

QUEBEC, May 20.—We have been favored with the Glasgow Courier of the 20th April, containing London dates to the evening of the 17th, two days later than any previous one I have seen.

The Monteur of the 9th April published an account of the retreat of Massena, from head-quarters at Celseron, on the 21st March. The army is represented as having been without clothing, and not having received any pay for six months. The account says, that on the 23d February, the foragers from a distance of 20 leagues no longer bro't in any thing.

LONDON, April 17.—Government had not, at a late hour to day, any dispatches of a later date from Lord Wellington than the 27th ult.—*Courier*.

The 15th battalion 60th regiment, 1000 strong, the 10th Royal Hussars, and 68th Light Infantry, are going immediately on foreign service.

A Gentleman just arrived from Paris, states, that the retreat of Massena was known in that capital, and that it was believed he had orders to evacuate Portugal entirely for the present. The War Minister, the Duke of Felice, had issued orders for the conscripts of the twelve departments to hold themselves in readiness to march on the 12th inst. Their route was believed to be for Germany.

GLASGOW, April 20.—“London, Wednesday eve, half past 7. We are assured from the best authority, that our negotiations with the United States of America will, very soon, assume a far different shape from those which have of late been observed. His Majesty's Ministers having tried every means to adjust all differences on the most amicable footing, and having had no other return than that of equivocation, accompanied with new and unexpected demands, are about to adopt measures of a very different complexion.”

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Naval Engagement.

NEW YORK, May 24.—On Thursday morning, the United States' frigate President, Commodore Rogers, saw a strange sail at a great distance, resembling a ship of war, and immediately stood for her. About 9 o'clock P. M. came up with the ship and hailed her. On enquiring who she was, the Commodore received no answer. He again inquired who and what ship she was, and received two answers, the first being, “I am a frigate, one of which wounded one of his men.” Commodore Rogers, upon this, returned a single shot, which was answered by a full broadside. The Commodore, not to be beheld hand with his antagonist, returned a broadside from the President, which soon terminated the contest.

Com. Rogers remained by the vessel until morning, when he sent his boat on board, and was informed that she was his Britannic Majesty's sloop of war Little Belt, Captain Bingham, of 28 thirty-two pounders, on a cruise—that during the engagement he lost 30 men killed, and several wounded; and that his ship was very much shattered. The captain of the Little Belt further stated, that he had supposed the President to have been a French frigate, and regretted very much that he had fired into her. Commodore Rogers offered the Captain of the Little Belt every assistance in his power, which was not accepted, as the captain stated he could go to Halifax and repair.

The President has received no injury, and had only one boy wounded slightly.

The President anchored off Sandy Hook yesterday about 12 o'clock, and Commodore R. dispatched two officers to this city, from whom we received in substance the above account. One of them proceeds to Washington this morning with the official account of this affair.—*M. Adv.*

The N. York Evening Post states, “That when Commodore Rogers hailed the sloop of war, to know who she was and where from; the commander of the sloop answered, by asking who and what the frigate was. Commodore Rogers conceiving himself entitled to the first answer, hailed a second time, and instantly after received a shot which struck his mainmast.”

FACTS.

Admiral Sawyer has given positive orders to every British officer on this station, not to impress an American. If any naval officers deviate, it is on his own responsibility that he will violate the commands of his superior. The American government having been informed of the very unjustifiable impressment or imprisonments off New York, has under date of Saturday, 18th May, demanded the restoration by a despatch from the secretary of state to the British charge des affaires, Mr. Morier. These facts we know to be as stated.—*Baltimore pap.*

Orders of Government.—We are correctly informed (says the Baltimore Federal Republican) that a letter is in town from one of the members of the Executive, stating that Rogers has positive orders to search for a British frigate, demand the impressed men she has on board, and if refused to take them by force. The above may be relied upon.

The following is an extract of a letter from a very respectable gentleman in Philadelphia to his correspondent here, dated on the 22d instant. [N. York G.]

“There was a great noise here yesterday, occasioned by the assertion in the Baltimore Federal Republican, respecting the frigate President—but we now know, by a letter from the Secretary of the navy, that Commodore Rogers, of the President, has orders only to go in search of the British frigate, and demand the man impressed, but not to use force.”

A gentleman just arrived from Washington informs us, that he was officially informed, that Mr. Barlow would not sail for France till after the arrival of the Essex—and that his departure then would depend upon circumstances.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

The Horizon, Pitts, has passed up the Chesapeake, having on board the furniture and baggage of Mr. Foster, British minister to the United States.

DISTRESSING FIRE.

MAY 21.—On Sunday forenoon, between nine and ten o'clock, a fire broke out in a back building, near the corner of Chatham and Duane-streets and the wind being very high, in less than three hours upwards of 100 buildings were consumed, and an immense quantity of property destroyed.

Chatham-street is burnt on both sides, from Mr. Jaaway's fire proof house to the houses adjoining Mr. Lorillard's; about 35 houses in this street are destroyed, besides back buildings.

Duane-street is burnt on both sides from Augustus to Chatham-street, and on one side from Chatham to William-street. About a dozen houses are destroyed in this street, besides back buildings.

In William-street there were about a dozen houses burnt. The most of these were old wooden buildings of little value, and occupied by coloured people.

In Augustus-street a number of houses were destroyed, but they were chiefly old wooden buildings.

To give a description of the scene and the distress which it occasioned, would be impossible.—All the lower part of the city as far as to the Battery, was threatened with destruction, as the wind scattered the blazing shingles in every direction, and several buildings were set on fire in different and very distant parts of the town, but fortunately no damage was sustained except in the streets mentioned above. Among the buildings which took fire from the flying cinders were the steeple of the Brick Church, the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Debtors' Prison, Theatre, a house 14 Broadway, & the house of Mr. Wm. Tough, Nassau-street, between Beekman and Ann-streets. The fire took on the steeple about 150 feet from the ground, so high that no engine could reach it from below, but, it was kept under by a fall of the name of KNAPP, who ascended the lightning rod, and with water handed to him by a shipmate, on whose shoulders he stood, he was enabled to keep the fire under until a small portable engine was got up into the spire, and the leader was brought so as to play upon the spot from the Belfry below.

The amount of property destroyed cannot be ascertained, but as most of the buildings were of wood and many of them old, it is probable that the loss is not so great as that occasioned by the great fire of 1804, when the old Coffee-house was consumed. But the distress occasioned by the present fire is much greater, as most of the buildings burnt were dwelling houses, and many of them contained several families, some of which have lost their all.

We are informed that a Royal Tyger which was confined in a cellar in Chatham-street, was burnt to death. The owner not daring to release him from his confinement, lest he might do mischief.

FIRE!—About one o'clock on Saturday morning last the Brewery of Messrs. Vessars, of Poughkeepsie, was discovered to be on fire, and before sufficient assistance could be procured, the building was so completely under the control of the devouring element as to render all exertions unavailing. The building, with nearly the whole of its contents, was burned to the ground. The fire is supposed to have communicated by accident. The loss of property is estimated at \$17,000. [Comm. Adv.]

KINGSTON: TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1811.

Capt. Leisk, of the Lion, arrived at Quebec from Aberdeen, was informed on his passage that thirteen sail of vessels had been lost among the ice on the banks of Newfoundland.

A subscription from individuals was on foot, in England, at the latest dates, for the relief of suffering British prisoners in France. About 26,000l. was subscribed, and it was still going on.

The Jews of Gibraltar have raised a handsome subscription for the relief of the widows and children of the brave fellows who fell in the action of Barrofa, who belonged to the 28th regiment, and the flank companies of the 9th and 82d regiments, which formed part of the garrison of Gibraltar.

The London Star of the 10th April, now in the hands of the Editors of the N. York Gazette, contains a letter from an officer in Lord Wellington's army, dated March 30, with the following heart-rending particulars.

“To revert back to the sudden movement of the French I had been for weeks in view of Santa-em, and saw at last with great pleasure some indications of their abandoning it. The first was setting fire to one of the principal convents in the upper town and part of the lower town; the volume of smoke was immense for three days. On the fourth morning some information to be depended on reached us, and the bugle of attack roused us from our pillows. The haze of the morning clearing up, we could easily perceive the out-centinels were men of straw, and proved quite passive. In fact, a better managed retreat was never executed. Not a vestige of a dollar's worth remained. Being at the outposts with the 14th Dragoons and 1st Royals, I entered with them; and three miserable deserters, who had hid themselves, were, with one too ill to move, the only enemy to be found.

“Such a scene of horror, misery and desolation, scarce ever saluted the eyes of man. Smoking ruins, the accumulated stink of months, horses and human bodies putrid to suffocation nearly, caused to many a vomiting! The houses unburnt, with scarcely a vestige of wood—doors, windows, ceilings, roof burnt, and where the sick had expired there left to decay! The number left was great! Every church despoiled, the tombs opened for searching after hidden plate, and the effluvia so offensive as to defy describing! In some gardens the miserable heads, undecayed, stuck up like scarecrows; in some wells a body floating. Down a precipice to which we were invited by prospect to look, the human and the animal carcasses, mingled in decay, repulsed our senses, and thunderingly vibrated the soul at the savage, horrible, diabolical acts of the French army. I must here notice one grand precaution; the hospital was guarded immediately from entrance, and I believe no serious illness proceeded from the abominable situation in which the French left it.

“But to see the country is to weep for the horrors of war. Such horrid excesses I never saw before. Every town, village, or cottage destroyed. The growing nursery and the wild grove, each havocked for destruction sake. The pot that refined the oil broken; the wine press burned for burning's sake; the furniture unburnt, thrown from windows, and, with carriages &c. made a bonfire of; the large libraries strewed over the land in remnants of paper; the noble convent in ashes, and the poor, unhappy, aged inhabitants, unable to flee, hung around as ornamenting the walls—ten, twelve in a place. To bear the semblance of a female was to be tortured; to be an infant, to be a sacrifice. One circumstance, almost beyond credibility to be committed by human beings in the heart of Europe, and the nineteenth century:—A convent of eleven nuns with two priests, were escaping in a boat; unhappy they were too late; and over-

taken near Villa Franca, the priests were one shot and one drowned. One only of the nuns was young, she was instantly violated as well as the rest; and the old age of 65, was no defence against these savages. These very nuns were thus treated successively by numbers, and confined until disease made them loathsome to the hell-hounds themselves. When a flag of truce introduced them to us, the sight was most shocking. Every one tried to comfort them; and to the immortal credit of commissary Aylmer, they were conducted from Valada by water with all the comfort and consolation that war and situation could possibly give.

“A thousand more like these I could recount. No age, no rank, no respect. In one convent, I found three unfortunate females, 78 to 80 years of age. They were literally naked, as on entering the world, striving to conceal themselves under some rushes & straw.”

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of MARVIN and BAKER, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. All demands against the firm will be settled by G. BAKER; and all those who are indebted to them are desired to come to an immediate settlement with G. Baker, who is authorized to adjust the accounts and discharge the same.

ELIAS MARVIN,
GEORGE BAKER.

Ernst Town, 28th May, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT. } By virtue of a writ of *Fi. Fa.* issued out of his Majesty's district court, directed to Charles Stuart Esq. Sheriff of the Midland district, against the goods and chattels of Abel Gate, at the suit of Thomas Cook, I have seized and taken One Set of Blacksmith's Tools; which will be sold at public auction at the goal door in Kingston, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of June inst. at 2 o'clock P. M.

JAMES ADAMS,
Deputy Sheriff.

June 10, 1811.

TAPPAN & SEWALL,

NO. 65 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL,
HAVE received by the THEIS, an extensive and choice Assortment of

English & India Goods,

Selected particularly for the Canada Market by a Partner in England.

Colicoes & Furn. Prints Sewing Silks, Twists
Woolen, Pavillion, Cotton Sewings
Wellington and other Broad Cloths of every
fashionable Cords description
Jeanets, Nankeens Hunters Cloths, Kerseys
Grandurels, Velvets Kerseymeres, Plains
Thicksetts, Velveteens Flannels, Donetts,
Tally Cords, Dimities Point and Rose Blankets
Satinets, Vesterletts Sewansdowns, Coatings
Cotton Hollands Carpeting
Cotton Shirtings White & brown Linens
Cambricks, Hair-Cords Parasols & Umbrellas
Black and colour'd Taffels, Fringes
Cambricks Tapes, Bobbins
Shawls, Handkerchiefs Bindings, Ferrets
Hosiery, Gloves Duckram
Ribbons, a large assortment Bandannas, Linge—
Remalls and other Silk
Modes, Satins, Gauzes Handkerchiefs
Persian Grapes

By the Brothers from Liverpool, additions are expected; and by the Hope, now in the River from London, with other articles—

22 Bales, Long Cloths, Salempores, blue & white Baftas and Mamoodies. All which are for sale by package or piece on the usual terms.

Montreal, May 6th, 1811. 36

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

BLANK DEEDS & Memorials,

— Bills of Exchange,
— Half Pay Bills,
— Bills of Lading,
— Note Books,
— Summons for Court of Requests, &c.

A HOUSE TO BE LET—

ALSO, THREE excellent ROOMS, in the House now occupied by the subscriber.—For terms inquire of

JOHN PONCET.

Kingston, 3d June, 1811.