

*Foreign Intelligence,*  
VIA BOSTON.

LONDON, November 9.

About thirty British emigrants returned, disappointed and *cheerless*, where landed here on Saturday from the *Cheerful*, Beveridge, arrived from New-York. There are several weavers among them, who, of course, could not obtain a livelihood by their trade there, while British manufactures were selling so far below the original cost. Others, whose expectations, perhaps, were unwarrantably high on setting out, may have returned, not so much from being unable to get employment, as from finding the encouragement to fall far short of their hopes.—Some descriptions of artificers, we believe, have fared better, such as masons, joiners, &c. labourers also have found employment, in the agricultural districts. But withal the rage for emigrating has been such, that great numbers of almost all descriptions, have found themselves lingering some time penniless and without occupation. The seaports are full of them, anxiously seeking some opportunity or means of returning home. Capt. Beveridge says, that if he could have taken them and carried them gratuitously, he might have got a thousand passengers of this description at New-York. To shew the height to which this emigrating mania has risen, we may notice that, as we are told, among the persons returned by this vessel, is a *gamekeeper* belonging to Yorkshire, who could not believe, until he had ocular demonstration of the fact, that the Yankees had no more use for his services than the people of Buenos Ayres had for the stoves and hearth mats which some of our sage speculators sent out a few years ago in the infancy of our commerce with that quarter.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

Letters from Greenock and Glasgow, received yesterday, state, that at the former place, no person, capable or deserving of work is out of employment; and, with respect to Glasgow, at least 5000 additional workmen have been taken into employ in consequence of the demands of foreign markets within the last ten days.

LONDON, November 12.

The Funds continue to advance. Consols for account, at the time of our going to press yesterday, were 62 7/8. They were this morning so high as 63 3/8; but as several extensive speculators wished to take advantage and secure the profits which had accrued from the late rise, the prices declined to 63, but rose soon afterwards to 63 1/4.

The Committee of Censure, at Nizza, have terminated their labours respecting the books which may be sold without injury to religion and morals. Among the prohibited books, many are French; among others, the celebrated novel, *Atala*, of CHATEAUBRIAND, is confiscated, as *immoral*, and as preaching up *suicide*.

An edict has been lately published at Turin, delivering the Piedmontese Nobles from the contracts they had entered into with their farmers. By this extraordinary provision all leases of land are at once annulled, and the whole tenantry of the country ejected from their farms, or left at the mercy of their landlords.

A small farmer in the vicinity of Manchester, a few days since killed a cow, and sent part of the beef, and a quantity of suet to his son, a weaver in Blackley, who hung it up so near to the window, that some one in the night broke a pane, and carried off the suet. In the morning the weaver, missing his suet, went to the ale-house, where he pasted up the following advertisement, which still remains, an evidence of the right John Bull generosity and spirit:—Whereas, last night, a quantity of beef suet was taken away from the house of Thomas Wolstonecroft, this is to give notice, that if the person who took it away will appear and prove that he was forced to do so by distress, the said Thomas Wolstonecroft will give him a dozen of flour to make the suet into dumplings. But if he cannot prove that he was in distress when he stole it, the said Thomas Wolstonecroft will fight him, and give him five shillings if he beats him.

FROM A LONDON PAPER OF NOV. 7.  
*Reported Escape of Bonaparte.*  
Among the ridiculous stories in circula-

tion, on the authority of private letters from Paris, the two following may be considered the principal in point of absurdity. The one dated Nov. 1, says—"A report is in circulation to-day, that Bonaparte had nearly effected his escape from the island of St. Helena. The plan had been concerted with an American ship, on board of which, it is said, he had actually got when an English frigate re-took him, brought the American vessel into port, and consigned the crew to the Governor of the Island. It is further said, that the whole crew were put in irons, and confined in the most rigorous manner possible."

The other, of the same date is more attractive, as the circumstances are given with extraordinary minuteness. It observes—"Some French refugees in the United States, among whom, it may be remembered is Joseph, the brother of Bonaparte, lately fitted out a vessel ostensibly for a commercial purpose, but in reality well armed and manned for the hostile purpose of delivering the captive at St. Helena. The preparations for this expedition having escaped the vigilance of the French and English Consuls at New-York, the vessel sailed from that port, and after a propitious passage, came in sight of the English vessel stationed off the Island—the latter, boarded by surprise, surrendered after a gallant resistance. This enterprising crew then, under false colours and false pretences, together with the assistance of some agents in the Island, obtained leave to enter the harbour and land their cargo.—But no sooner had they landed themselves in sufficient numbers to attempt the execution of their design, than a desperate combat ensued between them and the garrison, in which the former are stated to have prevailed.—Having thus become masters of the Island, this chivalrous party effected their purpose, hastily embarking the Imperial captive, with whom they set sail for the United States, and landed at length at Philadelphia. Marshal Grouchy is mentioned as the Commander of this extraordinary expedition."

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,  
November 6.

*Bankrupt Law in England.*

Mr. Justice Abbot sat at twelve o'clock, to hear justification of bail, &c.

HERON AND ANOTHER V. CASKILL.

This was an action tried at York before Mr. Baron Wood. The plaintiffs were assignees of a bankrupt named Mawman, and the question was, whether Mawman had actually committed an act of bankruptcy under the following circumstances:—Mawman, as appeared from the evidence taken at the trial, was indebted to a tradesman residing in the same town, and even in the same street with him, about £12. On a Saturday evening the creditor sent his apprentice to Mawman's shop to demand payment of the debt; this was about 7 o'clock in the evening of a market-day; and Mawman being busy desired the young man would call again in half an hour. The young man then went away, but instead of calling in half an hour, he did not come again till past nine o'clock. Mawman was at this time, as was stated, at or preparing to go to supper, though the shop was not shut. On the young man inquiring for Mr. Mawman, the shopman sent a female servant into the parlour to tell her master a gentleman wanted him, but did not say who; and Mawman desired her to say he was not at home; this was afterwards construed into an act of Bankruptcy, though this occurred on the Saturday evening, and Mawman was publicly in his shop on the Monday and Tuesday following.—At the trial, Mr. Scarlett submitted to the Learned Judge that this was no act of bankruptcy, inasmuch as he did not know it was a creditor applying to him; and farther, that the young man ought to have come at the time appointed.

The learned Judge, however, left it for the jury to decide whether the bankrupt could have any doubts who the person was who wanted him. The learned Judge also held, that it was the duty of the bankrupt to have continued at home in expectation of the young man's calling, and that his being denied to him was an act of bankruptcy.—Upon this opinion the jury found a verdict establishing the bankruptcy.

Mr. Scarlett now applied for a rule to shew cause why that verdict should not be set aside; and the court holding it a question worth farther consideration, granted the rule *Nisi*.

LONDON, November 7.

At the sale of a woolen draper's effects in Exeter last week, best superfine broadclothes fetched no more than 15s. per yard, and ladies pelisse clothes 6s. 6d.

The perplexity of the French Government is greatly heightened at this moment by the general scarcity of provisions, which may become a dangerous engine in the hands of the factious.—Bread, which is sold in the provinces for eight, nine, and even ten sous a pound, has hitherto, owing to the sacrifices made by Government, been kept down to four sous and a half in the capital. But the scarcity is now become such, that it is in agitation to allow the bread to be made of a very inferior quality, which circumstance, it is feared, will give rise to much disturbance in that populous city. Unfortunately, at the same time, the substitutes of this first necessary of life have generally failed this year.

LONDON, November 15.

Prime Beef and Pork were sold on Saturday last in chester market at from 3 1/2 a 4d per lb.; fine fowls at 2s. per couple; and geese weighing 8 lbs. for 3s. 6d each.

CORN EXCHANGE—Nov. 15.

The wind having become contrary since Wednesday, has deprived us of a supply of most Grain, which was expected this morning; and although there was but little Wheat at market, there was no advance in price in consequence of our ports being now open for the importation of that grain as well as for Barley, Rye and Oats; the latter article is nearly unsaleable, as the consumer's are holding off till they see the extent of the foreign arrivals; what little Barley was left over on Wednesday met ready sale this morning, but at no amendment in price.

PORTLAND, JANUARY 7.

*Public Dinner to Lord Castlereagh.*

The view which Lord Castlereagh has given of the present commercial state of the world in time of Peace, will, no doubt, be read with peculiar interest by the patrons of this Gazette. The account of the Dinner at which this gentleman delivered his Speech, we copy from the Liverpool Mercury of the 16th ultimo. *N. Y. G.*

On the 30th ult. Lord Castlereagh was entertained at the Exchange Rooms, Belfast, by the Sovereign, Burgesses, and principal inhabitants of Belfast and its vicinity. At the centre table the Marquis of Donegall presided, having Lord Castlereagh on his right hand, and the Marquis of Londonderry on his left. After the removal of the cloth, the noble President drank the usual loyal toasts; after which the health of Lord Castlereagh was proposed by Lord Donegall who stated his inability to do justice to the talents and services of the noble guest. Lord Viscount Castlereagh, the Statesman, who, by the vigor of his measures, and the wisdom of his policy, had so eminently contributed to the termination of a glorious war, and the conclusion of an honorable peace.

Lord Castlereagh in returning thanks for the honor thus conferred on him, observed, that in the latter years of the long and arduous contest with France, Ministers merely followed the impulse of the public spirit of the nation, and the Government and the people, acting with one spirit and one voice, became irresistible. Then advertng to the present distressed state of the country, he said, "I cannot forget, in the midst of this exultation, that great embarrassments and difficulties are hanging over this nation, and that, although the war be closed, the blessings of peace have not returned without alloy. Commerce has been forced into new channels; it has been flowing for twenty years in the track of war; it is the nature of war, and it seems a provision of Providence, that it gives a new and unusual activity to certain branches of trade, which grow only and are dependant on warlike operations; and in cases like ours, where the public exertions were great in duration and in magnitude, this kind of warfaring commerce had acquired a proportional influence, and having suddenly ceased, and the ancient channels of trade not yet opened, a langour and painful interval of torpor has succeeded—we are now suffering under this exhaustion. The habits and minds of men are not yet turned to, nor other countries prepared for, that peaceful commerce upon which permanent pros-

perity depends, but which every enlightened merchant must expect to return, and which we already see dawning upon those countries. But while we are under this temporary depression, we should not consider so much what we *wear*, as what we should have been, had any single disaster befallen us that could have put us in the least degree under the power of the tyrant of the world; for I state it as a fact, that from the small state of Prussia, with less than half our population, was drained the enormous sum of fifty millions during the short period of four years, while it remained under French domination. Gentlemen, it is no longer a problem, or a speculation for curious men, what were the designs of the ruler of the French, the enemy of liberty, and I may say the enemy of mankind. I say it is no longer conjecture what his views were with respect to us; he has not thought it worth while to conceal them, but has declared, in his present retreat, that in war or in peace, or rather during the short truces he might permit us to enjoy, that although Europe might be at his feet, he considered he had accomplished nothing while Great-Britain remained an independent nation. I call upon you, therefore, to compare your commercial situation and resources as they are with what they might, and most inevitably would have been, had the Prince and his Government stooped to any other measures but such as have been adopted."

After a variety of other toasts, the Marquis of Donegall gave "Lord Liverpool, and the Prince Regent's Ministers." In returning thanks, Lord Castlereagh again adverted to the state of the country. He said that it should not be forgotten, that at the close of the American war, when our distresses were equal, if not more severe, our resources were barely sufficient to pay the interest of the national debt; while at present he could take upon him to assert, that we had not only sufficient to discharge the interest, but we had also an overplus, which, if not adequate to the expenses of our peace establishment, would still be found to amount to more than the entire of our revenue at the close of the American war. It should also be remembered, he said that then we had a heavy debt without any positive means to discharge it while now we have a large sinking fund solely applicable to its liquidation. His Lordship then enlarged on the high estimation in which we now are held by every Power in Europe, and concluded by expressing his conviction that our embarrassments would prove only of a temporary nature, and that we should soon rise superior to the difficulties which now press upon the country.

Two-pence Reward.

ABSENTED HIMSELF

FROM the service of the Subscriber, NICHOLAS SEWELL, an indentured Apprentice, about 19 years of age, a smart, active lad; but of depraved morals and a great drunkard—ALL persons are cautioned against harbouring or trusting said Apprentice, and any person securing and delivering him to the Subscriber, shall receive the above reward by applying to

All persons are warned against employing the above named Apprentice, as they would avoid the penalty of the Law.

P. FISHER.

Frederickton, 13th Jan. 1817.

A Stray Cow.

CAME to the ATTORNEY GENERAL'S Farm in King's Clear, early last Fall, and has remained there until this time, a Cow, appearing to be about four or five years old—colour—white with brown spots, rather dark about the head and neck and four legs. The owner is requested to call for her.

30th Dec. 1816.

NOTICE.—All persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late Capt. CALEB JONES, of Saint Mary's, (N. B.) deceased, are desired to present their Accounts for liquidation within Eighteen calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

JAMES MILES, Admr.

13th Jan. 1817.

HALF Pay Certificates & Military Allowance; Bills of Exchange; Indentures, & Bail-Bonds, for Sale at this Office.