

DIANA.—One private marine (name not given) slightly wounded.

NIobe.—None killed or wounded.

REVENGE.—Edward Kendrick, ordinary seaman, since dead, James M'Gourvey, ditto, ditto; Joseph Wilford, ditto, dangerously ill; John Mayne, ditto, slightly wounded; Ralf Halliday, able seaman, ditto; William Harding, ordinary seaman, ditto; George Grant, ditto, ditto, Michael Fitzgibbons, ditto, ditto; Matthew Hobdidge, private marine, ditto; William James, boy, 3d class, ditto.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

Mr. Mackenzie, it is said, finding that his endeavours to draw the negotiation for an exchange of Prisoners to the desired conclusion was in vain, and that his longer continuance in France would only tend to encourage hopes that must end in delusion, demanded his passport, which arrived at Morlaix last Tuesday; when he instantly set sail, with his secretary and attendants, and arrived at Plymouth the next day; from thence he is understood to have reached town. It is said that one of the motives which actuates Bonaparte to resist the exchange of Prisoners, is, that he may throw upon us the expense of maintaining so many thousand men; or probably he thinks that they might carry back into his own legions the information as to the true character of his policy, which is studiously withheld from them; and that therefore, if delivered, they would be more dangerous than useful to him. Whatever may be his motive, we fear that all hopes of an exchange of prisoners are now at an end.

The Decree of Fontainebleau, ordering the destruction of British manufactures, and the punishment of those concerned in importing them, is already in operation. By letters received on Wednesday from East Friesland, it appears that a merchant of that country has been arrested by the police, under the charge of introducing English merchandise and colonial produce, and has, in consequence, been conveyed to Paris to take his trial. We had also the following information regarding the rigorous proceedings elsewhere, for the obstruction of British commerce:

BERNE, OCTOBER 12.

"Eight o'clock, P. M.—This afternoon, between four and five o'clock by command of the Government, all ware houses, store houses, magazines, and depositories of goods and merchandizes, were opened by the Officers of the Customs, and examined, to ascertain the quantity of colonial produce and British manufacture, so that no further trade will be permitted. Tomorrow morning, at nine, the owners are to appear before the Chief Commissioner, for examination."

LEGHORN, OCTOBER 4.

"According to an Imperial Decree, dated at Paris, September 23, just received, an entrepot is to be formed at Leghorn, for all contraband or legal goods which are suspected to be English. The contraband articles are to consist of those that have been introduced within the last two years; and the origin of the legal goods must be satisfactorily established."

The title of the Isle of France, lately given to the Island of Mauritius, was never so appropriate and correct as at the present moment, when it is in fact, the only foreign Island that France possesses on the face of the globe.

NOVEMBER 19.

On Thursday his Majesty was so well, that he employed himself for two hours successively in settling the affairs of the late Princess Amelia, according to a promise he had made her some weeks before her death.—She had made some bequests, and had recommended several of her attendants to his Majesty's favour. The King went into the discharge of this sacred duty, as he himself called it, with great composure, and allotted to each person mentioned by her Royal Highness what she had wished to be done, or what he thought due.—The attention which he paid to this task was thought highly favourable; and it was hoped that its being off his mind would serve to tranquillize him. Unfortunately, however, symptoms of fever ensued; and, as the Bulletins have shewn, he continued restless and disturbed for the two following days.

NOVEMBER 22.

MUTINY AT SENEGAL.

We are concerned to state, that a mutiny of a most alarming nature, and attended with the most melancholy results, took place a few weeks since at this settlement. The troops stationed there consist of a detachment of the Royal African corps, a regiment composed chiefly of convicts. Early in June last some symptoms of a mutinous disposition were observed, but it was fortunately quelled without any measures of severity. In September information was received of a conspiracy for seizing the fort, and wresting the command from the Officers. Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, the commandant, an active and meritorious Officer, forthwith assembled a court-martial at the drum head on the chief mutineers, when their guilt being fully established, twenty-five were condemned to be shot immediately, and twenty-five more to be banished to the colony of Sierra Leone. After a solemn exhortation from the Colonel, and having been invited publicly to recount any supposed grievances of which they might have to complain, these unhappy men declared that they had not any thing to allege against their officers, but that they did not like to be detained in Africa all their lives. They all with the exception of one man, suffered the dreadful sentence, in penitence and prayer.

— ANOTHER BLOODY BUOY.

Horrid manner in which Capt. Wright was murdered by order of Bonaparte.—"Bonaparte thought that Capt. Wright knew persons in Paris who were in correspondence with our Government; therefore, after the trial of Moreau, the most unprecedented tortures were

applied, such as screwing his thumbs, and rubbing the soles of his feet with lard, and then putting them upon hot copper plates. They afterwards cut off an arm, and then a leg, and then told him he was unfit to return to his own country, but that he should be taken care of by the French Government, if he should confess all he knew, to which he replied, "That he should be rebellious both to God and to his King, were he to hold any communication with persons who were capable of acting in the manner they did. Soon after he was strangled, and conveyed from the Temple in the dead of night." The above is extracted from a work recently published here, and if true, is without parallel in the annals of modern barbarity.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER-CANADA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1810.

This day, at two o'clock, His Excellency the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF came down in State to the Legislative Council, and being seated on the Throne with the usual solemnities, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent down to the Assembly, to command the attendance of that House; and the Members being come up, the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council signified His Excellency's Pleasure that they should return to the usual place of their sittings, and chuse a fit person to be their Speaker, and present him to His Excellency tomorrow at two o'clock.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13.—His Excellency being seated on the Throne, and the Assembly with Mr. Patten, their Speaker elect, being in attendance below the Bar, the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council expressed His Excellency's allowance of the choice of the House of Assembly; and then His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following gracious SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

As I have never doubted the loyalty and Zeal of the several Parliaments which I have had occasion to meet, since I assumed the administration of the Government of this Province, so I do rely with equal assurance, that I shall not fail to experience those same principles, in that which I am now addressing; and in the confident expectation, that you are animated by the best intentions to promote the interests of His Majesty's Government, and the welfare of his People, I shall look for the happy effects of such a disposition, in the tenor of your deliberation, and the despatch of the Public Business.

Of the state of Public affairs in Europe, I have no official notice, on which I can ground any information to be given to you. In these parts it appears however, that no advances have been made towards an accommodation of the differences, that have so long subsisted between His Majesty's Government and that of the United States; such, is indeed, so far from being the case, that I am warranted in stating, that new claims, as relating to their Neutral rights, have been brought forward, by the latter, of a nature that seem likely to place that wished for event, at a very uncertain period.

I desire to call your attention to the temporary Act, for the preservation of His Majesty's Government, as by Law happily established, in this Province, and to that, for establishing regulations respecting Aliens, and certain Subjects of His Majesty, who have resided in France. No change has taken place in the state of Public affairs, that can warrant a departure from those precautions, and that vigilance, which have hitherto induced all branches of the Legislature to consider these Acts as necessary. In saying that they are important to the interests of His Majesty's Government, you will not, I am confident, for a moment suppose, that I mean to divide these, from the Interests of the Public; they are inseparable. The preservation of His Majesty's Government, is the safety of the Province, and its security is the only safeguard to the Public tranquillity. Under these considerations, therefore, I cannot but recommend them, together with the Act, making temporary provision for the regulation of Trade, between this Province and the United States, to your first, and immediate consideration.

If any other matters should occur, to which I may conceive it necessary to call your attention, I shall communicate them by Message.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I shall direct to be laid before you, a statement of the Provincial Revenue of the Crown, and the expenditure, for the last twelve months.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I entreat you to believe, that I shall have great satisfaction in cultivating that harmony and good understanding, which must be so conducive to the prosperity and happiness of the Colony; and that I shall most readily and cheerfully concur in every measure which you may propose, tending to promote those important objects.

The Rule of my Conduct, is, to discharge my duty to my Sovereign, by a constant attention to the interests of His Government, and to the welfare of His Subjects, which He has committed to my charge; and these objects I feel to be best promoted, by a strict adherence to the Laws, and to the principles of the Constitution, and by maintaining in their just balance, the rights and privileges of every branch of the Legislature.

— A CONTRACT.

ANY Person disposed to undertake the furnishing of LOGS, and the building a WHARF 70 by 30 feet, may hear of an advantageous Contract by applying at this Office.

Saint John, 7th January, 1811.

SAINT JOHN, February 11, 1811.

FROM HALIFAX JANUARY 21.

The schooner John and William, Edward Hilliard, master, from Jamaica, but last from the Havana, went ashore on a reef at the S. E. part of Indian Island, near La Have, early in the morning of the 5th inst. and in a few minutes went to pieces—and we lament to state, Capt. Hilliard, Mr. E. B. Fitzgerald, a passenger, and Edward Brittain, cabin boy, son of the late Postmaster of this town, perished—Mr. Watson, the mate, and rest of the crew had the good fortune to get ashore, and remained on the Island two days, when a boat from La Have came to their relief—they arrived here on Saturday last.

The wreck of a Schooner, of about 80 tons, full of water, both masts, and part of jib-boom, gone, some rigging hanging about her, was seen the 27th December, in lat. 41, 15, long. 63, 20—She had yellow sides, a black streak, and white do. above the waist—appeared to be a Nova-Scotia built vessel.

DEED] Lately in the County of Westmorland, RICHARD WILSON, Esquire, one of the last surviving veterans who accompanied the immortal Wolfe at the taking of Louisbourg and Quebec, and was with the Earl of Albemarle at taking the Havana—He was an officer in the Fencibles during the American war, at the close of which he retired on Captains half-pay—He was an active Magistrate and a useful member of society.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE FIRE-WARDS, having finished the examination of Chimneys, Hearths, Stoves, Stove Pipes, &c. beg leave to notify those persons, whose Chimneys, Hearths, Stove or Stove Pipes, were found to be dangerous, that they intend a second visit shortly, when they hope to find the suggested alterations made, as they shall feel it their indispensable duty, to put the Ordinance of the Common Council, rigidly in force, against all persons neglecting, or declining compliance. Saint John, 11th February, 1811.

CAUTION.

THIS is to Caution all manner of persons whatever, from trespassing on the Four Lots belonging to the Subscriber, situated in the Township of Sheffield, adjoining the Lands of Bradford Gilbert, Esqr. and James Tilley; from cutting, destroying or carrying off any Timber from the said Four Lots, or in any manner whatever trespassing upon them:—He calls upon his neighbors of Sheffield, whose integrity, from a long experience, he has the greatest confidence in, to expose any person or persons committing depredateion thereon; which information will be gratefully acknowledged and rewarded, as he is determined to fence and improve his Lands agreeable to Law:—And if any person should molest the Tenants on said Lots, by throwing down the fence, or otherwise trespassing, they may depend on suffering the penalty of all damages. 8th Feb. 1811. HUMPHREY GILBERT.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of GEORGE PRICE, late of the Parish of St. Martin's, deceased, are requested to present them duly attested, to the Subscribers, within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to JOHN HOWARD Esq. or Administrators Mr. PHILIP MOSHER, } on said Estate. St. Martin's, 6th February, 1811.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY the First Day of MARCH next, on the Premises, will be Sold that valuable and commodious HOUSE on the corner of Germain and Duke Streets with the LOT whereon it stands, the property of Dr. DAVID BROWN.—Also, at the same time, a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture therein. Conditions will be made known at the Sale.

ANDREW CROOKSHANK.

Saint John, 2d February, 1811.

FOUND.

PICKED up in the Harbour of SAINT JOHN, an IRON STOCK ANCHOR, and a Buoy Rope. NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the owners come forward, claim and prove their property prior to the 5th MARCH next, they will on that day be Sold at Public Auction on the Wharf, North side of the Market Slip, by ANDREW CROOKSHANK. Saint John, 4th February, 1811.

To be Sold, or Let on shares,

And possession given the First Day of May next, A Valuable FARM, containing 400 Acres of Land, with the Stock thereon, belonging to the Subscriber, at the Head of South-Bay, about 5 miles by land from Carleton. There is on said Farm a comfortable Dwelling House, Barn, &c. and an excellent Stream of Water running through the place.

For particulars please apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS BARKER.

Lancaster, (South-Bay) 2d February, 1811.

Wanted Immediately,

A Smart active BOY from 14 to 17 years of age as Apprentice to the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS. None need apply but those of good connexions. 19th November. RICHARD LAWRENCE.