

But the Dutch colonies would not of themselves be sufficient. Will he give up his infamous detest upon Spain, and restore Ferdinand VII? And does he think that we must have nothing to place in the scale against his riches of Holland and the Hanse Towns? Is he absurd enough to suppose that he is to do all these things, and that we are to abandon what we have taken, not by violating the rights of allies or of neutrals, but by the superiority of our arms, over his?—Is he prepared to restore Holland, to give up the Hanse Towns, and abandon Spain? Then indeed we might talk of giving him back his colonies; though even then, what security should we have, that he, who has no regard for treaties, would not again seize Holland and the Hanse Towns, the moment after he had got back his colonies; besides, does he not say that we shall have nothing to do with the fate of the continent? If he proceeds upon this principle, where is his equivalent for the cession of the French colonies? Every declaration he makes, every deed he does, only convinces us more and more that peace, honorable secure peace with him, is impracticable.

London, August 26.

A general belief prevails in France, that Napoleon and Alexander will shortly meet sword in hand on the Russian frontier.

Toulon Fleet.

The Paris Monitor contains a long rigmarole about the gallant manœuvres practiced by their Toulon fleet off the mouth of the harbor; while an English fleet was anchored a few leagues off; and that the English practiced a number of arts to induce Mons. Emerian to sail into blue water; but in vain. After displaying a few inshore evolutions, the Admiral took good care to return snug into port before night fall. "It is," adds the Monitor, "a magnificent fight for the inhabitants to see these squadrons, which for six days have been watching each other.—The activity of his Majesty's squadron presents a most imposing spectacle!"

London, Sept. 9.

Several very threatening letters have been sent to the brother of Louis XVI. now resident in England. The British government have offered a reward of 200*l.* for the discovery of the author. One of the letters says, "Done has offered a duchy for your head—he shall have it."

A large quantity of gold coin, to the amount of 7000*l.* in guineas, half guineas, and seven shilling pieces, was on Saturday brought to the Mansion-house, having been seized on Friday night, at the Post-Office, on the outside of the Dover mail-coach.

London, September 10.

Bonaparte has issued a decree relative to Frenchmen in foreign countries. They cannot be naturalized in foreign countries without his authority; but even when they are so naturalized, their children are to be considered as aliens. Frenchmen naturalized abroad without his permission shall incur the loss of their property in France. The above regulations are prospective—those who have already been naturalized abroad, are to have their naturalization confirmed within a period prescribed. No Frenchman can enter the service of a foreign power without permission, and even then is not allowed to bear arms against France, but must leave the country should that country go to war with France.—They cannot be accredited while in the service of a foreign power without permission—they are to be considered as having borne arms against France.

September 11.

The Little Belt sloop of war is arrived at Deptford, at which place she is to undergo a thorough repair. Captain Bingham has had several interviews with the Board of Admiralty and the Secretary of State, relative to his engagement with the President.

[Translated for the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal.]

Valencia de Alcantara, Aug. 30.

The Anglo-Portuguese army has departed from Catille, and occupies a line along the left of the Agueda, to the number of 3000 men. Lord Wellington has fixed his head-quarters in the vicinity of Ciudad Rodrigo. His advanced posts extend as far as Tamames, and has thus cut off the communication with Ciudad Rodrigo. The garrison in that place consists of 1500 men, and are short of provisions.

It appears that Marmont had evacuated Placentia, and General Foy, Truxillo. It is a fact that on the 19th, brigadier Morillo

had set out for that place; the cavalry of the Count de Penne had gone before him. This being the case Foy must have marched to Almaraz, and there are no enemies between the Gaudiana and the Tagus.

The garrison of Badajoz is composed of 3000 men, amongst whom are vast numbers of sick, and a great many die daily. The troops are discontented at being kept on half allowance, and have not received pay for many months. The number of the enemy which remain on the left of the Guadiana amount to 5000 men.

We have letters from Corunna up to the 3d instant, which state that an English frigate had sailed from that port, with arms and ammunition for the 7th army. It is reported that the sixth army has occupied Benavente, and that the enemy had evacuated Leon.

Cadiz, Sept. 10.

By several letters received at Catalonia, we learn, that General Lacy had entered the French territory, and that part of the French force that besieged Figueras, had gone in pursuit of him, which had weakened the enemy very much.

Brigadier Don Francisco Bovira, taking advantage of this circumstance, introduced provisions and other necessaries into the important fortress of Figueras, and brought out the prisoners and a quantity of arms.

We have likewise been informed that Lieut. Col. Don Joseph Marfo had obtained many advantages over the enemy, and that he now occupies Montserrat, which was abandoned by our troops at the time of the capture of Tarragona.

The third army in consequence of the late events which have occurred, had retired into Murcia, occupying the positions of Palmar, Alcantarilla, and La Anora, covering that city. They write under date of the 17th of last month, that according to the state of affairs, and the dispositions that were taking, it was believed the army would be put in movement, and was to march against the kingdom of Grenada.

London, September 20.

We learn from St. Petersburg, that the Emperor Napoleon has demanded peremptorily of the Emperor Alexander, the immediate payment of the Dutch loan.

Letters from Cadiz say, the Spanish Cortes have agreed to embody 30,000 men, to be trained by British officers; but only one third of the officers are to be English.

The French have 25 sail of the line, and a great number of frigates, at and near Flushing, ready for some expedition. Three objects are suspected—one a dash north-about to the Loughswilly station; another attempt north-about, to get into Cadiz; and a third, to join the Toulon fleet, and make an attack on Sicily. The admiralty are taking measures to defeat all these projects, should they be attempted. An extra number of ships are ordered on the Loughswilly station:—Off the Scheldt admiral Young has seventeen sail of the line, and is to be joined immediately by admiral Durham with a squadron of seven sail of the line more, besides frigates. Vice-admiral Strachan, and Rear-admiral Ferrier have also flags in this fleet.

The last Gazette contains the official account of the dashing exploit of the Diana & Semiramis frigates entering the Caronne (Bordeaux) river, under French colors, and capturing the Teaser gun-brig of 14 guns, and burning the Imperial brig Le Pluiver, of 16 guns; and taking six galliots and coasters laden with ship timber, rosin, wine, &c. with very little loss. The deception was so well practised, that the French, taking them to be French frigates, sent pilots on board, who were secured, and after laying there some hours, the captain of the port came on board to offer his services, and was not undeceived until he had ascended the quarter deck. The prizes have all arrived in port.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From New-York, Oct. 14.

Staten Island, Saturday, 3 o'clock, P. M.—Several schooners have arrived here, outward bound; among them is a long theavish looking schooner full of men, called the Marengo, a French privateer; her boat has just come ashore to the Health Officer, to ask permission to send seven wounded men to New-York. The privateer has had an engagement with an English letter of marque, near Jamaica, which she took, plundered her, and then let her go. After discharging her wounded, she goes to Amboy. The crew boast of having made their fortunes; and say they are coming on shore. In this case it is intended to get a new crew here. There are several Americans on board. I have seen a man from her, who says there is a "great deal" of specie on board.

5 o'clock.—Thirty seamen (six wounded) are gone up in a sloop to the city; each of them has more or less specie. The Marengo has, according to her own account, taken four English merchantmen on this cruise.

The Marengo sailed at day light yesterday morning for Amboy, where, it is supposed, she will refit, and prepare for another cruise. In the engagement with the English letter of marque the privateer had six men killed, seven or eight wounded.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Liverpool, to another in New-York, dated the 11th Sept. 1811.

"The only political incident of importance which has lately occurred here, is an order in council which has just been issued, imposing new duties upon certain articles imported into the British West-India Islands, from the United States, after the 1st of December next.

"We observe that wheat flour is to pay six shillings and eight pence per barrel; and flour made from any other grain than wheat, three shillings and four pence per hundred pound—Red oak staves will be required to pay 20 shillings, and white oak, 15 shillings per thousand."

New-York, November 1.

Louis Bonaparte.—It was stated in the London papers received by the ship Triton, last week, that Louis Bonaparte, late King of Holland, had suddenly disappeared, and it was supposed he had emigrated to America. This morning the Post Master of this city received the following letter from the Post Master in Philadelphia, announcing his arrival at Baltimore with four millions of dollars in gold.

Philadelphia, October 31.

The following is a copy of a note I received this morning from Baltimore.

ROBT. PATTON.

(COPY)

"It is currently reported and believed by many, that Louis Bonaparte has just arrived at the Fort, and has with him four millions of dollars in gold."

KINGSTON:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1811.

The Mail from Montreal, due yesterday, had not arrived when this paper was put to press.

We understand a Frenchman, but a short time resident in the United States, has been appointed by the President, American Consul to reside with the Spanish Patriots at Buenos Ayres. It is said several Americans, with excellent recommendations, were candidates. *Boston Palladium.*

The Empress of France is visibly advanced in her second pregnancy. She has forbidden Louis Bonaparte's wife her presence. She is the daughter of the Emperor's first wife, and suspected of an improper intimacy with him.

On the 18th September Mr. Badger, an American messenger, proceeded from London for Paris.

From the Bennington (Vt.) News Letter.

TANNERS, TAKE NOTICE!

It was mentioned in a Bennington paper, about one year ago, that a new method of tanning leather of all kinds had been discovered in this town.

The principles of this new system of tanning was discovered by Alex. H. Avery, for which he has lately obtained a patent under the

feal of the United States. In his patent he says "I find that sheep skins can be tanned in 12 or 16 hours—calf skins from about 24 to 50 hours after being deprived of their hair—upper leather from 3 to 5 days—and foal leather from 5 to 15 or 20 days, according to the thickness of the hide." He says this time is generally allowed for a cold solution of Tanning, but by being heated will tan something short of that time. His leather has been tried, and is said to be of the very best kind. He states that his method of tanning is calculated for a great saving of labor, and other contingent expenses. In his method of tanning, he is not at the usual expense of sinking vats in the ground, which is very expensive; he tans either in large tubs or square vats fixed out of the ground.

From a late London paper.

The following is an account of the wars between England and France, with the terms of their duration, since the one which commenced in 1110, and which continued two years; 1141, one year; 1161, twenty-five years; 1201, fifteen years; 1224, nineteen years; 1294, five years; 1339, twenty-one years; 1368, fifty-two years; 1422, forty-nine years; 1492, one month; 1512, two years; 1521, six years; 1549, one year; 1557, two years; 1562, two years; 1627, two years; 1666, one year; 1689, ten years; 1702, eleven years; 1744, four years; 1756, seven years; 1776, seven years; 1793, nine years; and lastly in 1803, which still subsists, making within a period of 600 years, 256 years of war.

A Reward

OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS is offered by the Magistrates of Kingston, to any person or persons, who will deliver up to justice, and prosecute to conviction the person or persons who murdered the young man whose body was found in the water a little above the town of Kingston, on the seventh of November instant, with a rope tied to one leg and his skull fractured.

Kingston, 18th November, 1811.

FOR SALE
By the Subscriber, excellent
Coniac Brandy.

H. C. THOMSON.

Nov. 23d, 1811.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration for the Estate of the late Doctor JOHN GAMBLE of Kingston, deceased, requests all those who have any claims on the said Estate, to render their accounts, properly authenticated, on or before the first of June next, in order that some arrangement may be made with them: And all those indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the same to the subscriber, that she may be prepared to lay a statement of the Estate before the creditors.

Isabella Elizabeth Gamble,
Administratrix.

Kingston, November 15, 1811. 11f

FOR SALE,

A LOT of LAND in the town-ship of Hamilton, district of Newcastle, being lot No. 29 in the first concession, handsomely situated two miles west of the Court-house, and containing 200 acres, 40 acres of which are under good improvement, and well fenced—with a good log-house, 18 by 24, a log-barn, and an orchard of 100 apple trees thereon. A good title will be given; and the terms made known by applying to ISAAC HAGERMAN.
Hamilton, August 21, 1811. 3m50

Cheap Goods!

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has just received an extensive and well chosen assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES:

Which he offers for sale at his Store next door north of Mr. Patrick Smyth's, at the most reduced prices.

H. C. THOMSON.

Acting for Mr. R. St. George of York.

The highest price given for all kinds of Country Produce, in exchange for Goods.
Sept. 16, 1811.