

A far greater quantity of goods has been sent to Martinique and Guadeloupe than the consumption of those Islands can, by any possibility take off; and competition for produce to load ships home has been so great, as to raise the price of sugar there forty per cent. upon the purchasers; a commodity, which, when it arrives, is just as unsaleable, in the present state of things, as the coffee of St. Domingo.

Since our intercourse with the United States of America has been renewed, the glut of their produce which has been accumulating while their embargo and non-intercourse laws were in force, is pouring into this country, with a rapidity that not only depresses its value, but soon deters the purchasers from buying many articles at any price; the quantity arrived and expected being such as can neither be consumed here, nor exported from thence to the continent of Europe.

Under these circumstances, the consequence of a glutted and depressed market, arising from an excessive and overstrained importation in most branches of commerce, must inevitably bring great distress upon those whose speculations have led them into engagements beyond the extent of their capital. Speculation, confined within proper bounds has undoubtedly its advantage; like strong liquors, if used in moderation, it acts as a cordial, and quickens the too languid circulation; but like them too, if taken to excess, it leads to intoxication and ruin.

The great cause of this mischievous excess of speculation, is the abuse of paper credit. Men contrive to raise an artificial capital by accommodation bills, on which they trade, beyond all reasonable proportion to their real means. This paper does infinite mischief to the community at large. It enables speculators of every description to keep back their commodities instead of bringing them to market; it injures the public in the first instance, by occasioning the extravagant rise of prices; and ultimately it injures the speculators themselves, by inducing others to speculate in the same articles, on the strength of these artificial prices, until at length the quantity becomes too unwieldy to be held, forced sales are made, prices fall to their proper level, and the speculators are ruined.

We are at present in this stage of the process, which is the necessary consequence of the great profits which have lately been made; for profit and loss, good and bad markets, high prices and low prices, follow each other as regularly as action and reaction, cause and effect. Mercantile men are now only receiving one of those practical illustrations of these truths, which from time to time are enforced in the same manner, because, like other wholesome admonitions, the impression they make is too soon forgotten.

LONDON, August 22.

The Walsingham packet has arrived at Falmouth from Lisbon. The latest accounts from the British army in Portugal are to the 1st instant.

It is said that General Crauford has been directed to return to England.

An express from the French coast has reached London, by which it has been learnt, that the trade with France, whenever it may be permitted, will be conducted by licences.

Some Merchants this day waited on the Board of Trade, and were informed, that it was the fixed determination of Government, that no permission should be given for the importation of brandies.—They were at the same time informed, that the licences were printed, and would be in immediate readiness, for the exportation of sugar, coffee, East India piece goods, and goods of British manufacture; the sugar not to be confined to the produce of any particular colony or country. The imports to consist of wheat, meal, burstones, and one third wine.

August 23.—Saturday the partners in the banking firm of Brickwood & Co. passed their third examination at Guildhall. The amount of debts proved was 1,200,000.

August 24.—Private letters brought by the Gottenburg mail of yesterday, state, that a great number of privateers are fitting out in the Baltic, and that as soon as the nights by the advance of the year should have lengthened, serious depredations might be expected in that sea.

AUGUST 25.

Austrian Decree—Coffee prohibited in Germany!

The prohibitory laws, interdicting the admission of colonial produce have not been found sufficient. A new Decree has been signed by the Emperor, commanding that coffee shall under no pretence, be received into private houses, or used for domestic consumption, and penalties are enacted on those who shall dare to transgress this mandate.

It is supposed that some relaxation of this decree will be applicable to cafes hereafter, where coffee and other colonial produce shall be obtained through the medium of France.

GREENOCK, AUGUST 29.

The choice of a successor to the present King of Sweden is not likely to terminate in the way that was generally supposed. The influence that procured the election of the late Crown Prince still survives and predominates. Letters of the 13th inst. from Gottenburgh state, there was little doubt that the Duke of Augustenborg would be chosen Crown Prince. A great majority in three out of the four states had declared for him. They were all nearly unanimous in their opposition to the King of Denmark.

STORM AT TRINIDAD.

On the 12th of Aug. a most violent storm was experienced at the above Island. Mr. Hallman's large house was blown over and broke to pieces. In the harbor, brig Iris was drove on shore; ship George, partly loaded, on shore, with the loss of her rudder; brig Adriana, and schooner Emeine, both loaded, on shore, with the loss of rudders; sloop Dapper on shore, no damage; brig Pallas and schooner Mercury, do. American brig Active on shore, no damage; brig Quick Time, on shore, off the Fort, at the wharf; schooner Sealflower and Venus, and sloop Despatch, on shore, no damage; sloop Polly, sunk; sloop Harriot, do. The crews of two launches perished. The injuries on different estates in the country have been very severe, particularly among the provision grounds.

Extract of a letter from Toco, dated 13th August.

"I am sorry to inform you that yesterday, at 11 o'clock, a terrible gale of wind commenced, which continued about three hours, and has left us destitute of the necessities of life, and scarce a house standing to shelter our heads. The woods are all down, but thank God no lives are lost. Your two estates are even with the ground; only three negro houses are standing at Cumana, and four or five at Toco.—The millions all lie flat, every article of provisions being destroyed."

HALIFAX, OCTOBER 12.

Arrived, yesterday, at the Beach, the brig Trial, Capt. Nicoll, 43 days from Greenock.—On the 25th ult. the Trial fell in with the brig William, Capt. Gordon, from Quebec for Glasgow—which had suffered severely in a violent gale two days before, and was then only kept above water by the greatest exertions.—Capt. Nicoll took from the wreck, Mr. James Kidston, of this town (owner of the brig) the master and crew—almost immediately after which, the William was seen to go down.

The 23d or Royal Welch Fusilier Regiment, embarked on Wednesday last, on board His Majesty's Ships Diadem and Regulus, which, on Friday, sailed for Lisbon.

In the Glasgow Herald of August 24, we find the following remarks—"With respect to the repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, on a reference to the letter from the French Minister to Gen. Armstrong, it appears very doubtful whether any thing further is intended by it, than to embroil Great-Britain with the United States. It is positively enough stated, that these Decrees are revoked, but their operations is not to cease until the first of Nov. by which time it is understood, that the British shall have revoked their Orders in Council, and their principles of Blockade; or, that the United States shall have adopted measures to enforce their alleged rights against the British;—Now, we do not think it likely that our Government will recall their Orders in Council, in consequence of this provisional repeal of the French Decrees; and we think it much less likely, that they will make the smallest alteration in their blockading system. It will therefore rest with America to adopt, or not to adopt, the violent measures which Bonaparte alludes to. If she gives a preference to France over this country, we cannot well continue at peace with her.—If she maintain an equal conduct to both, we apprehend the operation of these Decrees will continue."

By the Brig DROMEDARY, Capt. REED, just arrived from GREENOCK.

JOHN BLACK, & Co.

HAVE Received a fresh Supply of CORDAGE, SEINE and SALMON TWINE, IRON, &c. and a quantity of excellent COALS, which will be Sold low out of the vessel.

Saint John, 22d October, 1810.

TURK'S ISLAND SALT.

TWO THOUSAND Bushels of TURK'S ISLAND SALT for Sale, on board the Schooner Energlen, William Cox, master—of which a bargain may be had, if taken out of the Vessel immediately.—Apply to WILLIAM PAGAN, & Co.

Saint John, 11th October, 1810.

LONDON BROWN STOUT.

BY the MARGARET, just arrived from LONDON, JOHN L. VANNER has received a Supply of this Article of the very best quality, in proper Beer Bottles, not in those of a reduced size, into which it has lately become a practice to put it.

Saint John, 24th September, 1810.

To be Let, Leased or Sold,

THE WATER LOT, adjoining the one occupied at present by Timothy Parker, in Prince William-Street, 25 feet front and rear by about 200 (Grant being to low Water mark).—Terms moderate.—Apply to WILLIAM DONALD.

24th September, 1810.

Indian Tooth-Ache Drops.

AN efficacious remedy for the Tooth-Ache has been discovered by the Subscriber, which has never failed, in hundreds of applications of it to the Teeth and Gums, has frequently been found sufficient to eradicate this (of all others) most irksome and intolerably painful disease. In general, its effect on the Teeth and Gums has been such, that after using it three or four times, an instance of pain has not occurred. It is composed entirely of Indian Herbs and Roots; and is for sale at J. S. MOTT'S Printing-Office.—Price One Dollar per Phial.

The subjoined certificates of Alderman Furman and others will shew its wonderful effects.—They form but a small proportion of the number that can be produced.

N. B. These Drops will not injure the looks of Teeth or Gums, but will preserve them white and clean.

MITCHEL M'CARTHY.

NEW-YORK, 17th DECEMBER, 1808.

At the request of Mr. Mitchel M'Carthy, I do certify, that I was severely afflicted with a tooth-ache and pain in my face the 1st September last—that I procured a phial of his drops on the 3d—was entirely relieved, and have not had it since. And also, that my black girl has been since severely afflicted with the tooth-ache. I procured her a phial of the same drops which did also relieve her.

GABRIEL FURMAN, No. 3 Wall-Street.

HALIFAX, JUNE 8, 1809.

This is to certify, that I was for three years at times afflicted with that intolerable pain the tooth-ache, and having procured a phial of Mr. M'Carthy's Indian drops, I have not since felt the least symptoms of it.

ELIZABETH HAWK, near the North Barrack.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
English Playing Cards of a good quality.

SAINT JOHN, October 22, 1810.

Arrived this morning, Snow Dromedary, Capt. Reed, 8 weeks from Greenock.—Nothing New.

COMMUNICATION—LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE KING V. MARK NORRIS.

The Defendant was indicted before the Supreme Court of this Province, lately held at Fredericton, for persuading and procuring JOHN GAMBLE, a Soldier in the New-Brunswick Regiment, to desert from the Head-Quarters of the Regiment at Fredericton against the form of the Statute, commonly called the Mutiny Act; and being convicted by a verdict of the Petit Jury, upon the most satisfactory evidence of his guilt, was sentenced by the Court to Twelve Months imprisonment in the Gaol of the County of York.

The Defendant had a full hearing by Counsel, who ably defended him without a fee, as it appeared that he was unable to give a retainer, and was a Citizen of the United States of America.

*Extract from an Act of Parliament to prevent Mutiny and Desertion, &c. Passed in the 49th year of the present Reign.

And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall in any part of His Majesty's Dominions directly or indirectly, persuade or procure any Soldier or Soldiers in the service of His Majesty, his heirs or successors, to desert or leave such service as aforesaid, every such person or persons so offending as aforesaid, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall, for every such offence, forfeit to His Majesty, his heirs or successors, or to any other person or persons who shall sue for the same, the sum of One Hundred Pounds; and if it shall happen that any such offender so convicted as aforesaid, hath not any goods and chattels, lands, or tenements, to the value of One Hundred Pounds, to pay and satisfy the same, or if from the circumstances and heinousness of the crime it shall appear to the Court before which the said conviction shall be made as aforesaid, that any such forfeiture is not a sufficient punishment for such offence, it shall be lawful for such Court to commit any such offender to prison, there to remain for any time not exceeding Twelve Months, without bail or mainprize, and also to stand in the Pillory for the space of one hour in some Market Town next adjoining to the place where the offence was committed in open Market there, or in the Market Town itself where the said offence was committed.

And be it further enacted, That all penalties by this Act imposed, for persuading or procuring any Soldier to desert within that part of Great-Britain called England, may and shall be sued for, and be recoverable in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster; and for such like offences as shall be committed in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, shall be sued for and recoverable in His Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Scotland; and for such like offences as shall be committed in Ireland, shall be sued for and recoverable in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in Dublin; and for any such like offences as shall be committed in any of the Dominions of His Majesty, shall and may be sued for and recoverable in any Court of Record of His Majesty, in the place where the offence shall have been committed.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON MONDAY next the 29th inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, WILL BE SOLD on Mr. NEHEMIAH MERRITT'S Wharf,

25 Bales COTTON WOOL,

6 Hhds. TOBACCO, and

10 Crates LIVERPOOL WARE.

ANDREW CROOKSHANK.

MONDAY, 22d OCTOBER, 1810.

EVENING SCHOOL.

ALEXANDER M'LEOD respectfully informs the Public, that his Evening School will commence on MONDAY Evening, the 22d instant.

18th OCTOBER, 1810.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the SNOW HARRIETT, William Moberly Master—Two Seamen, one calling himself JOHN ROACH, an Irishman, supposed to be about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, short hair.—The other calling himself JOHN NORTON, nearly 6 feet high, short hair—says he is a Scotchman but does not speak the dialect. Whoever will give such information of said Seamen as may lead to their apprehension, shall be paid the above Reward for each by the Master on board, or by ROBERT SHIVES, & Co.

Saint John, New-Brunswick, October 16, 1810.

WHOEVER harbours or employs the above Seamen after this notice, will be prosecuted according to Law.

JUST RECEIVED

By the Ship FIVE SISTERS, Capt. CRONK, and for Sale by THOMAS MILLIDGE, Junr.

8000 Bushels of Liverpool SALT,

25 Crates of well assorted Crockery Ware,

100 dozen Jugs and Milk Pans, 10 tons of Coal.

Also, by the Schooner LILY, Capt. LEAVITT,

from JAMAICA,

71 Puncheons of high proof and well flavored SPIRITS, 60 Barrels of SUGAR, 5 Bags of COFFEE, 5 Bags of PIMENTO, and 100 Dry HIDES; for which CASH will not be refused in payment. OCTOBER 8, 1810.

TIMBER.

JOHN L. VANNER has for Sale on the most moderate terms, a few Cargos of WHITE PINE TIMBER with small Stowage.

24th Sept. 1810.