

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, November 15.—We are concerned to state that the Squadron under Captain Menzies, after landing the troops under General Pöhlner near St. Audero, encountered a storm, in which the Magdalena Spanish frigate, and a brig went to pieces, and of 700 persons on board 660 perished.

A Captain of a vessel has just reached London, from Holland, who left it on the 8th instant. He says that a measure yet more rigorous than the law of conscription had been adopted, and that all males between 18 and 22 years old, without exception, were dragged to the armies, from the families of the highest rank to the lowest.—The Decree of the 18th ult. respecting the burning Colonial produce, had not been then carried into effect.

The King of Sweden landed yesterday at Yarmouth, from the Taurus frigate, under a salute of 12 guns. On reaching the beach, he was received with three such hearty cheers as perhaps he never before heard, and such an impression had they upon his Majesty, that tears of gratitude were observed to trickle down his cheeks. He was received by Lord Gardner, the Port Admiral, whose carriage was in waiting, and into which his Swedish Majesty got, and, preceded by the West York militia, with colors flying and bands playing, he repaired to the Eagle Inn, to take refreshment previous to his setting off for London. He was dressed in scarlet, wore a star on his left breast, and looked remarkably well.

November 16.—The Lords and Commons met yesterday pursuant to adjournment.—Ministers moved, in both houses, for a further adjournment of a fortnight, upon the ground of his Majesty's convalescence, and in expectation of his perfect recovery within that interval. This motion of adjournment was not resisted by the regular opposition; although Mr. Ponsonby, their leader, observed, an adjournment for a week would be fever this evening.

[Signed by the Physicians.]

"Windfor Castle, November 17.

"His Majesty has had a sleepless night, and upon the whole, been more feverish than for the last two days." (Signed as above.)

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 12.—We learn that the last dispatches from governor Claiborne state, that Fulwar Skipwith, styling himself governor of Florida, had avowed a determination to resist the interposition of the United States. With a view to resist governor Claiborne, he had ordered General Thomas, who with a body of five hundred men was marching to attack Mobile, to return immediately. Skipwith, with the remainder of his regular forces, had thrown himself into the fort of Baton Rouge, having declared his determination and that of his partizans to die at his colors before they would submit to the authority of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 14. The following is the substance of the latest advices from Washington:

"The business on which both houses of congress are now debating with closed doors does not relate to Florida, but to the non-intercourse with the belligerents; and I believe the revocation of the president's proclamation respecting the non-intercourse with G. Britain, is the first object before them."

Extract from another letter.

"The subject in discussion with closed doors is of the last importance. The administration say our late minister to France was deceived—he says the President was premature in issuing his proclamation."—*Pol. Reg.*

NEW YORK, JAN. 9.—Capt. Pindar, in 18 days from Laguna, informs us, that Gen. Miranda arrived at that place from England on the 9th of December, where he was received with great joy, and is appointed commander in chief of the military forces.

A passenger in the Cumberland, 38 days from Lisbon, reports, that Massena and the French army in Portugal took up their retrograde line of march on the 16th of Nov. from their fortified camp in front of the combined army. Lord Wellington immediately detached 14,000 troops in pursuit, and the next day, the 17th, pursued with his whole army: that it was expected a general action might take place about the 22d of November, if Massena was not too weak. Lord Wellington was said by the last accounts to be 35 miles from Lisbon, in pursuit of Massena.—The French army lost a vast number of horses in their encampment, most of whom died for want of provender, the French having not had for some time any grain for man or beast. He says 500 prisoners taken from the French were sent into Lisbon. It is also said that Massena issued a proclamation setting forth, previous to his retreat, that as a violent contagious disorder was raging at Lisbon, he thought it most prudent for the safety of his army, to draw them further off from that city. The months of October and November had been very disagreeable at Lisbon, from the great falls of rain in those months.

Letters from Charleston of the 31st Dec. state, that a vessel had just arrived there from Lisbon, which port she left Dec. 3d, but bro't no news. No general battle had been fought at that date.

Latest from Gibraltar.

Jan. 14. Captain Vermilye, of the brig Swiftsure, who arrived last evening in forty days from Gibraltar, informs us that Lord Blaney, with a detachment of 1800 men, had made an attack on Malaga, in which he and 500 men, were taken by the French: the remainder of his troops escaped over the mountains, and returned to Gibraltar. The French troops at Malaga were disguised in Spanish uniform, and made no opposition to the landing of the British detachment: Lord Blaney supposing, from the appearance of things, that Malaga had again fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, proceeded without that the *Non-Intercourse* with England will not be permitted to go into operation on the 2d of February. Perplexity and consternation appear to pervade every branch of the government.—From the want of a system of wise and just policy, and firmness and energy in pursuing such a system, every thing is left to conjecture and uncertainty.

[New-York Spectator.]

From Washington, January 12.

Both houses have sat great part of this day with closed doors. The house of representatives is yet in session, and probably will be so until 12 o'clock at night, as the subject of their deliberations is earnestly debated, without much warmth however, on either side, and there appears to be a determination in the majority to get through it to-night. Another message of a private nature came from the senate to-day. I have understood that the nature of their deliberations is such that the injunction of secrecy will scarcely be removed from them during the present session.

A message was this day received by the senate, from the President of the United States, enclosing a letter from Mr. Pinkney, dated, I believe, November 5, in which he states, that after the arrival of the 1st November he addressed a letter to the British ministry, requiring a decisive answer as to what were their intentions in relation to the United States. To this letter no answer had been received at the last dates from England. The letter was probably sent to congress with a view of apprising them that nothing had yet been done by Great-Britain in relation to her orders in council.

In respect to our foreign relations, I do not believe that a bill will be reported for enforcing the non-intercourse before the latter end of the month. Indeed the subject is so involved in doubt and darkness at present, that it would perplex congress to act in relation to it, unless some explanation is soon given of the views of the French government, more satisfactory than that given by General Turreau.

New-York Columbian.

We learn verbatim, by the passengers in the Pacific, that several American vessels had arrived in England, which had been boarded by French privateers, and were treated politely.

New-York paper.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated 5th of December, received per the London Packet.

"Massena's army has taken up a strong position on the plains of Santarem and Thomar, about 15 or 16 leagues from Lisbon, and consisting of about 45,000 men. The allies amount to more than double that number, and I have heard it said by English officers, that it is impossible for him to get out of Portugal. Silveira's army is in his rear, and the English in sight of him in part, and all communication with the interior cut off. The roads are rendered impassable for either man or beast. The allies are receiving reinforcements daily of British and Spanish troops, whilst the French are losing as fast by sickness and desertion."

COMMUNICATION.

"Subjects for Parliamentary Inquiry."

MESSRS. EDITORS—Under this head, at the commencement of your establishment, some papers were offered for the consideration of the Provincial Parliament. As a call of the House will in all probability take place on the second day of next month, it may not be improper respectfully to invite their attention to a subject in which the community at large, but more especially the inhabitants of this district, are deeply interested. I mean the act imposing a duty on hawkers, pedlars and petty chapmen. In 1807 when this act was passed, the amount of the license money thereby required to be paid to the collector of the customs, was supposed sufficiently high to discourage this class of men from attempting to interfere with the trade of the province: but their numbers of late having increased beyond all former example, to the great detriment of the fair trader, and (although it would be difficult to make him believe it) very much to the injury of the farmer, it is plain that their profits have been rated too high, and that here, as in other parts of the province, their operations might bear a nature greatly require both—

THE OLD SETTLERS.

—o+o—
MARRIED,
On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. J. QUART, Mr. Bernard Du Boe to Miss Margaret Timmons, niece of Mr. Francis Poirer Rocheleau, all of this village.
At Williamston, U. C. 2d instant, by the Rev. J. BETHUNE, Alexander MacKenzie, Esq. to Miss Ann MacLeod, both of that Village.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the COLT advertised by the subscriber, to defray its expenses—by M. COYLE, at Stoughton's Inn.
G. M. HAMILTON.
28th January, 1811.

ANN WILKES,
INFORMS her friends that she intends to open a SCHOOL in KINGSTON the first of February.

FOUND,
IN the Store of the subscriber, a small bag of money: the owner may have it again, by proving property and paying for this advertisement.
S. BARTLET.
Kingston, Jan. 28, 1811. 9*1

CHEAP STORE.

B. WHITNEY, has just received and is now offering for sale, a very extensive assortment of
FALL & WINTER GOODS.

—ALSO—
Hardware, West India Goods and Groceries.

All of which he will dispose of (wholesale and retail) at as low a rate as can be purchased in Montreal or Quebec. He most cordially invites those who are in the habit of purchasing by wholesale, to call and examine for themselves.

Kingston, 1st December, 1810. 11tf

STRAYED,

FROM the Stable of the subscriber on Saturday, the 26th instant, a small Bay MARE.—Whoever will return her shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.
S. BARTLET.

28th January, 1811.

19'3w

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

Midland District, } THE Sale of the to wit. } ASHES which were of Benjamin Seymour, deceased, now in the hands of the Executrix, taken in Execution by me, at the suits of Allen McLean, Esq. Mr. John Shuter, and William Hunter, is postponed till MONDAY, the 4th day of February next, and then to take place on the premises now occupied by Elizabeth Seymour, Executrix, at the hour of two o'clock P. M.

CHARLES STUART, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, 21st January, 1811.

The subscriber begs

leave to inform the Public, that he has just received and has for sale, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. A. BOLTON, the following articles—Viz.

Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Coatings, silk and cotton Velvet, Dimity, Corduroy, Swanstown and Patent cord Velling; white and printed Cottons; Bandanna, Roman and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Camels' hair Shawls; common ditto; Leno, jaconet, feeded and book Mullins; Cotton Cambrics, Gingham, Chambray, Irish Linen, Shirting, Cottons, brown Holland, Lace.

Spirits, Whisky, Tenerife and Port Wines, Sugar, Teas, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Raisins, Chocolate, black and purple Morocco Skins, Seal & Ruffet ditto, Shoes, Suspenders, Olive Oil, Stoughton's Bitters, Camphor, Turlington's Balsam, Essence of Mustard, Lemon, Bergamot, Peppermint, Harlaem & British Oil, Opodeldoc, Arnatto, Windsor Soap, Nails & Hardware of various descriptions.

—ALSO—
The following BOOKS:—Mrs. Clark's Memoirs—Junius' Letters—American Journals—
I the public, that they carry on the TANNING & CURRYING business, at their works in Kingston, and pledge themselves that their work shall be well executed. They will tan hides upon shares for such as may desire it, upon liberal terms. Hides will be received at the house of M. ROGERS, adjoining WALKER's Hotel.

Morocco and other Currying done at short notice, by a workman lately from New York.

MOSES ROGERS,
JOHN ELLERBECK.
Kingston, January 1, 1811. 15tf

The subscribers have

just received a consignment of Sixty Sides of ALBANY SOLE-LEATHER, which they offer for sale cheap for cash.
Jan. 1, 1811. ABBOT & BASCOM.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all those indebted to the subscriber, for Carding Wool or Dressing Cloth, that unless they settle their accounts immediately, they will be put to trouble and cost.
DANIEL KINGSBERRY.
Napane Mills, Jan. 19, 1811. 122

SIXPENCE per bushel will be given for good HOUSE ASHES, at the Store of
CUMMING & HAMILTON.
January 21, 1811. 18tf

THE subscriber re-

turns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and informs them that he has on hand a large quantity of BOOTS,—Men's, Women's and Children's SHOES,—Sole and Upper LEATHER—a few pair of Cast-Iron SLEIGH-SHOES, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES,—which he will sell at a very reduced price for cash or produce.

RICHARD SMITH.
Kingston, Dec. 11, 1810. 12 tf
The highest price given for good FLOUR