

LONDON, Oct. 7.

In the course of the week a number of Addresses have been presented to the Queen. From the Answer to that of Leicester, it will be seen that the Queen's Secretary has abated nothing of his malevolence towards the Church of England. It is impossible to imagine a servant pursuing a course more directly opposed to the interests, and, what one would suppose to be the natural feelings, of his Royal Mistress, than the wanton and almost universal war which the answer-writer thus declares in her Majesty's name.

Her Majesty loves the people of England; is she not aware that that people have shewn their attachment to their national Church by the most important sacrifices; even by the expulsion of a Monarch from the Throne, freely for the sake of our pure Religion, encountering all the perils of foreign invasion and civil war.

Her Majesty loves liberty and the British Constitution; is she ignorant that when liberty was no more, and the Constitution was overthrown, the first effort made in their behalf—the effort which led to the recovery of both—was made not by a noisy demagogue with a rabble at his heels; but in the meekness of a resolute self-devotion which nothing but sincerity could inspire, by seven Prelates of the Church of England.

If her Majesty is ignorant of these facts, the people of England are not, and they will suffer none to win their affections by the destruction of that sacred edifice, which has ever proved the shrine of the nation's liberty, as well as of its morals and its faith.

The Queen's answer to the Address from the Ladies of Leicester:

"This address from the Female Inhabitants of the Town of Leicester, speaks the language of animated loyalty and affectionate attachment. I accept it with much satisfaction; and I welcome the spirit which it breathes as favourable to the present and the future interests of Britain. The more enlightened, virtuous, and patriotic the females of this country become, the more we may cherish hopes of the moral, intellectual, and political improvement of the rising and of future generations. Our sex are the first instructors of the young. By them the first impressions are made and the first lessons taught. Their increased and increasing intellectual culture, therefore, gives us the fair prospect of more virtue and intelligence in the days that time is about to unfold.

"The omission of my name in the Liturgy received the sanction of persons who have long been in the habit of making religion the pretext for their tyranny, or the veil for their selfishness: and who, on any other occasion, would have represented the proposal to exclude as many words or as many letters from the service of the establishment as a most sacrilegious innovation, threatening the abolition of titles, and the downfall of the hierarchy; but an alteration in direct opposition to that spirit of charity, without which all religion is but mere mummer, has been countenanced by the pious heads both of the Church and of the State.

"There is only one view in which I can regard this alteration with any complacency, and that is, as the first step in the good work of ecclesiastical reformation. But as the first step has been an unhallowed invasion of the charity of the sanctuary, let us hope that the next will make amends by enlarging that charity, and by making the terms of union in the establishment as comprehensive as the spirit which is breathed through the whole scheme of Christianity.

"Churchmen are, usually, more remarkable even than Statesmen, for being behind the light of the age. They adhere too pertinaciously to ancient forms. They are unwilling to pass beyond that boundary of darkness, within which their forefathers lived; and if they ever find themselves within the illuminating ray of pure light, they start back, as apparitions are said to vanish when they sniff the dawn.

"Both Churchmen and Statesmen would do well, ere it be too late, to open their eyes upon the sun of another reformation that is rising upon the world. Is it not their interest, and ought it not to be their policy, to preserve all that is valuable in ancient systems, or institutions, and to add to that value, by incorporating it with all that is excellent in the improvements of modern

times? This is the best way to reform what is bad, at the same time that you preserve what is good, and keep pace with the light of the age."

BONAPARTE.—A gentleman, who has recently arrived from St. Helena, saw Bonaparte about a fortnight before his departure. He is grown extremely corpulent, unwieldy and slovenly in his person. He generally dresses in his morning gown, and has not left his house at Longwood for the last two years. He has had a wall built to prevent himself from being seen, as he could not stir out of doors without being annoyed with persons in all directions, staring at him through telescopes from the houses and hills in the island.

BONAPARTE'S SON.—Some time back it was mentioned in the public papers, that it was intended to bring up the young Napoleon as an Ecclesiastic. A letter from Paris says, "This is so far from being the case, that I have seen in a letter from Vienna, an account of the promotion of the young Prince Reichstadt (this is his title) to the rank of a corporal in a regiment which forms part of the garrison of Vienna, and into which regiment he entered as a private soldier. He appears on the parade with the regiment in his uniform, goes thro' his military exercise with great precision, and is a very great favourite with the soldiers."

In the House of Lords, on the 5th, in answer to some enquiries of Lord Holland, relative to the engagements of England with the other great powers, and the proceedings of Austria, with respect to Naples—Lord Liverpool again said, that it was no part of the policy of the British government, at this time and under present circumstances, to interfere with the internal government of other states, and that no engagements to that effect existed. This he stated with the reservation, that he would not fetter the discretion of the government, by saying what course might hereafter be pursued. No new letters of credence had been forwarded to the British minister at Naples; and it appears by an extract we have given, that the ministers from the new Neapolitan government, were not to be accredited in England or France.

The Times of Oct. 9th, says—"Confidently as we anticipated the triumph of the Queen, we could hardly have expected to bring matters to so glorious a crisis as they have now arrived. Her enemies are now at last beginning to look to themselves and their own security."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.

UNITED STATES LEGISLATURE.

Boundary Line.

Mr. Mallory, submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States, be requested to lay before this House information respecting the progress made by the Commissioners under the Treaty of Ghent, in establishing the boundary line between the United States and the Canadas; whether any part of the boundary line is settled.

Trade to the Mauritius.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. it was Resolved, That the Committee of Commerce be instructed to enquire into the expediency of admitting British vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope and the Mauritius into the ports of the United States, on the same terms and conditions as if they had sailed from a port in Great Britain, so long as those ports are open to the vessels of the United States, on the same terms and conditions as to their own vessels.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 13.

THE FLORIDAS.—Further information from Spain by the way of Havannah, received in this city, confirms the intelligence lately received through the same channel relative to the cession of the Floridas, viz. that the Cortes had refused to ratify the treaty for the cession of these Provinces. Indeed from all appearances we are inclined to think that the new government of Spain is playing the same game of procrastination which has for years past been carried on towards this country. It is further stated that the inhabitants of Cuba have protested against the cession of Florida to the United States, and petitioned the Cortes to pass an act for the encouragement of emigration to that Island.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

19TH DECEMBER, 1820.

(Postscript to the Gazette.)

Head-Quarters, Fredericton,
December 8th, 1820.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

COMMANANTS OF CORPS.
No. 1. **C**are is required to transmit to Head-Quarters, without delay, the usual returns of their respective Corps, Arms, &c. agreeable to the state in which they appeared at the last General Muster.

On Thursday last, a Jury was summoned by WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esq. Coroner for the County of York, to enquire in what manner two infant children of one Deborah Lee, (a woman of color) came by their death. After examining the requisite evidence, gave in a verdict, that they were still-born: And on Friday, an Inquest was held on the body of Ann Davis, (a Welch girl) who died on the road to the Cardigan settlement—Verdict: Died from excessive fatigue, want of nourishment, and the inclemency of the weather.

DIED.] On Friday the 8th inst. Mr. NATHANIEL CHURCHILL, aged 72 years.

On Friday last, Mr. MATTHEW M. BURNS, in the 38th year of his age: he has left a Widow with two small Children, to lament his loss. His remains were interred on the Sunday following, with Masonic Honours.

On Sunday morning last, in the 69th year of his age, Captain WILLIAM STEWART. He was born in His late Majesty's Colony of New Jersey; and was one of those firm Loyalists who evinced their attachment to the British Constitution, by leaving a comfortable home, to encounter the danger and fatigues of war. He raised a troop of horse, and obtained a commission in the King's American Dragoons, commanded by Colonel JAMES THOMPSON, in which he served, with great bravery, during the war. In the memorable hard winter of 1780, he commanded an outpost on Staaten Island, when a descent was made on it by the rebel General STERLING; and received the approbation of the Commander in Chief, for his vigilance and good conduct.

But now his Body rests, free from toil and pain,
With hopes in Heaven eternal peace to gain.
His breath with Christian resignation he resign'd,
To Him who bled and died for all Mankind.

St. John, Dec. 13.

DIED.] On Wednesday evening, of a paralytic stroke, in the 64th year of his age, JAMES REED, Esq. In this event, his family have to deplore the irreparable loss of a kind and indulgent parent—the community of an upright and useful member. Mr. R. was one of this Country's earliest settlers—and held the situation of a Branch Pilot of this port upwards of 35 years.

Shipwrecks.—The brig Commerce M^r Lean, of this port, 30 days from Savannah-la-Mar, anchored off Partridge Island on Monday night about 10 o'clock, the wind blowing fresh from the N. W.—At 11, she parted both cables, and drove ashore on Red Head, where she now lays bilged and both masts gone—Capt. M^r Lean and crew suffered much from the inclemency of the weather; one or two of the seamen are said to be frozen—The vessel belonged to Messrs. CROOKSHANK and JOHNSTON, of this City.

By the arrival of a Chebutco boat from Nova-Scotia, we learn that the Ship Samuel & Jane, Harland, of and for London, which sailed from this port, timber laden, on the 1st inst. went ashore and was wrecked the following morning, on Cow Ledge, near Grand Passage, Brier Island—Crew saved. The wreck, her cargo of timber, and the rigging has been sold.

The schooner George, belonging to Mr. Robert James, of this City, foundered in a gale of wind on Friday sen-ight, and went ashore about 15 miles to the eastward of Digby Gut—crew and passengers saved.—She was from Passamaquoddy for this port, lumber laden.

A new schooner, name unknown, belonging to Cobiquid, was ashore at same place.

The schr. Lady Sherbrook, Bradbury, was cast away on Great Cranberry Island, 5th ult. from Demerara bound to Indian Island, where she belonged; vessel entirely lost.

The Port-au-Prince Telegraph gives an account of a terrible hurricane, which took place on the night of the 28th Oct. and the next day, which overturned several houses, and unroofed many others. In the ship-road, it was equally destructive: it extended its ravages through the beautiful plain of Cul-de-Sac; the coffee and sugar houses were entirely carried away; many persons perished, some under the wrecks of their houses, others by the current of water, which, in places, rose to the height of a man. It was feared the hurricane was general, and the devastation extensive.—Boston P.

IN looking over some of the last GAZETTES, I saw an advertisement, by JOHN COLE, of the Parish of St. Peters, in the County of Northumberland, stating, that I had either departed out of the Province, or kept concealed within the same, with an intent to defraud him of his just dues, which is all a falsehood, for I have neither been out of the Province or kept concealed, and I have Mr. J. COLE's receipt in full, dated the 4th day of September, 1820.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

Fredericton, 19th Dec. 1820.

Government Contract.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock on the first, and at the Commissariat Office at St. John, on the 10th January, 1821, from Persons desirous of Contracting to enclose (during the ensuing Spring) the King's Fuel Yard at this station, with Cedar-Picket, or Plank Fence, with 2 double and 1 single Gate.

The tenders for each description of Fence must be made separate, and the price per hundred feet, running measure, specified, as also that of each gate, and accompanied with a letter, addressed to the Assistant-Commissary-General, from two responsible persons, engaging to become bound for the faithful performance of such agreement as may be entered into. Payment to be made in Cash, on the completion of the work.

A specification of the particulars of the fence, of either description, and the extent of ground to be enclosed, &c. can be seen at this Office, or at the Office of the Asst.-Commissary-Gen. at St. John, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. during the period above mentioned.

Commissariat Office,
Fredericton, 11th Dec. 1820.

Steam Boat Notice.

THE Proprietors of the Steam Boat GENERAL SMYTH, request that all outstanding debts may be paid without delay, either to Mr. JOHN WARD, Jun. at St. John, or to Mr. J. SEGEZ, at Fredericton—who will also receive any accounts against the Boat for payment.—By order of the Proprietors.

2d December, 1820.



SOLOMON'S LODGE, No. 22, intend celebrating the Festival of ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, in the usual way.—

Transient Brethren are particularly invited to join the Lodge on this occasion. Dinner will be on the table precisely at 5 o'clock. Brethren intending to dine will please leave their names with Mr. AVERY, previous to the 25th inst. where Tickets may be had at 8s. 9d. each. The Members of the Lodge are hereby summoned to meet at their Lodge Room, on Wednesday the 27th inst. precisely at 2 o'clock p. m. and other Brethren are invited to meet the Lodge at the same time and place.

By order of the W. M.
S. B. HENLEY, Sec.
Fredericton, 12th Dec. 1820.

Library Share for Sale.

ONE forfeited Library Share will be sold at the Library, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 23d instant, if not redeemed before that day by the present holders, agreeably to the regulations of the Society.

Fredericton, 5th Dec. 1820.