

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 5.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the fourth section of the act of Congress passed on the first day of May, 1810, entitled "An Act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," it is provided "that in case either Great-Britain or France, shall before the 3d of March next, so revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, which fact the President of the United States shall declare by Proclamation, and if the other nation shall not within three months thereafter so revoke or modify her edicts in like manner, then the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eighteenth sections of the Act entitled "An Act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall, from and after the expiration of three months from the date of the Proclamation aforesaid, be revived and have full force and effect, so far as relates to the dominions, colonies and dependencies, and to the articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions, colonies, and dependencies of the nation thus refusing or neglecting to revoke or modify her edicts in the manner aforesaid, and the restrictions imposed by this act shall from the date of such Proclamation, cease and be discontinued in relation to the nation revoking or modifying her decrees in the manner aforesaid.

And whereas it has been officially made known to this government that the edicts of France violating the neutral commerce of the United States have been so revoked as to cease to have effect on the first of the present month: Now therefore, I, James Madison, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim that the said edicts of France have been so revoked as that they ceased on the said first day of the present month to violate the neutral commerce of the United States; and that from the date of these presents, all the restrictions imposed by the aforesaid act shall cease and be discontinued in relation to France and her dependencies.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and (L. S.) signed the same with my hand at the City of Washington, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ten, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-fifth.

By the President, JAMES MADISON.
R. SMITH, Secretary of State.

(CIRCULAR.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 2, 1810.

SIR,—You will herewith receive a copy of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, announcing the revocation of the edicts of France which violated the neutral commerce of the United States; and that the restrictions imposed by the Act of May first last, accordingly cease from this day in relation to France. French armed vessels may therefore be admitted into the harbors and waters of the United States, any thing in that law to the contrary notwithstanding.

It also follows that if Great-Britain shall not on the second day of February next, have revoked or modified in like manner her edicts violating the neutral commerce of the United States, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 18th sections of the "Act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall, in conformity with the acts first above mentioned, be revived and have full force and effect so far as relates to Great-Britain and her dependencies, from and after the said 2d day of February next. Unless, therefore, you shall before that day be officially notified by this department of such revocation or modification, you will from and after the said day carry into effect the above-mentioned sections, which prohibit both the entrance of British vessels of every description in the harbors and waters of the United States, and the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of Great-Britain, and of any articles whatever brought from the said dominions, colonies and dependencies.

I am, respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

To the Collector of the Customs
for the District of

The following are the principal sections of the Non-Intercourse Law, to which the President's Proclamation refers:

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the twentieth day of May next, the entrance of the harbours and waters of the United States, and the territories thereof, be and the same is hereby interdicted to all ships or vessels sailing under the flag of Great-Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either; vessels hired, chartered or employed by the government of either country for the sole purpose of carrying letters or despatches, and also vessels forced in by distress or by the dangers of the sea, only excepted. And if any ship or vessel sailing under the flag of Great-Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either, and not excepted as aforesaid, shall, after the said twentieth day of May next, arrive either with or without a cargo, within the limits of the United States or of the territories thereof, such ship or vessel, together with the cargo, if any, which may be found on board, shall be forfeited, and may be seized and condemned in any court of the United States, or the territories thereof, having competent jurisdiction; and all

and every act and acts heretofore passed, which shall be within the purview of this act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the twentieth day of May next, it shall not be lawful to import into the United States, or the territories thereof, any goods, wares or merchandize whatever, from any port or place situated in Great-Britain or Ireland, or in any of the colonies or dependencies of Great-Britain, nor from any port or place situated in France or in any of her colonies or dependencies, nor from any port or places in the actual possession of either Great-Britain or France. Nor shall it be lawful to import into the United States, or the territories thereof, from any foreign port or place whatever, any goods, produce or manufacture of France, or of any of her colonies or dependencies, or being of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies of Great-Britain, or being of the growth, produce or manufacture of any place or country in the actual possession of either France or Great-Britain, &c.

[Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 18, comprise various provisions for carrying the preceding sections into effect, and enact forfeiture and penalties necessary for that purpose.]
New-York paper.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

A singular event, though not entirely unexpected, has occurred in the Mediterranean. Lucien Bonaparte is actually under British protection. Having embarked at Leghorn with his family, he proceeded to Cagliari; in Sardinia, where he surrendered himself to the Hon. Mr. Hill, our Minister. Some particulars of this extraordinary occurrence are contained in the following extract:—

Gibraltar, September 7.

"The event which I have now to communicate cannot fail to excite as much surprise in London as it has this morning throughout the Garrison.

"The Salcette frigate has just arrived here from Cagliari, with Mr. Adair, the British Minister at the Ottoman Porte, on board. The Salcette brings intelligence that Lucien Bonaparte has arrived at Cagliari, with his wife and family, and a number of his relations, from Rome, for the express purpose of claiming the protection of Mr. Hill, the British Minister.

"This singular event, as might be expected, occasioned much speculation at Cagliari as to the motives and causes of so singular an occurrence. From a source which you may rely upon as authentic, I am enabled to put you in possession of the facts, which are briefly these:

"Not long ago his Imperial Brother, who is extremely anxious that all his relatives should be matrimonially allied to such of the old Royal Stocks as can be induced to second his views, sent peremptory orders to Lucien immediately to divorce his present wife, as he had selected for him another of a rank suited to the dignity of the Imperial Family. In the same message he ordered him to take upon himself the Government of the ancient capital of the world; and, to crown the whole, accompanied his orders with a threat, that Lucien should be conveyed a prisoner to France, in the event of the Emperor's orders not being instantly obeyed.

"Lucien, unwilling to repudiate his wife, and bastardize his children, and at the same time well aware of the impetuous, over-bearing character of Napoleon, instantly adopted the only means that were left to him to escape the vengeance and dishonour with which he found himself threatened, embarked with his family, and what valuables he had at hand, on board an American vessel, and effected his escape to Sardinia, for the purpose of claiming British protection against the lawless and unprincipled tyranny of his own Brother.

"Of course this protection has not been denied to him. For the greater security of these voluntary exiles, Mr. Hill gave directions that they should immediately proceed to Malta, under the convoy of the Pomene frigate; and there they are to remain until the pleasure of Government is known as to their future disposal.

"As the vessel which carries this letter is on the point of sailing, I have only time to add, that upwards of eleven hundred French deserters have arrived in this garrison within a month past."

Another account assigns Gibraltar as the place of Lucien Bonaparte's temporary detention, until the determination of Government is known. It is even stated that he had arrived in that fortress.

We lately announced that Ministers in compliance with the repeated request of Lord Wellington, had determined to send an expedition to Corunna. Our Plymouth letter, corroborating our account, states, that several detachments of troops are expected there in the course of the present week, for that destination.

Accounts have been received from Buenos Ayres to the 2d of August, which state, that Liniers had organized a considerable force at Cordova, with a view of acting in concert with the people of Buenos Ayres against Monte Video. They also mention, that the son of Liniers, on his return from Buenos Ayres to Cordova, was made prisoner at Sacramento. His despatches were immediately taken from him and he was lodged in the citadel of Monte Video.

The Monument erected in Guildhall to the memory of LORD NELSON is to be opened on Lord Mayor's Day. The group consists of three figures—Britannia weeping over a bust of Nelson—The City recording his brilliant Victories—And Neptune leaning on a Dolphin. The base contains in basso relievo, the battle of Trafalgar, with Lord Collingwood's ship in the state it remained after the action: A seaman is placed in full length on each side of the base, holding the implements of war and navigation. The whole is grand and not much crowded.

Lisbon, September 15, 6 P. M.

"Having just heard that the British packet closes at eight o'clock, only gives me time to acquaint you of our arrival here on the 29th ult. from the Isle de Leon; which place we left at twelve hour's notice. Of news I can give you but little. By a letter I received yesterday, dated from Gallicraz, 11th inst. the enemy were pushing on their columns towards Castello Branco, the British falling back to their strong posts at Tomar and Villa Franca, to cover Lisbon, and to prevent being out-flanked. Lord Wellington was at Gouvea.

"A plot of a most sanguinary nature has just been found out. Above one hundred most respectable inhabitants have been apprehended, among them the Marquis Abrantes. On the 29th of this month a general massacre of the British was to have taken place. The conspiracy extends throughout the country; at Tomar, Coimbra, and other towns in the interior, depots of arms have been found. In consequence of the number of prisoners confined, I have just learnt, from good authority, that the Regency expect a rescue, and which was to have taken place or may take place this night. It was arranged in this manner:—This day the Cathedral, it being the anniversary of the expulsion of the French from Lisbon, turned out a grand procession of priests, &c. This evening they are to go round again. About 600 of the rebels were to be clothed in British uniforms, and which have this day been found: the priests were to be fired on, in order to make the populace imagine that it was by the British soldiers; others were to cut off as many of us as they could find, and others to release the prisoners confined at a small insulated fort near Belem. In order to be on our guard, officers are ordered up to the castle, where our men are quartered from their billets in town. The business of the rescue must either take place to night or tomorrow, as those prisoners are to be embarked for Brazil on Monday. It is a most vile conspiracy: a Portuguese lady, married to a French General, made the happy discovery."

SAMUEL WHITNEY

HAVING Removed his GOODS to his House nearly opposite Dr. Paddock's in Prince William-Street, where he will sell them on the very lowest terms for Cash.

He also offers for Sale, said House, Store, and Ground, from Prince William-Street to the Wharf. Inquire as above. 1m

Saint John, 3d December, 1810.

Crookshank's annual Great Auction.

ON MONDAY the 3d DECEMBER, the Subscriber will commence the SALES by AUCTION, of AN Extensive and very complete Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, adapted to the consumption of the Province and suitable to all seasons, including a Valuable Stock of WOOLLENS, just opened.

The TERMS of this Sale will be peculiarly liberal; one fourth of the amount will be made payable in four months; one fourth in six, and the remainder in eight months. The extensive value of the Goods, that will be offered, the excellence of the assortment, and easy Terms of Payment, it is conceived will make this Sale an object worthy of general attention.

ANDREW CROOKSHANK.

Saint John, 26th November, 1810. 12

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Public, that the CITY MILLS have been put in a state of thorough repair during the last season, and that a constant supply of Indian Corn and Meal will be there kept for Sale at the lowest prices for Cash; the Proprietors finding it out of their power to Grind for Toll.

EDWIN HAZEN.

Portland, 19th November, 1810.

TO BE SOLD,

A Very Fine CANADIAN SEED HORSE.

Inquire of the Printer.

Saint John, 26th November, 1810.

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.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JOHN VENNING, Carpenter, late of the City of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within the space of Three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to ELIZABETH VENNING, Administratrix. ALEXANDER McLEOD, } Administrators. JOHN FERGUSON, } Saint John, 19th November, 1810.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of JOHN McKEE, late of this City, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL H. McKEE, } Executors. WILLIAM McKEE, } Saint John, 26th November, 1810.