vere restriction should not be imposed on Bonaparte. It might prevent him from writing accounts of the great transactions in which he had been engaged.—It might give him an opportunity of removing from the minds of those persons who had treated him with obloquy and scorn, that prejudice in which their opinions had been formed. He is placed at present in that situation where he cannot have an opportunity of repelling any of the calumnies by which he might be assailed.—The next point to which he should advert was, the expense of keeping him. And here it might be objected that he (Lord H.) who was constantly in the habit of preaching up economy, should now disapprove of any reductions which were made in any part of the public expenditure. But though he had as great an anxiety for a reduction of the public burthens as possible, he could not think this measure which reduced Bonaparte's expenditure from £20,000 to £8000 a year was called for. It was now said that only £8000 a year would be supplied by Government, and that he himself should supply the rest. He did not think that £20,000 a year, considering the situation in which Nepoleon was placed, and the suite he had depending on him, was more than sufficient to afford him the comforts of life. Certainly £8000 could not answer that end. When it had been thought necessary to place him in a situation so very different from that in which he was at Elba, it ought to be considered that the conveniences of life were with much greater difficulty procured there than where he was before. His Lordship then concluded by submitting the following motions.

"That an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying that he would be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before the House—

"1st. Copies of all instructions given or sent out to the Governor of the island of St. Helena, touching the personal security of Bonaparte.

"2d. Extracts of all correspondence between his Majesty's Government and the Governor of the island of St. Helena as far as the same related to the expense of maintaining Bonaparte and his suite.

"3d. Copies of all Letters from Bonaparte, or any of his suit to the Governor of the island of St. Helena, as far as they related to his confinement or to any objects connected therewith, and the answers of the Governor thereto.

"4th. Copies of all dispatches sent out from his Majesty's Government in this country to the Governor of the island of St. Helena, relating to the residence of Bonaparte and his suite.

"5th. Copies of, or extracts from all dispatches to or from the Governor of the island of St. Helena, as far as they relate to any communications made, or offered to be made, by Bonaparte to the Crown of this country, with the Copies (we believe) of such communications.

"6th. Copies of all Letters written by Bonaparte, or any of his suite, to the Governor of the island of St. Helena, respecting the facilities demanded and allowed for the religious instructions of himself and suite."

Lord Bathurst said, he hoped before he sat down he should be able to shew that the ground for complaint alluded to by the Noble Lord (Holland) did not exist, and to satisfy such of their Lordships who were disposed to admit the necessity of General Bonaparte's detention, that the restrictions imposed upon him were only such as the necessity of the case required. The application made by the Noble Lord (Holland) was founded upon two grounds, upon certain papers which had got into circulation, and upon unauthenticated rumours which from time to time had arrived in Europe from St. Helena, To rumours he would not attempt to offer any answer, neither would he allude in the course of his arguments to a paper which had been lately circulated by a person who had come from the island of St. Helena: he meant the publication of a Monsieur Santini. To this no credit was due. He should confine himself to such documents upon the subject as were authentic, to the instructions delivered by Government to Sir H. Lowe with respect to the treatment of Bonaparte, to the communications officially received from him during his residence at St. Helena, and to the documents signed Montholon, and transmitted by order of Bonaparte to the Governor. This document was authentic, and he hoped before he sat down that he should satisfy their Lordships that the statements it contained had no foundation in fact, or that the conduct pursued was such as of necessity arose from the instructions given by Government to Sir H. Lowe. The first head of instruction was that which applied to the communications of General Bonaparte with others, and their communications with him personally. The restriction upon this point went to prohibit any personal intercourse with his relations. With respect to communication by letter, it was allowed to any extent, upon condition that all letters, previous to their departure from the island, or their delivery to Bonaparte or his attendants, were first opened by the Governor. All instructions from Bonaparte to the Secretary of State here were immediately to be forwarded to him by the Admiral or Governor. All letters from his attendants were also to be first opened. This rule could not be considered severe. It was that which was applied to all persons under the circumstances of prisoners of war. But not one of Bonaparte's relations, except his brother Joseph, had attempted to write to him, though they must be aware of this facility of communication. In the month of October last this letter from his brother was received at the Secretary of State's Office. It was opened, and immediately after transmitted to St. Helena.—[Hear, hear.] Another complaint was, that he was not allowed to send a letter sealed to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. In truth no application for this purpose had been yet made to the Governor, Sir Hudson Lowe. Sir G. Cockburn, on his departure from the island, was requested to deliver to the Prince Regent a letter, which he received unopened from General Bonaparte. His answer was, that he could not do so unless its contents were first communicated. This condition was refused, and no application of the same kind had been made since that period. If Sir H. Lowe or Sir G. Cockburn had transmitted a letter to this country from Bonaparte unopened, and directed to his Royal Highness, he (Lord Bathurst) had not the least hesitation in saying, that from the situation he filled in his Majesty's Government, he should consider it his duty to open it. If the Ministers of the Crown were to be looked upon as responsible, their duty and their responsibility required that they should act in this manner. How could they otherwise answer for any consequences that may follow? Another subject of complaint made in the paper signed Montholon was, that after the arrival of Bonaparte at St. Helena, he was refused the privilege of having books sent to him. This statement had no foundation in truth.—He expressed a wish to have his library completed, and so soon as he arrived at his destination, application was made to a French bookseller in London for this purpose. There were a few which could not be procured, but the rest were sent amounting to £1200 or £1400. As to the refusal of newspapers, it was proper they should be withheld, as by their means information might be communicated which it would be prudent and proper to keep back.—It may seem a severe restriction, that letters to friends or more tender connexions, filled, perhaps, with the warm and unpremeditated effusions of the heart, should be submitted to the cold eye of an unconcerned reader; but when necessity required it, they who admitted that necessity could not object to the exercise of the duty, however painful; but it was said that the letters were sent opened to a subaltern officer, and by him delivered to the Governor. Nothing could be more false than this representation. The Governor allowed no person but himself to see its contents. [Hear, hear.] A complaint was made against Sir H. Lowe by Las Casas. He represented himself in want of certain necessaries. With a view to procure them he directed a letter to a Lady. The letter was delivered, sealed, to the Governor, who, finding the object of it was to procure these necessaries, informed him the things he wanted were on their way from England. Las Casas upon this, thought proper to comment, with some freedom, upon Sir H. Lowe, for opening a letter directed to a Lady. All the persons confined in St. Helena may, without difficulty, hear from their wives, children, or friends, if they were willing to comply with the condition required. The Governor, upon receiving the documents in which these pretended grievances were laid down, applied to Count Montholon, and desired to be informed to what particular acts of severity the document alluded. To this application of the Governor no answer was ever returned. And why? Because the document was a falsehood.. [Hear.] Throughout all the communications from St. Helena, it was easy to trace an attempt to misrepresent the truth. [Hear, hear.] In some of them it was said that no person was allowed to see Bonaparte without a pass. So far from this being the fact, the only restriction was, that in the event of ships arriving he was attended by an officer to see that no suspicious intercourse took place between him & any person from on board, they were not permitted to intrude upon him without his own permission. What was alleged respecting the circumscribing of his rides was equally false. The original limits appointed were twelve miles; that was afterwards, from attempts made to abuse the liberty, restricted to eight miles, which he could traverse without being attended by any officer whatever.—The placing of the sentinels near the gardens after sunset, when any attempt at escape would most probably be made, was merely dictated by necessity. Now what would the House and the Country say, if through any neglect in that important particular, Bonaparte had escaped? Another strong objection to the treatment of Bonaparte was, that he was placed in an unwholesome part of the island. This was not the truth. The situation was as healthy as any upon the Island. Since his arrival there, particular care had been taken to place him in the situation most agreeable to him. Bonaparte at first was himself quite captivated with the situation. As soon as the materials for a house were landed upon the Island, Bonaparte was informed of it, and was requested to give any instructions he had to communicate upon the subject. His answer was, that six years would be necessary to complete the house, and that before the expiration of that time he was certain some change would take place either in France or England, which would free him from his confinement there. Upon this ground he objected to any enlargement or alteration of his residence. And when asked with regard to furniture, he gave no answer. The fact was, that he objected to every means of making his residence convenient, and then objected to the inconvenience. [Hear, hear,] He would now come to the article of expence. This was one of the heads upon which many false rumours had been obtained from foreigners. No such proposition was ever made by Government as to confine the expenses for the support of Bonaparte at St. Helena to £8000 a year. The expenditure on his first arrival was necessarily great, in making the necessary preparations for his reception and detention. Upon application to Sir H. Lowe, he gave it as his opinion, that £12,000 a year would be sufficient.—When it was considered that the Governor himself, with all the expenses attending his situation, received no more than 12 thousand pounds, the same sum would not perhaps appear too little for supplying Bonaparte with every thing which he and his attendants may require. By him, however, it was considered insufficient, and complaints were made that he was not allowed a sufficient supply of necesaries. If he found this sum was insufficient, it was not unreasonable to expect that he himself should add any further pecuniary supply that he may think necessary for his own comfort, or that of the persons who attended him. The expectation would appear the more reasonable when it was considered that he had at his own command all the money which he had taken out with him, and had other resources. The last point was the consumption at his table. This particularly, with respect to wine, was made the subject of complaint and misrepresentation. It was said that he was not allowed more than one bottle of wine a day. This statement, even though true, would not be a proof of very great parsimony or severity. But the statement was altogether incorrect.—The consumption of different sorts of wine for a fortnight at Bonaparte's table was 266 bottles, that is 19 bottles per day for 10 persons, including two children and one lady. So that there was allowed for him and six officers, more than one dozen per day, or nearly two bottles for each of these 10 persons. There were, besides, three or four bottles of porter allowed for dinner. Having submitted these statements to the House, he would now ask, whether it could be concluded, that the Government were unnecessarily restrictive. If they were to lend their ear to every complaint that malevolence and misrepresentation were pleased to circulate, if they were to take as facts the unfounded rumours that were circulated against the Governor by every person who did or did not touch at the Island of St. Helena, it would be impossible for him to perform his duty. Such were the grounds on which he felt it his duty to oppose the motion.

The Marquis of Buckingham regretted much that his Noble Friend should have chosen to bring forward such a motion for the discussion of their Lordships.

The Earl of Darnley supported the motion.

The motion was negatived without a division.---Adjourned.

Oats for Sale.

THE Subscriber has just received (on consignment) 150 Bushels of OATS, of a very superior quality, which will be sold *for Cash only.*

GEORGE MINCHIN.

Fredericton, 27th May, 1817.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who are indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.

THOMAS PICKARD.

Fredericton, 15th April, 1817.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the Subscriber on Note or Book Account, prior to the 24th December last, are requested to call and discharge the same without delay.

FRASER, DONALDSON, & Co.

Fredericton, 31st Dec. 1816.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the Subscriber on Note or Book Account, prior to the *first* January, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

E. SLOOT.

Fredericton, 7th January, 1817.

☞NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber on Bonds or Notes, or who may have balances due on Book, up to the 24th June last, are particularly requested to call and discharge the same without delay.

HENRY SMITH.

Fredericton, 26th Nov. 1816.

WENT ADRIFT

ON Tuesday last the 6th instant from MR. MANUEL'S *landing, (about thirty miles above Fredericton) a Log CANOE;---in said Canoe was a large Chest containing a quantity of Bedding, Crockery, and a number of Carpenter's Tools---also in the Canoe, a Pot, Kettle, Frying-pan, two Axes, and several other articles. Whoever has found the same and will deliver them to the subscriber, shall be rewarded for their trouble.* S. JOSLIN.

Prince William, 7th May, 1817.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of PIERCE & SHAW, on the first day of April inst. was by mutual consent dissolved. All Persons having demands against said firm, are requested to present the same for settlement—And all indebted to make immediate payment.

D. W. PIERCE,
OREN SHAW.

Fredericton, 1st April, 1817.

WANTS A SITUATION

AS a French Teacher, or an Usher in a School, or an Assistant in a Store, either in St. John or Fredericton; or any place of active employment, a young man with good recommendations for sobriety, honesty, &c. Application to be made at this Office.

Fredericton, 6th May, 1817.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late WILLIAM TURNER, Esq. of Wakefield, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within six months from the date hereof: and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

SARAH TURNER, Administratrix.
W. P. TURNER, Administrator.

Wakefield, 20th April, 1817.