

suspected, nothing else. Now we are requested to wait for the arrival of the Hornet; and after she comes; what next? He would advise the administration immediately to send out the Wasp, so that after the arrival of the Hornet, there may be still a vessel to expect.

Mr. BACON said it could be of no service to postpone the bill authorizing a Loan; for the Money must be had, War or no War. The Appropriations have been made, and the Money is wanted for the support of government. The sooner the bill is passed the better, to enable the President to ascertain how much money he can obtain at Six Per Cent. for if it cannot be gotten at that rate of interest, the restriction must be taken off with regard to the rate of interest; and he is authorized to borrow at a higher rate.—The House refused postponement, and the bill passed 92 to 25.

About an hour was spent in committee on the subject of the Internal Taxes. Mr. BACON discussed the policy of each object of taxation recommended in the report.—The Committee then rose; and the House adjourned. I suspect, from appearances, that the subject will be shoved aside to-morrow.

We have a report here, brought by the Constitution, that a War between France and Russia is inevitable. It is also hinted, that Mr. FOSTER is recalled; but I cannot obtain any advice to induce a belief in the surmise.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 25. FROM FRANCE—DIRECT.

The National Intelligencer announces the arrival of the Constitution frigate from France, and that Lieut. MORRIS, had brought to the seat of government despatches from our Minister in France and Charge in England. The same paper says, Mr. BARLOW was very favorably received by NAPOLEON, had expostulated on the subject of his mission, and had been engaged in discussion on the subject with the French Foreign Minister. Mr. BARLOW had received his despatches by the Hornet, which vessel had a passage of only 24 days to Cherbourg. It will be remembered that the Intelligencer makes not one word of mention of the boasted repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees.

The Intelligencer adds, that Mr. RUSSELL's despatches from England are of old dates; but that no change had taken place in England of a favorable character!

The return of the Hornet it also adds, may be daily expected; by which it hopes to receive information respecting our foreign concerns of a more decisive nature. This is all the intelligence which the Intelligencer chooses to give as being received by the Constitution. It puts an extinguisher on the numerous jack-o'-lantern reports of the "Treaty," "Accommodation," "Free Trade," "brilliant prospects" in France, and other "skimble skamble stuff," which has been circulated with the rapidity of the wind, and swallowed by many with the greediness of alligators. Until after the elections—great and small, are effected, the Gulls may expect to be thus feasted weekly.

NORFOLK, FEBRUARY 12.

Captain Cowper left the Tagus on the 9th, on which day a packet arrived in 4 days from England. The mail was not opened, but Capt. C. understood the latest London advices were to the 5th of January. Nothing new—the King still alive. A few days before the Sheffield sailed, a reinforcement of 6000 troops, infantry and cavalry, arrived at Lisbon, and were to march in a few days to join the grand army in Spain.—Nothing important had occurred between the two armies.

An arrangement had been announced as having taken place between the governments of Great-Britain, Spain and Portugal, by which Lord Wellington is appointed General in Chief of the armies of the three nations, whose regular force, it is said and believed, will in the spring amount to 200,000 men exclusive of the Guerilla force, which has become very formidable to the French.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

Extract from the Prince Regent's Message to Parliament yesterday.

"We are commanded by the Prince Regent to acquaint you, that while His Royal Highness regrets that various important subjects of difference with the Government of the United States of America still remain unadjusted, the difficulties which the affair of the Chesapeake frigate occasioned have been finally removed; and we are directed to assure you, that in the further progress of the discussion with the United States, the Prince will continue to employ such means of conciliation as may be consistent with the dignity and honour of His Majesty's Crown, and with the due maintenance of the maritime and commercial rights and interests of the British empire."

In the British Parliament, Jan. 7, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said,

"He could have no hesitation in saying, that great and very important differences existed with America, the particulars of which he must decline at present to state for obvious reasons, and in the hope, that they will be amicably removed, but not from any inability to establish a good cause on the part of Great-Britain. The terms offered by Britain were moderate and conciliatory, but consistent with the honor and dignity of the country. Let the House look to the conduct of Britain and France to America, as well as the conduct of America to both, and judge whether Britain had committed an unjust aggression. Should the "fatal catastrophe" of a war break out, he would not disguise that it would bring great evil upon the country, but he was persuaded that America would not be the least sufferer. Whatever gentlemen might suppose, it never was his wish to see America crushed, or ruined in her trade or her resources—on the contrary he looked to the wealth and prosperity of that country as accessory

to those of Great-Britain, and that the diminution of those of one must effect those of the other.—[Hear! Hear!] From every consideration he was able to give the subject, he did not think Britain could, consistently with her undoubted rights submit more than she did. America said, the Berlin and Milan Decrees were repealed; he said they were not.—[Hear, hear, hear!] He plainly saw in every subsequent commercial Decree that the principles were adhered to and acted upon.—If America had evidence of their revocation, where was the public instrument to prove the fact?—The letter for repealing them promised only a distant revocation conditionally that England renounced her new system of blockade, by revoking her Orders in Council, or America should make her flag respected—that was to go to war with England. Since that conditional repeal, however, the Berlin and Milan Decrees were repeatedly declared to be the fundamental laws of the Empire, and all neutral ships which should not conform to them were declared to be denationalised.—[Hear, hear!]
—Was that a virtual revocation of them? It was not. But whenever France should revoke them, Britain would repeal her Orders in Council, but not relinquish her maritime superiority, which France could not otherwise reduce."

The Regency Act, with all its restrictions and limitations, is now on the eve of expiring, and as no hope is entertained of His Majesty's capacity ever to resume the royal functions, it is expected that the Prince Regent will be invested with the executive government without any other limitations and restrictions than those which are wisely enjoined by the laws and the constitution of the country, and which are essential to preserve the equilibrium of the other branches of the government, and to prevent the kingly authority from degenerating into an absolute Monarchy.

An armistice is certainly concluded between the Russians and Turks, and a negotiation for peace progressing. There is a report of its conclusion.

PLYMOUTH, JANUARY 7.

We are sorry to state the unfortunate circumstance which has happened on board the Purse, American schooner, detained for breach of blockade, being bound to Bordeaux with French passengers and French property! by the Niemen, 44, Capt. Sir M. Seymour, Bt. He had put on board the Purse one of his most excellent young Masters' mates, Mr. Saunders, and ten of the Niemen's prime seamen, to navigate her to this port. All the arms in view were taken out of the Purse, but as the American Captain had concealed two pistols, he shot Mr. Saunders through the neck dead on the deck; five of the Niemen's men being below, the American Captain, with the assistance of three of his crew, and a Frenchman drove the other gallant fellows under hatches, secured them, and carried the Purse into Quimper Bay.

LONDON DATES.

London papers to January 9, have been received at New-York.

The King's mental health had not changed, and his Doctors now confess his recovery improbable.

The U. S. ship Hornet arrived at Cowes December 28—ten days before the Prince Regent's Message to Parliament. The War report to Congress had been published in England; but there is no evidence of its having produced any great sensation.

A new conscription of 120,000 men has been ordered in France, at an extraordinary meeting of the Conservative Senate. It revives the expectation of war between France and Russia.

GIBRALTAR, DECEMBER 28.

H. M. S. Franchise arrived on the 25th, in 10 days from Mataro. The Catalans continued in the best dispositions. They had lately obtained a signal advantage at Vich, and completely invested Tarragona, the French Garrison of which had but 10 days provisions left. The Enemy, however, had succeeded, under the command of General Decaen, M'Donald's successor, in introducing a convoy of provisions into Barcelona.

GIBRALTAR, JANUARY 4.

The Besiegers of Tariffa, we are happy to state, have completely failed in an attempt to carry it by storm. We have only to add, that there are ten French Officers taken, instead of seven as stated in one letter; and that, by the most moderate accounts, the Enemy's loss did not fall short of 300 men, including the wounded who, although capable of being removed from the field, will for a long time be disabled from doing duty. It is also known, that they have no fewer than 1100 sick in the Convent of la Luz; and an idea may be formed of the number of their Deserters, by the circumstance of fifty-one having arrived together at Algeiras on the 2d inst. They represent the condition of the Division to which they lately belonged, as truly deplorable, no bread having been issued to the men ever since the 30th of Dec. there being literally no cover for them in the very bad weather which has prevailed of late, their ammunition spoiled, their very muskets rendered unserviceable, and the swelling of the streams, as well as the impracticable state of the roads, leaving them no chance of receiving supplies, or of effecting their retreat if they found it necessary.—From the well known activity of General Ballesteros, we confidently hope, that he will improve so favorable an opportunity. He set his troops in motion yesterday morning.

Four French spies have been arrested in Sicily.—They have confessed they were sent by the French General Manches to murder a British Officer. One of them has been executed, two others were to share his fate, and one was killed in arresting them.

It is generally reported, that the National Congress of Spain has abolished the Satic Law, in which case, the Infanta Carlota (the Prince of Brazil's consort) would, during the captivity of her august Brothers, be next in the order of succession to the throne.

Gibraltar, Jan. 4.—In consequence of the favorable intelligence from Carthage, and neighborhood, the Quarantine on vessels from all parts of Spain, is taken off. H. M. brig Ephra, of 18 guns, is lost on the Porpoises, near Cadiz; crew saved.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER. DREADFUL EXPLOSION.

We record with pain and regret a disastrous and dreadful accident, which took place in the course of Wednesday at Waltham Abbey. The powder magazine at that place, belonging to Government, together with the corn-works, mills, and several other buildings, blew up with a tremendous explosion.—The shock was like the concussion of an earthquake. Several houses in the Town of Waltham Abbey, were overturned, and scarce a pane of glass was left whole in any part of it. The effect of the explosion was not confined to the immediate vicinity, as many houses in the surrounding country to a great distance suffered considerable damage from the violence of the shock. The loss to the public by this calamitous accident is very considerable, as we are given to understand that the whole of the buildings have been destroyed. We are afflicted to add, that a number of lives were lost on the occasion. Some accounts state the number as high as 150; but we have reason to believe that it does not exceed eleven. The accident happened about one o'clock.

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1812.

His Honor the PRESIDENT has been pleased to appoint FRIDAY the 3d day of APRIL next, to be observed as a day of Solemn Fast in this Province. The Proclamation will appear in our next.

A Nassau paper of the 15th ult. states, that the British Brig Observer, captured a French schooner of 14 guns and 90 men—the privateer had 30 men killed.

The brig Julian, from Halifax bound to Martinique, was spoke in lat. 42, long. 60, by an American sloop bound to Norfolk, having lost her mainmast and four men overboard.

The British Ship Hero, of 74 guns, with all her crew, has been lost off the Texel. The Grasshopper sloop of war, has also been lost off there—crew made prisoners by the French. The St. George, of 94 guns, the ship which conveyed the last Americans down the Baltic, is also reported to be lost. Many vessels have lately been wrecked in the North Sea. Boston paper.

POST-OFFICE, St. John, March 9, 1812.

It is concluded for the present, to close the Mails for Great-Britain and Nova-Scotia every Thursday at sunset—And those for Canada and Fredericton at the same time—No Letters for Great-Britain will be forwarded unless the inland postage is paid.

N. B. No Letters will be received or delivered after dark. Wm. CAMPBELL, Post-Master.

FIRE!—Wednesday afternoon an alarming fire broke out in the Parish of Portland, in the House occupied as a Mess House to the 10th Regt. before the alarm, and assistance could be given from the City, the raging element had nearly destroyed the roof, but by the speedy arrival of the Engines, &c. it was got under, but not without the complete loss of the roof, and the House otherwise much injured.—We are informed the fire originated from a Stove Pipe!!!

DIED] At Spring field, King's County, on the 22d ult. Captain THOMAS SPRAGG, after a long and painful illness in the 82d year of his age.

—Wednesday evening, Doctor DAVID BROWN, Hospital Mate to the Garrison of New-Brunswick, aged 60 years. His remains were interred on Friday numerously attended.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable FARM on the River NASHWAACK, situated about 16 miles from Fredericton, now in possession of Mr. Robert Sutherland.

Terms of payment may be known by applying to Mr. Angus M'Bean adjoining the premises, or to the Subscriber at Saint John.

ALEXANDER M'LEOD.

Saint John, 7th March, 1812.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT commodious two Story HOUSE, situate the South side of Church-Street, the property of the Subscriber; it is an excellent stand for a Shop and Tavern, and at present Rents for £32 per Annum—If not Sold at private sale previous to the First of April next, it will on that day be Sold at Auction, and struck off to the highest bidder.

For further particulars inquire of St. John, 2d March, 1812. JOHN TOOLE.

FOR SALE,

Two 90 gallon Potash KETTLES. R. SHIVES, & Co. St. John, 24th February, 1812.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JONATHAN LUFBURY, Esq. late of Miramichi, deceased, are requested to render in the same, duly attested within Twelve Months from this date; and those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

FRANCIS PEABODY, } Admini-
JOHN CLARK, } strators,
RICHARD SIMONDS, }

Miramichi, 15th February, 1812. 31