

Belfast, in 24 days from Antwerp, we are in possession of Cadiz dates of the 1st, Madrid of the 7th, and Paris of the 18th February. Judging from the complexion of things as they appear in the Antwerp Journals, now before us, a storm is gathering in France, which may disturb the peace of Europe. It appears that the minority are near getting the ascendancy, that the Count Elie Decazes, the King's favorite minister, has thought prudent to resign his power, and retire. This step indicates the approach of a new order of things in that devoted country.

In the sitting of the Chamber of deputies, at Paris, on the 14th of February, a member, C. de Couffergues, accused M. de Cazes, the minister of state of having been an accomplice in the assassination of the duke de Berri. This circumstance occasioned much ferment in Paris, and it was reported on the 18th, that de Cazes had rendered his resignation to the King which was accepted.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 15th Feb. M. Clausel de Couffergues asserted that M. Decazes had been the means of plunging the nation into the calamity they now were suffering, and that he would prove it. He was immediately called to order, and afterwards presented to the chamber the following letter.

"I have the honor to propose to the Chamber to bring an accusation against M. Le Count Decazes Minister of the interior, as guilty of treason, according to the terms of the 56th article of the constitution. I request that the Chamber may appoint to-morrow to hear me, if I cannot be heard to day

Feb. 15th, 1820.

A Paris paper of the 16th ult. states, that by an order of the king, the duke de Berri has been opened by three surgeons, by whose report it appears that the dagger of the assassin penetrated the lungs, and passed into the lobe of the heart.

The same paper remarks, that the person who perpetrated this horrid deed was to be secured in the palace of Luxembourg, in the same room in which Marshal Ney was confined.

A Paris paper of the 18th ult. states that the Count Elie Decazes, is no longer Minister. Yesterday morning all the family of Decazes, step father step-mother, wife and sister, prostrated themselves at his feet, who for more than 48 hours had been in a state of dejection, and supplicated him to fly from the storm which was gathering over his head. Moved by their attachment, and overcome with fear, this favorite Minister went to the Thuilleries at 1 o'clock, and begged the King to accept of his resignation, acknowledging that this measure was indispensable to the safety of the Monarchy.

Paris, Feb. 16.

The alarm in the public is such, that a great number of foreigners quit Paris with precipitation, being fearful that a revolution is about to take place. Yesterday and to-day, it was almost impossible to obtain post horses. No doubt the assassination of the duke de Berri is the first cause of this alarm.

It is said that M. de Cazes has dared to present himself at St. Cloud, the residence of the Duchesse de Berri. He was not introduced, and it is added, that as soon as he heard his name pronounced, the Princess eagerly caught her infant in her arms and fled to her apartment.

Paris Feb. 17.

When Louvet, the assassin, was interrogated by the minister of the interior, the following question was put to him:

"As you have said you do not fear death, why did you fly when you assassinated the Prince?—He replied, coolly, 'to assassinate another.'

When his food was brought to him, he refused to receive it, because it was lean, and said that it would not give him strength enough to sustain the numerous questions that were put to him.

These answers of Louvet are astonishing, but the following is still more horrible. Wretch, said a magistrate to him, do you know that the prince has been so kind as to ask the king's pardon for his murderer? I do not, answered Louvet, shedding tears.

You are moved, continued the magistrate, with so generous and noble an act. If this excellent prince could revive, you would not commit again to great a crime? Yes I would, answered Louvet.

Cadiz, Feb 1.

Our Mercantile paper contains two proclamations of General Freyre; one of them to the insurgent soldiers, calling on them so return to his standard, and the others to the inhabitants of Cadiz, praising their fidelity. Gen. F. left Xeres on the 29th, and is now at Port Royal, about 5 leagues from the insurgents; the two parties are in presence of each other.

Madrid, Feb. 7.

The Minister, Lozano, and several other persons who have had the confidence of the King, have been arrested. The Capt. General of the Province executed in person the King's orders, and has sent them to exile.

Anvers, Feb. 16.

We have received positive news of the occupation of Cadiz by the insurgents.

Antwerp, Feb. 21.

The passage of messengers is still frequent through our city. Yesterday four passed through, two from Amsterdam for Paris, and two from Paris for Amsterdam.

The manuscripts of the late Duke of Grafton have been very closely examined, in the hope of discovering some clue by which to identify the real Junius, of whose lashing pen the Duke was so con-

spicuous an object. It does not appear that any thing has been found.

L'Indicateur, a Bordeaux Journal, has published the following Proclamation by Quiroga, Chief of the Spanish Insurgents, addressed to the troops in Andalusia:—

"Soldiers! Placed at your head by the choice of the officers of the army, I shall speak to you with that frankness which ought to exist between companions in arms.

"Our Spain is on the verge of destruction, your ruin would be completed by that of the country; you were destined to death, more for the purpose of releasing the Government from the dread inspired by your courage, than to make a conquest of the Colonies—a thing which is now become impossible. In the mean time, your families remained in the most merciless slavery, under a tyrannical and arbitrary Government, which disposes at will of the properties, the existence, and the liberties of the unhappy Spaniards.

"Soldiers, this Government was about to destroy the nation, and ends by destroying itself. It was not possible any longer to endure its sway. On the one hand, violence and weakness, and on the other, only indignation and contempt were provoked, whilst to render the nation happy, the Government ought to inspire confidence, love and respect.

"Soldiers, let us employ for our welfare and that of our countrymen, the arms which have secured the independence of the nation against the power of Buonaparte; the enterprise is easy and glorious. Does there exist a Spanish soldier who will oppose our views? No! in the very ranks of those whom the Government may assemble, you will find brothers who will join us; and if some base-born miscreants should dare to turn their arms against you, let them perish as the satellites of tyranny should do, unworthy the name of Spaniards!

"Soldiers, I depend upon you; you are the worthy children of the country; justify yourselves as such. Union and discipline—this is what I recommend to you. I shall have the satisfaction of recompensing those who may distinguish themselves; but if any one forgets his duty, I shall prove that authority has not been confided to me in vain, and that the energy of a Government, which seeks good, is always superior to that of despots.

"Soldiers, victory awaits our banners, and in her train, the glory and rewards which the country will lavishly bestow.

(Signed) ANTONIO QUIROGA. The General in Chief of the National Army. Head-quarters, at San Fernando, January 5, 1820.

Quiroga has addressed a similar proclamation to the marine forces.

The insurgents wear a red cockade, ornamented with a green triangle.

From the N. Y. Com. Adv. March 25.

Latest from Gibraltar.—Arrived this morning the ship Henry, Captain Devoll, in 4 days from Gibraltar. Captain D. is bearer of despatches from Mr. McCulloch to the Secretary of State.

The ship Sachem, Capt. Lovett, of this port, bound to Marseilles, passed up the Straights, a few days before the Henry sailed.

A passenger informs us, that a division of the Constitutional army, consisting of 3000 men, marched into Algeiras without opposition on the 30th of January; and fifteen hundred had proceeded for Malaga. Gen. O'Donnell, to avoid an attack, had left his headquarters at Algeiras, and retired to St. Roque, within three miles of Gibraltar. His troops were deserting him by hundreds. The churches in that part of Spain were thronged with the inhabitants, who assembled to take the oath of allegiance to the New Constitution. Illuminations and other testimonies of approbation were exhibited by the people.

The Constitutional army under Gen. Quiroga amounted to 21,000 men. Of this number, 13,000 were before Cadiz, and were to attack the city on the night of the 23d of February. No doubt of their success was entertained at Gibraltar. There had been no communication from Madrid for some time; and nothing was known as to the situation or plans of Ferdinand.

The Constitutional troops were well clothed, well paid, and well disciplined, and were not under any apprehensions of an attack from the Royalists. They were also well received by the inhabitants, who rendered all the aid in their power.

Since the above was prepared, we learn that the Constitutional army had reached St. Roque, and O'Donnell had retired with his troops about half the distance from that place to Gibraltar.—He was himself in Gibraltar on the 6th of February, and appeared to have lost all his former energy. It was suspected by many, that he was secretly in the views of the constitutional party. A Gentleman who had just arrived at Gibraltar, and who had travelled through a considerable part of Spain, reported, that the people, especially in the cities, were generally in favour of the Revolutionary cause. There had been very little fighting; but many prisoners, and some high in authority, had fallen into the hands of the Revolutionists.

United States' Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 9.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Mr. Lowndes, from the committee on foreign relations, delivered in the following report:

The Committee to whom has been referred so much of the President's Message, at the commencement of the session, as relates to foreign affairs, respectfully report.

That their attention was directed, immediately upon their appointment, to the state of the relations of the United States with Spain, and that their delay in making a report upon them may be attributed to their wish "to afford an opportunity for such friendly communication, during the present session of Congress," as the government of Spain had authorized us to expect. They thought it better that Congress should postpone its determination until events might enable it to make that determination definitive, than that it should pass a contingent act for authorizing measures which it was to propose immediately to execute; that it should rather found its determination upon relations ascertained to exist, than upon a calculation of events which might be expected to occur during its sitting.

But more than a year has passed since the signature of the treaty by which it was proposed to terminate the long difference between the United States and Spain. More than six months since, the appointment of a new Minister from Spain, who was "forthwith" to make known to the United States the intentions of his government, and we have advanced so far in the session as to make it necessary to propose, without further delay, any measure on which it is expected that Congress shall act before its adjournment.

The Committee will not attempt to add anything to the exposition of the rights of the United States and the obligations of Spain, which is contained in the correspondence between the two governments. We can hardly expect, from continued negotiation, the redress which has been claimed for twenty years, and promised for eighteen—which has been a second time promised, and a second time withheld. In such a negotiation, the signature of a treaty seems to be a mere incident, and not its essence.

For the stipulations which have been committed upon the property of our citizens, for the invasion of our soil, for the weakness of particularly which has made a Spanish territory the place of rendezvous and encampment of an

enemy, and which has still more lately permitted the Indian inhabitants of that territory, (whom Spain was bound by treaty to restrain) to engage in savage hostilities against us; for all these acts of war, a people less attached to peace would seek redress only by war. To capture and confiscate the ships and property of the wrongdoer, would be admitted to be a policy of mildness and forbearance. But, by such reprisals, the government that does the wrong suffers less than the offending subject. It seems a more just reprisal to occupy the province which has been made an instrument of injury, which has been designated by Spain herself as the fund for our indemnity, and whose occupation by the United States will stop the accumulation of those claims for compensation and redress, which the government of that neglected colony continually produces. The Committee submit to the house a bill to authorize the President of the United States to take possession of East and West Florida, and establish a temporary government therein.

There appears to me much reason to believe, from the mistake of the Spanish negotiator, as to the dates of the Spanish grants, which it was intended to annul, in the projected treaty had been ratified, that the crown lands in Florida, may be insufficient to provide the expected indemnity for our losses. But these may be applied, as far as they will go, to the compensation of our citizens, and for the excess of our claim, Spain, by whose act the domain of Florida has been rendered inadequate, must expect us to look westward. Perhaps, when our attention is thus forced to a direction more interesting to Spain, her government may at last admit that it is as much her interest as ours, that the just claims of the United States should be provided for by friendly convention, and we may hope that the next treaty between the two nations may be executed as well as signed.

Adjutant General's Office, }
York, 6th March, 1820. }

At a General Court Martial assembled at the Forty Mile Creek, in the Township of Grimsby, on Monday the 24th day of January last, and continued by adjournments to the 31st January 1820, pursuant to Militia General Orders of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, dated 4th January 1820, and in compliance with the Statute 59th George 3d. Chapter 12, was arraigned Colonel Richard Beasley of the 2d. Regiment of Gore Militia, on the following charges, viz:

First Charge.—For disobedience of Orders, in not having reported the name and rank of the senior officer of the 2d. Regiment of York Militia, actually engaged with the Enemy at Lundy's Lane, on the 25th July 1814, for the information of His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Gore, as requested of him by the Adjutant General's letter of the 13th February 1816

Second Charge.—For neglect of duty on the 4th June 1816, in not calling out the Regiment under his command agreeably to Law, and going out of the way on or about that day that he might not be seen by His Excellency Lieut. Governor Gore, whom he knew was approaching to inspect the Regiment.

Third Charge.—For disgraceful and an officer like conduct, generally, during the late war with the United States of America, as reported to His Excellency Francis Gore, Esquire, late Lieutenant Governor, particularly for having, in the month of April 1812, after the capture of York, by the American Troops, under Major General Dearborn, voluntarily placed himself in the hands of the Enemy

Fourth Charge.—For having on the 25th July 1814, when in command of the 2d. Regiment of York Militia, attached to the right division of the Army, with drawn himself from the Regiment before it went into action with the Enemy at Lundy's Lane, and remained in the rear during the Action.

Opinion and Sentence.

The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence on the part of the prosecution, as well as what has been delivered in defence, are of opinion, that Colonel Beasley is not guilty of the first charge, as it has not been proved that Colonel Beasley ever received the Adjutant General's letter of the 13th February 1816.

With respect to the first part of the second charge, the Court are of opinion that Colonel Beasley is guilty; but they acquit him of the second part thereof.

With respect to the third charge, the Court are of opinion that Colonel Beasley is not guilty.

With respect to the fourth charge, the Court are of opinion that Colonel Beasley is not guilty.

The Court having found Colonel Beasley guilty of the first part of the second charge, namely "for neglect of duty on the 4th June 1816, in not turning out the Regiment under his command, according to Law" they do therefore adjudge him to be censured by the Lieutenant Governor at such time and place, and in such manner as His Excellency may be pleased to direct.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has caused the following letter to be written to Colonel Beasley.

Lieutenant Governor's Office, }
York, 6th March 1820. }

SIR,

"The Lieutenant Governor having received the Proceedings of the Court Martial, which you prayed for to investigate charges of misconduct alleged against you previous to His Excellency's arrival in the Province, and having directed the finding and sentence to be made public, has no longer any reason for delaying to communicate to you that His Majesty has no further occasion for your services as Colonel of the 2d. Gore Regiment of Militia.

His Excellency has permitted me to inform you this his decision in this respect, has no reference whatever to the circumstances which led to the late Court Martial, but is founded entirely on the prominent part taken by you in the proceedings of the late convention of Dele-

gates, so inconsistent with your station as Commanding Officer of a Regiment of Militia.

I have the honor to be Sir, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GEORGE HILLIER. His Excellency has been pleased to appoint Major Abraham Nelles of the 4th Regiment of Lincoln Militia to be Lieut. Colonel of the 2d. Regiment of Gore Militia, vice Beasley dismissed.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

N. COFFIN, Colonel
Adj. Gen Militia,
Upper Canada.

QUEBEC, 30th March, 1820.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, dated 5th February, 1820, received in this City yesterday, by way of Boston.

"I received, about the end of January, a letter from Mr. Turgeon, (at Rome)—Monsieur and he were in good health, and were to leave Rome in the beginning of this month."

Kingston Chronicle

KINGSTON, APRIL 7, 1820.

The Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser and Spectator, have favoured us with some late English papers, from which we have gleaned a few articles, in addition to those extracted from American Journals.

Nothing authentic has yet been received relative to the state of affairs in Spain; Cadiz it appears had not opened its gates to the Insurgent forces under Quiroga at the last dates though it was to be soon attacked with every prospect of success. The extraordinary inactivity of the Royal General Freyre, tho' in the immediate neighbourhood of the Insurgents, implies a distrust in the attachment of his soldiers, and tends to confirm the opinion that the people generally are favourable to the revolutionary cause. Quiroga, in his proclamation, does not state distinctly what is the object he has in view. The attempt to dethrone the King, and establish a republic, would not be brooked by the other powers of Europe, and if persisted in would undoubtedly excite a general war. Perhaps the ultimate designs of the revolutionists will be speedily developed in another manifesto.

By American papers we learn that a Duel was fought on the 22d ultimo, near Bladensburg, between Commodore Decatur and Commodore Barron, of the United States' Navy, both of whom were wounded, and the former so severely that he expired the same evening. This officer, who has thus fallen a sacrifice to the pernicious practice of duelling, so prevalent in the United States, was considered one of the best in the American service, and his death is greatly lamented by his countrymen.

It is generally believed that the new Parliament of Lower Canada will meet on the 11th instant, and be shortly thereafter dissolved.

We are happy to see that another meeting of the Midland District Agricultural Society is to be held on the 27th instant. We hope that members will not only make it their business to attend the meeting, but will go to it with a disposition to support the Institution. And we trust that those persons who may be dissatisfied with any of the existing Regulations will cheerfully come forward and suggest such alterations and amendments, as they may think expedient, and propose such measures as are likely to give a stimulus to Agricultural improvement. We address ourselves particularly to the farmers of this District—to them the Society looks for information on all practical matters,—on them it should depend for its support,—and by them its most important business should be conducted. Let the farmers then no longer view with indifference this Institution as a thing in which they are not concerned.—Let them rather become members and take an active part in regulating and directing its affairs. Let them not imagine that this would be so much time lost or uselessly employed. On the contrary they would not only thus add to their present stock of agricultural knowledge, but they would become the active instruments of diffusing that knowledge more generally throughout the country, and of laying the foundation for an improved system of husbandry in the District, which it is admitted on all hands is much wanted, and which it is the great object of the Agricultural Society to introduce.

MARRIED.

A. Ernest Town, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. John Soughton, Mr. George Young, of Fredericksburgh, to Miss Isabella Johnston, of the former place.

DIED.

At Loughborough, on the morning of the 6th instant, Mr. Christopher Lake, an old settler—and 65 years old the day he died.

TO LET.

A STONE HOUSE, upon the Hill above the Methodist Chapel, a story and a half high, with Kitchen and Cellar under, with two fifths of an acre, well enclosed; at present occupied by Mr. Underhill.—Possession will be given on the 1st of May next.

For terms apply to Major Corbett, or William Mitchell, Esq. Kingston. Kingston, 3d April, 1820. 14tf.

THE subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has established a PAINT SHOP

a few rods south of Mrs. Patrick's Tavern, where will be kept constantly all kinds of PAINTS, prepared ready for the brush.

Likewise all kinds of House, Sign, Waggon, Sleigh, and Ornamental Painting,

done at the shortest notice, together with raw and boiled Oil, which will be disposed of as cheap as can be procured in this town, for Cash only.

THEODORE BROCKETT, N. B. Two good workmen as journeymen Painters, will find employ, by applying to the subscriber. Kingston, 6th April, 1820. 14tf

SERVANTS WANTED.

A MAN and WOMAN, who understand the management of the indoor work of a Gentleman's House. The most unquestionable recommendation will be required.—Information to be had at this Office. 15th March, 1820. 11

Day & Martin.

THE subscriber, Agent to Messrs. DAY & MARTIN, begs leave to inform the Merchants of Upper Canada, that he expects early in May, by the *Exretta* and *Shipsie*, from London, One Hundred Casks of genuine

Japan Blacking,

which will be sold for cash only. Also for Sale,

100 Acres of Land in the Township of Portland, county of Frontenac.

BENJAMIN HART.

Montreal, 28th March, 1820. 14w18

A General Meeting of the Agricultural Society of the Midland District, will be held at the Court House on Thursday the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock.—Members are particularly requested to give their attendance.

By order of the President, GEORGE H. MARKLAND, Secy.

4th April, 1820.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being duly nominated Executors to the last Will and Testament of the late *Edward Keating*, Esquire, Physician to the Forces, request all persons indebted to the Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the said Estate to bring them forward without delay.

WALTER MCCUNIFFE, PETER McDONELL.

Kingston, 6th April, 1820. 14

LOST.

ON the 2d instant, a *Red Morocco Pocket Book*, containing several Notes of Hand, viz. one against Schuyler Hodges, of Cramah, one against Daniel Steel one against Frederick Fairman, one against Hoesa Purdy, one against Micajah Purdy, of Bellville, with several others.—I hereby caution all persons against purchasing any of the said Notes—and any person that will return said writings and notes to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

MICAJAH PURDY, Jun. Kingston, April 6, 1820. 14w3

LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Kingston on the 5th April, 1820.

Amos Ansley, Robert Aikin John Armstrong, Ellen Baker, Wm. Baker 2, Russel Barret, William Babcock, Daniel Baker, W. Banks, Margaret Bell, Amable Beapare, J. Bt. Delangre, Francois X. Bertrand, Joseph Bissell, Stephen D. Bounet, Robert H. Boyle, James Bryant, Philip Brown, Adam Brown, Aaron Brown, Wm. Brown, Stephen Brown, Wm. Bussell 2 Francis Bussell, Daniel Buckley, David Burnside, Nancy D. Burris, John Caffery, Archibald Campbell 2, Daniel Case, Robert Cameron, Lieut. Chittle, Abraham Conklin, Thomas Conlin, Margaret Clark, Hugh Cloe, Samuel Crooks George Crawford 4, Duncan Cummins, Charles Curry, Marguerite Dewarais, Joseph Deblais, George Deak, Timothy Donahue, Robert Douglas, Patrick Doyle, Richard Draper, Beloni Duperroux, Jeremiah Earle, Patrick Fagan, Joseph Ferris, John Felter, Mr. Fisher, George Fieldhouse, Isaac Finch, Patrick Fliin, William Ford, Charles Fortin, David Fortin, Thomas Fowden, Thomas Freeman, John Fraser, Chas. Gantons, James Gibson, Bernard Glennon, James Gorham, Mary Graham, John Grant, Catherine Hamilton 2, Philip Hart, William Hayes, Michael Harrison, Chester Hatch, Thomas Howell, Arilla Humphries, Isaac Hutchinson, Marianne Hutchinson, Jethro Hutchinson, Esther June, George Johnson, William Johnson, Lieut. John Johnson, Ira Jones, James Keane, Hugh Kelly, Heman Lakin, Martha Sanders, Mr. Landrigan, Robert Lamb, Thomas Layburn, Charles Laverdure, Baptiste Laloud, Michael Loughran, Isaac Lewis 2, John Leaker, Mr. Lowe, Joseph Losey, Samuel Lockwood, Elizabeth Manter, Charles Marchese, Malcolm and Angus McCuaig John or Mrs. McCulloch, Peter McGuire, Edward McCallin, Robert McBride or Archibald McNeill, Owen McGuire, McDonald & McGillis, Albert McMichael, Gilbert McGreer, John McQuay, James Menie, Daniel Miller, Robert Millar, William Moore 2, Thomas Mosier, Augustus Mowry, William Murry, Chester Nicholson, James Nowlan, Robert O'Neile, Peter O'Lonell, Charles Odle, Jean Francois Quellet, Stanton Parker, Jane Patterson, Thomas Pember, Alexr. O. Petrie 3, Daniel Pickett, Sarah Poncett 2, Joel Prindle, Elias Price, Micajah Purdy 2, Gilbert Purdy, Patrick Quin, Andrew Ransier, James Ranney, Thos. Read 2, Joseph Reynolds, Thomas Rixon, Daniel Rickety, Solomon Rowe, Michael Roi, John Ross, John Rutter, Martha Sanders, Henry Searle, Duncan Sinclair, Johnstone Smith, Margaret Smith, Richard Smithet, Henry Spalberg, Charles Spence, Andrew Stark, Mrs. N. Stedmar Christopher Switzer, Michael Switzer, Samuel F. Taylor 2, John Taylor, J. Talcutt, James Todd, Joseph Thompson, Bernard Turner, Daniel Vanlyck, John Vincent, Mrs. Gilbert Vandresar, John F. Walker 2, Joseph Wallis, Wm. C. Warner, Peter Weisel, James Wilson, William Willson, Archibald Wilson, Anthony Wilby, Mr. Williams, Mr. Wood, Black-mith, Wm. Woodhall, John J. Wood, William Wright, Simcoe Wright, Robert Young, George Young, out-pensioner.

JOHN MACAULAY, P. M.

For Sale,

A HOUSE, opposite Mr. D. Brown's Inn, together with a Lease of the ground on which it is situated. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN EVANS. Kingston, Feb. 28, 1820. 9tf

TO LET,

THE House lately occupied by Mr. Edmund Penley, situated near Mr. Hugh Earl's. For particulars apply at this Office. Kingston, 15th March, 1820. 11

FAMILIES may be supplied with F WOOD, delivered in their yards at 10¢ per Cord. Orders directed to Mr. Samuel Met rea, and left at Moore's Coffee House, will be duly attended to. Kingston, 4th Feb. 1820. 5