

POST-OFFICE, SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 26, 1811.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in this Office uncalled for, which will be sent to the General Post-Office at Quebec, by the 5th of January, 1812, as Dead Letters, unless taken out before that time, viz:—

**ARNOTT, JOHN;** Bentley, Christopher; Brown, Richard; Baldwin, John; Crabb, John; Colpitts, Robert; Callbach, Miss; Edwards, David; Fowler, Thomas; Floyd, Simeon; Green, Capt. Richard; Garvin, William; Hayt, Simeon; Harrison, John; Horton, James; Hardy, Arthur; Hancock, Rachel; Hallowel, Nicholas; Howard, John; Harris, Mary; Harvey, Henry; Hamond, Luke; Henderson, J.; Haldon, Zophor; Hammon, John; Kought, Joshua; Lovett, Jacob; M'Beath, George; M'Laughlan, Charles; Mark, Mary; Morehouse, William; M'Keen, William; Mosher, William; M'Allen, Lydia; Noonan, John; Niles, James; Obleness, John; Philnek, Stephen; Paterson, Lot; Ray, John; Ribelet, John; Reeding, Andrew; Story, John; Sale, William; Stevenson, Colin; Smith, Richard; Tibbets, Benjamin; Thomson, John; Vance, John; Vaughan, Ebenezer; Wilson, George; Wilson, James; Ward, Caleb; Wenn, Richard and John.

N. B. No Letters for Great-Britain or Ireland, will be forwarded unless the *Inland Postage* is paid here.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Post-Master.

Spirits, Hides, Sugar, &c.

STEPHEN HUMBERT

Has received per late arrivals,

A Few Puncheons high proof Jamaica and Windward Island RUM;

800 Salted and Dried HIDES; 4 Bales COTTON; 2 Tons RED WOOD—Also, 150 complete sets fine Enamelled and Pencil TEA WARE.

In STORE—500 Sides Upper and Soal LEATHER, cheap. St. JOHN, 19th OCTOBER, 1811.

FOR SALE AT THE

CITY MILLS,

Best Northern CORN and MEAL, Superfine Philadelphia FLOUR, A few Barrels Prime PORK, Superfine RYE FLOUR from Southern grain, by the hundred or barrel, cheaper than it can be imported. Shorts, Bran, &c. PORTLAND, 26th AUGUST, 1811.

Just Landed from the Harmony,

A Quantity of small CORDAGE; Also a CABLE of 12 inches, being a consignment, and the sales to be made for immediate pay in Cash or Bills of Exchange; will be sold much lower than can be bought in the City. CURRIE and HANFORD. SAINT JOHN, 19th OCTOBER, 1811.

FRESH GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received by the Ship HERO, Captain LOVETT, in addition to his former assortment, and now opening for Sale, on the lowest terms, viz:—

**JEWELRY,**  
Hardware, Cutlery,  
Ironmongery, Sadlery,  
Shoe makers Tools,  
Nails from 4d. to 20d.

Gun Powder and Shot,  
White Lead, Paint Oil,  
Sallad Oil, Mustard,  
Starch, Teas, Loaf Sugar,  
White Wine Vinegar.

Choice Old Madeira WINE of a superior quality.

A few Sides of excellent Harness LEATHER, &c. JAMES CODNER.

SAINT JOHN, 22d JULY, 1811.

THOMAS MILLIDGE, junr.

Has Just Received by the Ship FIVE SISTERS, DAVID CRONK, Master;

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON, viz:

CASKS of Glass Ware consisting of quart and pint Decanters, Tumblers and Wine Glasses; casks of Earthen Ware, well assorted; Crown Glass 9 by 7, 10 by 8 and 12 by 10; white, black, yellow and venetian red Paints in qr. kegs; Lampblack in  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. papers; bott'd Linseed Oil in jugs; 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 20d and 24d fine drawn Nails; Brads and Scupper Nails; small single Canada Stoves; Sheet Iron for Pipes; Iron Pots; Pump Leather; Pump Chambers 5, 6 and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches; Loaf Sugar in small Loaves; striped, rose and point Blankets; white, red and yellow Flannel; Slops of every kind; blue Serges; blue Cloth from 7s. 6d. to 30s.; Lint Ozaburges; Anchor Dowls; Deep sea, Hambro, Log and Cod Lines; Sewing Twine; cast Iron Tea kettles; Steel screwed Scrapers; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 3 pint Britannia Teapots; breast and coat Buttons; Shovels and Spades; Copper Nails; sheet Copper; thin sheet Lead; bar Lead; roll Brimstone; scrubbing Brushes, Mops and Woollen Thrums; Tin Dutch Ovens; Horn and Tin Lanterns; Tinder Boxes; Binnacle Lamps; Sailor's quart and pint Pots; Pewter Plates, Basons and Dishes; best Wine Corks 10s. per groce; 10 and 11 inch Wood Compasses; 11 inch Brass and amplitude do.; single and double Ebony Quadrants; Casks of strong Ale in large bottles; do. of the same in pint bottles; baskets of Cheese; black Taffety; men's coarse and plated Hats; superfine lined Silk do.; best Silk Hats; also, 4000 bushels of Liverpool SALT, and 100 tons of best COALS. Saint John, 30th September, 1811.

SALSONA, July 26.

The taking of the fortress of Tarragona, which the enemy thought would spread terror, and freeze the hearts of the patriots, has, instead of despondency, produced the most intrepid and daring enthusiasm in the unconquerable Catalonians; and Eroles, Melans, Manso, Claros, and other worthy chiefs, were occupied in collecting the dispersed, and uniting them in battalions. The Superior Junta of the Principality, after adopting the various measures circumstances required, issued, on the 4th inst. from Salsona, an energetic proclamation to their countrymen, exhorting them to union and constancy, and to place themselves in a situation to renew the glorious days of Bruch and Casumasana, when, with lesser means and experience, Catalonian valor knew, in the beginning of our revolutions, how to vanquish the warlike troops of the tyrant. The war now recommences again; and with more fury and animosity than at the beginning.

There has not been lately any military event of importance, but that may be considered as very important in its consequences which occurred close to Molino del Rey, between a French division that escorted Suchet on his journey to Barcelona, and one commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel D. Jose Manso, who has communicated as follows:

“On the last day which part of the division of the wicked and sanguinary Suchet passed from Villafranca to Barcelona, I ordered a party of horse from Santia-go, with another of Teradosea, part of the reserve, and some veteran troops from the different corps, to harass it. After a considerable length of firing in the neighborhood of the bridge of Molino del Rey, fresh reinforcements arrived from Villafranca, and when being attacked in the batteries contiguous to the said bridge some prisoners were taken from me, in all twelve.—Half an hour had not expired when the General presented himself at the said bridge, and ordered some should be hanged, others burned or shot. In this extremity these unfortunate men threw themselves at his feet, stated they were soldiers, and begged he would give that due consideration. This infuriated Nero ordered them to be put to death, which was instantly carried into execution. At such infamous conduct all human hearts must shudder. Some 30 husbandmen and women, belonging to St. Vicente Molino del Rey and Pallige, who were peaceably cultivating the fields, met with a similar fate. They at the same time violated all the virgins they met, satiating in this manner their brutal appetite.—God preserve you, &c.

(Signed) “JOSE MANSO.”

MARTORELL, JULY 12.

The French lost in the skirmishes from Ordal to the bridge of Molino del Rey, 50 killed, six prisoners, and some loads of provision. This caused so much wrath in Suchet as to give occasion to this crime. Humanity outraged in the blood of the peaceful citizens, and the rights of war vilely violated, demanded a prompt and vigorous expiation; such were the motives which dictated the following resolution of Lieutenant-Colonel Manso:

“The right of reprisals, which by a stretch of Spanish humanity, has not been carried into execution without consulting superior orders, and the wishes of all good Catalonians, is now going to have effect. The barbarity of the sanguinary Suchet has even increased—be witness of this ye unfortunate inhabitants of St. Vicente del Footh, Melino del Rey, Pallige, and those fields, in which more than 30 innocent victims were sacrificed to the fury of this villain. He has ravaged, murdered, and hung some unprotected people who tranquilly inhabited their dwellings. Some honorable soldiers, who, led on by valour and patriotism, which are their birth-right, went by my orders, with their proper officers, to observe the enemy's movements, with whom they fought, and remained prisoners in the field of honor. Four of these men were successively hung on the high road for the purpose of terrifying the incautious.

“I order, therefore, that the six French prisoners, which with the greatest honor, and at the risk of my life, I took in the field of battle, be hanged in the vicinity of our unfortunate capital, unjustly and traitorously occupied by the French troops, as a warning to their inhumanity, that all the enemies who fall into my power shall be victims to my just indignation, whilst they on their part fail to treat as prisoners of war, my valiant soldiers who constantly continue to defend our land perfidiously occupied, our religion shamefully outraged, and our King unworthy deceived. The voice of the country, and the clamour of the people compel me to forget that piety and compassion which are my characteristics.

(Signed) “JOSE MANSO.”

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

The following letter from an officer of the Mars, brings the latest intelligence from the Baltic:—

“Mars, September 12.

“We are off the Galloper on our passage to the Downs, where we have been ordered to, in company with the Hannibal, Rear Admiral Durham, Capt. W. King; Impetueux, Capt. Milne; Vanguard, Captain Glynn; Tremendous, Capt. R. Campbell; and Figard frigate, Capt. Mason. The Figard is under the necessity of coming home, she having thrown all her guns and stores overboard, while on shore in the Baltic.—What we are ordered home for I know not, but it is supposed we are to strengthen the Flushing fleet. We have been through the Belt to Hano, and back again, with convoy, without sustaining any injury from gun-boats, though we one day tried to do them all the mischief in our power, when they had the impudence, in the face of six sail of the line, a frigate, and brig, that composed the convoy, to run from one depot to another.

We weighed in quest of them, but they got into shoal water, and escaped us, but not until some of them had enough of it. We spoke the Ariel, just as she had come out of Colberg, which place she had communication with on the 25th of August; she reports that the inhabitants of that place and the country around, had taken up arms, to the number of 40,000 men, and were determined to repel the farther encroachments of the French, and that every thing in that part bore the aspect of war. The General Commandant (or whatever name he goes by in the town) wished them to fire on the Ariel, which they refused to do; but on the contrary, sent them refreshments. In Wingo Sound we left the Victory, Dreadnought, Defence and Ardent; at Hano Bay, the St. George and Hero. On our passage down the Belt we fell in with Admiral Dixon, in the Vigo, going up, with a convoy. He took the Cressy from us, so she is gone up to Hano again. The Swedes are much more civil than they were, and a good understanding subsists between us.”

The enemy's squadron at Cherburg ventured out a little farther than usual on the 1st of the present month; and were chased by our squadron for some time with very cheering hopes of coming up with them. If the pursuit could have been continued an hour longer, they certainly would have been brought to action. The Hotspur was within half gun shot, and fired three broadsides at them.

The Egmont ship of the line arrived at Portsmouth on Friday, from the blockading service off Cherburg. The following is said to be a correct statement of the enemy's naval force in that port: Le Courageux, 81, Admiral de la Troud; Le Polonais, 74; L'Iphegenie, 48; La Diane, 32; Le Rodeur and L'Acyon, large brigs; L'Adelle schooner; Le Balance, gun-vessel; and one praam.—Building: Le Dugai Trouin, 84; La Zelandaie, 84; L'Alomene, 44.—Our blockading squadron consists of—the Royal Oak, 74, Capt. Malcolm; Egmont, 74, Capt. Bingham; Hotspur, 36, Hon. Capt. Percy; Barbadoes, 28, Capt. Rushworth; Goshawk, 16, Captain Lilburn. It is said there are from 10 to 15,000 soldiers at Cherburg, their destination unknown.

The squadron cruising off Flushing consists of 16 sail of the line, four frigates, three sloops of war, and three cutters. A reinforcement of seven sail of the line is under orders to join them.

Reinforcements for the regiments in Sicily, and that old and distinguished corps, the 42d regiment, are about to be embarked for Sicily, though some accounts have reached us which state that the gallant 42d are destined for Lord Wellington's army, where their second battalion has been reduced to a mere skeleton.

Saturday the Members of her Majesty's Council met at the Queen's Lodge, where they had a consultation with his Majesty's Physicians—and afterwards waited on her Majesty in the Castle, with whom they held a Council.

The recent information which Government have received, has determined them to reinforce our fleet off Walcheren, and the Mediterranean army under Lord William Bentinck. In the mean time reinforcements of men, horses, and stores, are weekly despatched to Lord Wellington's army, in Portugal; and, it is said, that intimation has been sent to the numerous General Officers and Staff of that army, now on leave at home, to repair thither immediately.

We are happy to announce the safe arrival of the China Fleet, of ten sail, in the channel. They were off Falmouth on Friday evening, all well.

It is stated in a German Paper, that Count Gottorp was in expectation of receiving permission to visit his family in Silesia, but the letters from Tonningen, of the 20th ult. noticed his continuing in that town. The Count is said to be much altered in person.

Despatches from the Cape of Good Hope were received at the Admiralty at an early hour on Saturday morning. They were brought to Britain by the Curacao frigate; and contain an account of three large French frigates and a brig of war having been discovered, on the 10th of May, by the Phoebe and Galatea frigates, and the Racehorse sloop of war, to windward of the Isle of France. They had previously sent a boat on shore to the Isle of Bourbon, the officer and crew of which were made prisoners. The frigates were represented as being in great want of water; and, it is presumed, they have since gone to the Island of Madagascar. The Phoebe left the Galatea and Racehorse to watch the motions of the enemy's vessels, and proceeded to Port Louis for the Astrea and Malacca frigates, to join in pursuit of them. The enemy's frigates are known to be the Neriede, la Ronomue, and Clorinde; and they had each 200 troops on board, many of whom were clothed in red jackets; from which circumstance it is conjectured they must have captured a vessel with army clothing for the Cape of Good Hope.—A great probability remains of their being captured; as, an addition to the frigates already mentioned, the President, Capt. Warren, is in quest of them; and information of their appearance has been sent, by a fast sailing vessel from the Cape, to Admiral De Courcy, at Rio Janeiro. The troops were probably destined for Java.

The King of Delhi has disinherited his third son, Mirza Jabanger Kham, for contumacious conduct, withdrawn his guards and attendants and banished him to Allahabad. This young Prince, who had been appointed to succeed to the throne, in preference to the lawful heir apparent, lately excited so serious a tumult at Delhi, that several persons were killed, and had it not been for the timely interference of the British troops, it is supposed the whole city would have become a scene of bloodshed.

The strong fortress of Bowannee, which was lately taken by storm by the British troops, under the command of Col. Ball, has been transferred definitively, to the Company, by treaty with the Nabob Vizier. The