

board one hundred and eighteen persons.

JULY 23.

No Messenger has been sent to France in consequence of the late communication brought by Mr. Bafilico, nor do we think that an answer is likely to be dispatched so soon as the public might expect. We have little doubt but that the King's Speech on the prorogation of Parliament will allude to the pending Negotiation, and communicate such information upon this important subject as, in the present state of the business, it may be deemed expedient to make known.

Two expeditions are on the point of sailing from this Country, one known to be going to Sicily; the destination of the other is not known. The expedition to Sicily, will, we believe, fail from Ramsgate; the other expedition from Portsmouth.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, JULY 17.

American Intercourse Bill.

The discussion lasted for upwards of two hours. When we were re-admitted we found

Lord HAWKESBURY on his legs, speaking on the third reading of the American Intercourse Bill. His Lordship deprecated any departure from those principles on which our Navigation Laws were founded, and to which we were indebted for our maritime superiority, and our greatness as a Nation. He did not mean to contend that there might not be cases, in which, from necessity, the general principle of our Navigation laws must be departed from—but the present was not such a case; and if an investigation was to take place, he pledged himself to bring forward Merchants of the highest respectability, who would declare that such a measure as the present was wholly unnecessary. He objected that this Bill was brought forward, and all investigation refused.—He thought also that the measure was rendered worse, by enacting it for an indefinite period; it would be, in his mind, much better to limit the period of its duration to the 1st of July, 1807, as in the mean time, an investigation of this important subject might take place, and Parliament become acquainted with the real state of the question.

Lord HOLLAND contended that no-

thing more was meant by this Bill, than to vest that power in the Privy Council which had heretofore been exercised, contrary to law, by the Governors of our West India-Islands. That the power of allowing our West-India Islands to be supplied from America, should be lodged somewhere, was demonstrable from the fatal effects which a contrary policy, that of restricting our Colonies to a supply from this Country, had produced in those Islands when resorted to, soon after the termination of the American War. This power, he contended could no where be better lodged, than in the hands of his Majesty's Privy Council, who were responsible for the exercise of it, and who were more likely to be influenced here by British interests, than the Governors in the West Indies, who from their situation were necessarily subject to be operated upon by local influence. He was astonished at the opposition this measure met with in all its stages, particularly from those who had sanctioned the Governors in the West Indies, in continually violating the law from necessity, for the purpose of admitting a supply into the West Indies from America, and who thought this of so little consequence, that they neglected for three or four years to pass any Bill of Indemnity.

Lord ELDON maintained that there was a material difference between indemnifying the Governors in the West Indies for those acts, and passing an act of Parliament to legalize the principle. The great object of our Navigation Laws, was to preserve our maritime superiority; and they should not lightly be departed from, as it should be remembered, that when our shipping and mariners were decreased, those of other Nations would be increased; and that if, in the event of a Peace, there was not employment in our Mercantile Shipping, for the numerous seamen who would be discharged, many of them might enter into foreign service.

Earl SPENCER defended the Bill, which, he contended, had nothing to do with the general principles urged on the other side, it being only to give a power to the Privy Council, to allow the importation of certain articles from America into our West India Islands, in case of necessity, and in order to prevent any ill effects arising from the precarious nature of a supply wholly restricted to this country. It did not,

however, prevent the supplies from being sent home in British Shipping.

Lord HAWKESBURY moved an amendment to limit the duration of the Bill to the 1st of July, 1807.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE thought the amendment extremely inconsistent with the arguments urged on the other side, as it went to acknowledge the principle of supplying the West-Indies from America, whether in war, or in peace, whilst the Bill, in its present shape, went only to the necessity of doing so in time of war.

After some further observations from Lord Eldon and Lord Holland, the amendment was negatived, and the Bill read a third time and passed.

HALIFAX, SEPT. 6.

We have been favoured, by a gentleman from Newfoundland, with the *Greenock Advertiser*, from the 11th to the 23d of July—containing extracts from London papers to the 19th of that month.

Several thousand troops were about to embark immediately for the Mediterranean; and an expedition of considerable magnitude was preparing for another destination—not publicly known.

The American Intercourse-Bill (as it is called) permitting the trade between the U. States and British W. I. islands, passed in the House of Commons July 8—85 to 30—majority 55.

Accounts from Gibraltar say, that a French army of 60,000 men was expected in Spain—either to attack Portugal or Gibraltar.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any demands against the late Co-partnership of LUDLOW FRASER & ROBINSON, are requested to call on the Subscriber, and receive payment.

P. FRASER.

FREDERICTON, SEPT. 20th, 1806.

THE Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of CHRIST'S CHURCH in Fredericton, give PUBLIC NOTICE to those indebted to said Church, for Pew Rent, or otherwise, to the 24th of July last, of their determination to put every Account (that may be unpaid on the 24th of next October,) into the hands of an Attorney, to be put in suit indiscriminately.

FREDERICTON, 20th Sept. 1806.

Five Pounds Reward!

BROKE GAOL, in Fredericton, on Friday night the 12th inst. JOSEPH HART and CHRISTOPHER SMITH, confined for Felony. Hart, is a tall thin Man, Swarthy complexion, Pock-marked, and a Cast in one or both Eyes, downy look, lounging gait, inclining to stoop, upwards of 50 years of Age.

SMITH, is a short Man, fair complexion, by trade a Currier, about 35 or 40 years of Age. Whoever will apprehend them and lodge them in any of His Majesty's Gaols, or otherwise secure them so that they may be brought to Justice, shall receive a Reward of FIVE POUNDS, or TEN DOLLARS for either of them, to be paid by the Treasurer of the County of York.

Examining their Wrists, may assist a discovery as they have been Iron'd near Two Months,

FREDERICTON, 15th Sept. 1806.

Wanted,

A QUANTITY of Merchantable BEEF, PORK, FLOUR and CORN, for which the highest prices will be given.

EDWARD W. MILLER.