* standing to the N. W. under easy sail, not working to windward, with a view to gain any port (as has been believed,) but cruising, no doubt, with the intention of intercepting some of our merchant fleets. With respect to our outward-bound convoys (which were so long detained by foul winds) we think it may be concluded they have passed the Frenchmen; for the *Nyaden* subsequently fell in with the *Virago*, Lieut. Pettman, who had learnt that the convoy under the *Jason*, *Furieuse*, and *Zenobia*, for the West-Indies and Mediterranean (upwards of 200 sail) were safe, and the India fleet of ten ships, which sailed with the *Antelope*, *Armada*, and *Impetueux*, were spoke with on the sameday the *Nyaden* fell in with the French squadron, by the Portuguese brig *St. Fiorenzo*, in lat. 46. long. 8. which was to the southward and eastward (that is, in-shore) of the enemy, who were standing to the northward and westward; consequently increasing their distance from each other hourly, so that no apprehensions can be entertained of their safety.

"The *Virago* was sent to the squadron off Ushant with the *Nyaden*'s account of the enemy. If they intended to reach Brest, the prevailing S. E. winds would have prevented their doing so previously to Friday, when it shifted to the S. W. As the ships were badly worked—and, from having new rigging and sails, any attempt to carry much sail in fresh breezes (to enable them to work to windward) would have endangered their masts. Every praise is due to Captain Epworth for his exertions in preserving the *Indiamen*. They were standing into the body of the French squadron when seen—and would in all probability, have fallen into their hands."

Despatches were this morning received from Sir Henry Wellesley, at Cadiz, and we have seen letters and papers from that place to the 13th instant.—The French besieging army has been greatly weakened by a strong detachment having been sent off to co-operate in a fresh attack upon *Tariffa*. The new Regency has refused to ratify the Treaty entered into between Ello and the inhabitants of *Buenos Ayres*.

A law has been passed making it death for any person to ship any kind of produce whatever, to any port or place in the possession of the enemy.

His Majesty's ship *Ganymede* has arrived at Falmouth from Cadiz, with the Spanish Count de Fernandez on board. He is to succeed the Duke del Infantado, as Ambassador from the new Spanish Regency to the British Cabinet.

APRIL 1.

We received this morning the following Letter from our Dover correspondent:—

"DOVER, MARCH 31.

"It is reported by fishermen which the French have boarded lately, that most of the privateersmen have been sent to man the Flushing fleet, and that preparations are making to fit out a part of their flotilla to be sent away to the eastward to annoy our shipping in the Sleeve and Belt, and defend the shores of the Cattigat from our small cruisers, they tide it from one Port to another as the wind and weather permits; it is also reported, that BONAPARTE intends visiting Antwerp, to view the fleet and arsenal previous to his joining the army."

We copy with pleasure the following paragraph from the *Morning Chronicle* of to-day. It sufficiently shews