

to give this information to you, I beg it may be understood that I consider myself entirely at the disposal of His Majesty's Government. I am, &c. A. B.

(No. 15.) Montreal, June 12, 1809. Sir—I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I received, through Mr. Secretary Ryland your Excellency's commands to return to Canada, and, after the delays incident to this season of the year, in a journey from Boston, arrived here yesterday.

Your Excellency will have seen by the papers of the latest dates from the U. States, that a formidable opposition is already organized in Congress to the late measures of Mr. Madison; and it is very evident, that if he be forced in his professed attachment to Great Britain, his party will abandon him. Sixty-one members have already voted against a resolution to approve of what he has done; and, I have no doubt the rest of the democratic party will follow the example, as soon as they recover from the astonishment into which his apparent defection has thrown them.

The present hopes of the federalists are founded on the probability of a war with France; but, at all events, this party is strong and well organized enough to prevent a war with England. It would now be superfluous to trouble your Excellency with an account of a numerous and extensive array of measures which the federal party, to resist any attempt of the government unfavorable to G. Britain. They were such as do great credit to their ability and principles; and while a judicious policy is observed by G. Britain, neither interest in America from decay, nor fear of losing a false security on the part of His Majesty's Government in their dissent and eventual success, may have induced me to refrain from doing them that justice my former letters, which I willingly offer to the public, do not seem to express.

Had your Excellency will ascribe the style and manner of my communications and the frequent ambiguities introduced in them, resulting from the secrecy necessary to be observed, and my consciousness that you understood my meaning on the most delicate points without raising a particular explanation. I flatter that no occasion communicate to my wishes has permitted me to prove how much I value the confidence of your Excellency, and the approbation already expressed by His Majesty's Ministers.

I have the honor to be, &c. A. B.

I certify that the foregoing letters are the same referred to in the letter of H. W. Ryland, Esq. dated May 18, 1809, relating to the mission in which I was employed by Sir James Craig, by his letter of instructions bearing date February 6, 1809. (Signed) JOHN HENRY.

No. V. Mr. Robert to Mr. J. Henry, May 1, 1809.

My Dear Sir—The news we have received this day from the States will, I imagine, soon bring you back to us, and if you arrive at Montreal by the middle of June I shall probably have the pleasure of meeting you there, as I am going up with Sir James and a large suit. The last letters received from you are to the 13th April; the whole are now transcribing for the purpose of being sent home, where they cannot fail of doing you great credit, and I most sincerely hope they may eventually contribute to your permanent advantage. It is not necessary to repeat the assurance that no effort within the compass of my power shall be wanting to this end. I am cruelly out of spirits at the idea of Old England truckling to such a debased and accursed government as that of the U. States.

I am greatly obliged to you for the trouble you have taken in procuring the books, though if Spain falls I shall scarcely have heart to look into them. I can add no more now, but that I am most heartily, and affectionately, yours. (Signed) H. W. R. J. Henry, Esq. Boston.

Mr. England to Mr. Henry, dated 4th May, 1809.

My Dear Sir—You must consider the above letter I wrote you by the last post as altogether unofficial, but I am now to intimate to you in a more formal manner our hope

of your speedy return, as the object of your journey seems, for the present at least, to be at an end. We have London news by the way of the river up to the 6th March, which tallies to a day with what we have received by the way of the States. Heartily wishing you a safe and speedy journey back to us.

I am, my dear sir, most sincerely your's, (Sig.) H. W. R.

I have the goodness to bring my books with you, though I shall have little spirit to look into them unless you bring good news from Spain.

[To be concluded next week.]

From Washington, March 19.

The following communication was this day laid before Congress by the President; but without comments.

Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe.

"The undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, has read in the public papers of this city, with the deepest concern, the message of the President of the United States to Congress, on the 9th inst. and the documents which accompanied it. In the utter ignorance of the undersigned as to all the circumstances alluded to in those documents, he can only disclaim most solemnly on his part the having had any knowledge whatever of the existence of such a mission or of such transactions as the communications of Mr. Henry refer to; and expresses his conviction, that from what he knows of those branches of his Majesty's government, with which he is in the habit of having intercourse, no countenance whatever, was given by them to any scheme hostile to the internal tranquillity of the U. States.

"The undersigned, however cannot but trust, that the American government and the Congress of the United States, will take into consideration the character of the individual who has made the communication in question, and will suspend any further judgment on its merits, until the circumstances shall have been made known to his Majesty's government.

"The undersigned request the Secretary of State to accept the assurance of his highest consideration. AUG. J. FOSTER. Washington, March 11, 1812.

Boston, March 26. AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

We have a file of Gibraltar papers to the 25th January. Valencia capitulated the 9th January, and Blake, with about 5000 men, were made prisoners. Marshal Souchet attempted to include the troops under Generals Mahi and Freyre, with 10,000 men, in the capitulation, though they had escaped to Alicante. We know not if Blake consented to this, but as the Regency had ordered Gen. Ballesteros to take command of these troops, it was not probable they would ratify the act, if made. In Lisbon the garrison was estimated at 16,000. This event had been anticipated as unavoidable; but had not produced any dejection in the Spanish Patriots, whose partizan warfare had been carried on with great activity and success in consequence of the corps which Suchet had concentrated to carry Valencia. These successes and the recapture of the important city of Rodrigo are considered by the Patriots as more than an offset for their loss in Valencia.

Lat:st from SPAIN. From the Boston Gazette.

March 30.—An arrival at Providence from St. Ubes, brings accounts, that Lord Wellington was on his march to attack Badajoz; that he had ordered supplies for 60,000 men; that Marmont and Dornennes had been recently defeated in a smart action, in which Gen. Hill's cavalry had the most distinguished honor.

A fresh reinforcement of Spanish troops have arrived at Porto Rico, destined for Vera Cruz.

Old England in Earnest! BRITISH DESPATCH VESSEL.

The British ketch Gleaner arrived at Annapolis, from England, on Thursday last week, and landed a Messenger who proceeded immediately to Washington with despatches for Mr. Foster, to whom they were delivered on Saturday evening. They are thought, says a New York paper, to be of importance, as they prevented the Minister attending a party to which he had been invited.

GLOOMY FOREBODINGS.

The intelligent correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, thus writes from Washington:—

"The amount of the news received here by the late despatches from England is, that the British Minister, Mr. Foster, has been directed to inquire of our administration the reasons of our argument:—

"That Mr. Whitebread, and others, in opposition, are, if possible, more indignant in consequence of our measures, than the majority in Parliament, and have expressed sentiments in favor of the above enquiry:—

"That it is incumbent on their government now to take a stand against our disposition to wrest from them their maritime rights:—

"That they advise immediate hostile measures against us;—and

"That the British Cabinet have directed all their vessels of war in ordinary to be commissioned and put in order for sea.

"It is also said, that they have determined not to give up their orders in council, until proof is furnished of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees.

From Washington, March 22.

"Mr. Foster, by a special messenger, arrived in a ship of war at Annapolis, has received dispatches from his Government, from which it is said, nothing can be expected in favor of a relinquishment of the ground taken by the British government; and that Mr. Whitebread has come out in opposition to the measures of our administration. These are reports of which I shall write you more particularly as soon as any communication is made. In the mean time I can assure you, from what I believe correct information, that our administration are determined on WAR, unless the Orders in Council should be repealed. Yours, &c.

From the same, March 23.

"Since I wrote you yesterday, I have been informed, that from the despatches to Mr. Foster, it is ascertained, that the British Government are determined not to remove the Orders in Council, till they have satisfactory proof of the repeal of the Emperor's decrees—that they have ordered reinforcements out to Nova-Scotia and Canada, and that the opposition have come out more severely against our government than the ministry themselves.

"The Hornet had left England for France before the despatch frigate sailed.

"John Bull's back is up, and has demanded the reason of our armaments."

Letters are received from different members of Congress which state, that a universal sentiment of indignation pervades the British nation upon the intelligence received from this country of the threat of our government to invade their Provinces.—That their Minister, Mr. Foster, has received instructions to demand from government a direct and precise answer as to the object of our military preparations.—That he is also instructed to require from government, that a minister of equal rank with himself be sent to the British Court.—That Mr. Whitebread, the great advocate for the American claims, has joined the administration; and, finally,—That the British Cabinet will not rescind the orders in council, until evidence be given of the rescinding of the French decrees.

Thus it appears, that unless our government retrace their steps, THE DYE IS CAST AND WAR IS INEVITABLE.

AN EMBARGO will be the first measure. It may be expected by every mail.

Montreal, April 6.

Twenty-seven of the thirty-four Chests of Tea, stolen some time since from the Store of Alex. Henry, Esq. is said to be found. Twenty of them were found in a Garden in St. Lawrence Suburb, covered with snow.

On Friday last, was executed, in front of the Goal pursuant to his sentence, Jean Baptiste Petvin, alias Contant—convicted in the last criminal Term, of robbing with sacrilege.

London, January 15.

DIED, On Sunday the 12th inst. at his House in Charlotte-street, of a lingering, and painful disease, which he bore like a Man and a Soldier, General Sir JAMES HENRY CRAIG.

For Sale.

THE South half of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the township of Loughborough, containing one hundred acres. Inquire of the subscriber. RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Kingston, April 10, 1812. 22tf

Midland District, THE Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Court House in the town of Kingston, on Tuesday, the 28th day of April, at the hour of Ten of the Clock in the forenoon:—Therefore, all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and all other Peace Officers, as well as those that have any business to transact at said Court, are hereby required to take notice, and give their attendance accordingly.

CHARLES STUART, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, 13th April, 1812. 22

Lost,

A SMALL Red Morocco POCKET BOOK, with several memorandums in pencil, of no use but to the owner. Whoever has found it and will deliver it to the Editor will receive two dollars reward.

For Sale,

A VERY good span of HORSES, fit for farming work.—For particulars inquire of the subscriber. CHRISTIANA TRUMP. Kingston, 13th April, 1812. 22

20 Dollars Bounty

Will be paid to Able SEAMEN—and

12 Dollars Bounty To Ordinary SEAMEN, On entering for the Marine Service for 5 years.

Apply to Lieut. EARL, Senior Officer M. D. Kingston, 30th March, 1812. 21

Wanted,

A FEW Ship Carpenters in His Majesty's Dock Yard, at Kingston. Application to be made to Mr. JOHN DENNIS, Master Builder. March 30, 1812. 20

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber either in notes of hand or book accounts, are requested to call and make a settlement with him on or before the first of May ensuing, or in case of failure their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney, and a prosecution commenced against them without further notice. JAMES PERROT. Errol Town, March 25, 1812. 20f

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 14, in the fifth concession of the township of Kingston, one mile distant from Rider's Mill—About 30 acres under good improvement. Lot No. 2, in the fifth concession of the township of Portland, one mile from Sloor's Mills. Inquire of the subscriber. LEWIS DAY. Kingston, April 6, 1812. 21f

A few barrels excellent

Newcastle Salmon,

for sale by CUMMING & HAMILTON. January 18. 20tf