

of action later than have before been published in this country. The crops in Spain the last year were more abundant than usual.—Flour at eight dollars in Cadiz. The Spaniards were in high spirits, and confident of the ultimate success of their cause. It appears by the papers that the loans and donations of companies and individuals, to the government continue to flow into the treasury. To keep the spirits of the people equal to the urgency of the national exigencies, the politician and the poet are laid under continual contribution. New patriotic plays are exhibited in the theatres, and the presses teem with political pamphlets—ten are advertised for sale in one Gazette.

Extract of a letter from WASHINGTON,
(SATURDAY,) January 14, 1809.

“People here are exceedingly puzzled to know from whence the letter came which has been published in the Boston papers, of Mr. CANNING to Mr. PINCKNEY. There are various conjectures about it; but the one which seems the most plausible, and gains the most credit is this:

“That when the documents were copied and sent to the President for his inspection before they were transmitted to Congress, he (by accident) put this letter in his old plush breeches pocket, and forgot to send it; and upon his grand levee day, (the first of January) when all the ladies and gentlemen went to see him, and with him a happy New-Year, his old breeches, according to usual etiquette, were hung up in his bed-chamber, he being dressed in his new suit of homespun; and as every body, who chooses, visits all the apartments in the Palace, some curious old maid must have inspected the small clothes, and have found this important document!! Some have supposed he sent it to Mr. ——— for his opinion, and that he published it; but this cannot be true. The former is the most probable.

“The further consideration of the bill for fitting out the frigates, which came from the Senate, is postponed till Monday, and the documents are ordered to be printed.

“The House have been all day discussing the bill for making appropriations for the relief of the sick and disabled seamen. Two hundred thousand dollars have been voted to be appropriated.”

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans, dated Nov. 30th, to his friend in Newark.

“During the last week a cause was before the Superior Court of this Territory, between the United States and a Frenchman. The object of the suit was to remove, by hook or crook, certain buildings which stand in one of the streets of this city, near which the Corporation is erecting a new Market. Judge Workman was concerned for the defendant, and in the course of his argument took the liberty of saying, that now a days, there were several ways of robbing citizens of their property, particularly for the use of the public, sometimes by process of law, and sometimes by force, and sometimes by improper interference of the Executive; (alluding to the famous case of Edward Livingston's property, which had been taken from him by force, by order of the President.) This was considered as an attack on the great Man of our nation (Mr. J.) by all those who have received offices from him; and immediately Mr. Grymes, who is the District Attorney, entered the list against Workman, and asserted, that the gentleman concerned for the defendant were disaffected and hostile to the government, and were therefore anxious to stir up the people by such kind of assertions and insinuations. Judge Lewis, who presides, stopped Grymes—but that alone could not satisfy Workman, who considered himself as directly pointed at and attacked by Grymes. He immediately rose and said, that the assertion was a falsehood; whereupon, issue being joined on this point, an appeal was made—not to the Court, nor to the People—but to a kind of Pinter's revenge; for immediately Councillor Grymes threw two inkstands filled with the fatal liquid, at Workman, who dodged and saved his head, but the ink was scattered over all the Lawyers, even those who are proteges of the President. Judge Lewis then interposed, and bound the two gentlemen to appear the next morning, to shew cause why an attachment should not issue, &c. (Before the meeting of the Court the next morning, Workman challenged Grymes to meet him, armed, tapapee, to settle their dispute according to the rules of Chivalry which is in fact the Common Law of this country. Grymes declined the combat, saying, that he could not think Workman was entitled to a gentleman's satisfaction.)

Ten o'clock the Court met; present as before.—Workman appeared and read a written speech, which was a very handsome apology for his conduct, particularly as regarded any contempt of the Court: but his honour, after complimenting him on his correct general conduct, told him he must go and live with the Sheriff, in the Calabouse, eight hours, and pay a fine of twenty-five dollars. Workman retired to his penance. In about an hour after, Grymes appeared, and by his Counsel applied to the Court to have interrogatories filed, as he intended to purge himself of all contempt, by swearing he did not intend to offend. The Judge told him, that such proceeding was not necessary in cases where the contempt was committed under the eye of the Court, who, in such cases, were fully informed of the facts, and could judge of intentions. Now Grymes intended only to put the evil day afar off, as the Court was to adjourn on that day, and the Judge was determined to stop him; *notorious bolous*. His honour, therefore, after a half an hundred apologies, told Grymes, that he also must tarry eight hours in prison, and pay twenty-five dollars. Grymes begged him, in a most moving speech, that the record should not be blackened by a statement of the whole shameful business, in order that his friends, his countrymen, and his government, whom he represented, (he might have said, misrepresented,) might know all the circumstances, and judge with propriety of his conduct. The Judge refused, and told Grymes to get him to the prison; and off the little fellow went.

“Now you must know, people thought Grymes deserved much more punishment than Workman, but Grymes was an officer appointed by the government, and weighed much with a man who has been made great by the same process. Thus ended the affair, *coram iudice*.” [Evening Post]

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Liverpool, to his Correspondent in Charleston, dated Nov. 10, 1808.

“Since our advice of the 5th inst. cotton has become very full, owing to many more than half the spinners having given up spinning for the present. I am of opinion, on that account, it will not be much higher than the present prices, even allowing the Embargo should continue till next March. It is supposed there is sufficient twist to serve the manufactures for twelve months, if no more cotton was spun for that time. The best politicians are firmly of opinion that the Embargo has been of immense service to this country. English vessels have rose in value since it took place, full 50 per cent, and are now employed as carriers to every part of the world, at very high freights. Some hundreds of vessels have been loaded with lumber and provisions in the British American settlements for the West-Indies, which, together with the provisions the Islands have raised within themselves, have amply supplied them; and, having now come to a friendly understanding with the Spanish settlements, they will after this, be fully supplied with live cattle, at less than half the price formerly paid to America for salt beef. The Embargo has not been felt by the manufacturers in this country; in place of goods being lower they have actually rose more than 15 per cent, on an average, throughout Great-Britain, and a ready demand at the different prices for all that can be made. Such has been the effects of the President's embargo against this country, and should he continue it on until Spain is completely successful, the result will be this country and Spain will combine to prevent the Americans ever having any share of the carrying trade hereafter. Ten per cent additional duties has been laid on all Americans in the British East-Indies, and additional penny per lb. on cotton brought here in American vessels.”

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.

Extract of a letter from Washington.

“The Spanish-Consul has been here for a week past, in which time great attention was paid him by the English Minister, with whom he dined four or five times, and by him the Consul was introduced to the President and Secretary of State. The attention shewn him, has created considerable suspicion in the French agents here, and having received a large packet of letters soon after his arrival, it was generally supposed that he had received a new appointment under the Junta of Spain, which has created some uneasiness to the French Minister.—If that should be the case, we shall no doubt be soon informed of it; as also how it will be received by our Executive.”

GEORGIA. SAVANNAH, DEC. 29, 1808.

On Saturday the British schooner *Sandwich* of 10 guns, Lieut. W. J. Foley, commander, anchored off Tybee from Nassau, with dispatches to the British Vice-Consul.—Lieut. Foley, with a midshipman, came up to town the same night. On Sunday, Capt. Armistead, of the U. S. artillery, sent the following note to them, by Capt. Houshoun:

“Savannah, December 25, 1808.

“I understand that you belong to his Britannic Majesty's brig *Sandwich*, which is now violating the proclamation of the President of the United States, wherein he orders, that no British man of war shall enter the waters and harbors of the United States. This is therefore to order you to depart immediately from this town.

A. B. ARMISTEAD,

Capt. 1st reg. U. S. art. commanding.

“The Officers of the British Brig *Sandwich*, now in Savannah.”

Though the Officer knew, that the President's Proclamation expressly permits vessels, “charged with dispatches or business from their government,” to enter the harbors of the United States; and considered the notice to be extremely abrupt; yet to avoid every thing like giving offence, he gave the letter to the Vice-Consul; who sent the following answer:—

“Savannah, December 25, 1808.

“SIR—Lieut. Foley, has just handed me a letter from you, addressed to the officers of his Majesty's brig *Sandwich*, in which you order them to depart immediately from town. I have the honor to inform you, that the *Sandwich* brought official dispatches to me, on his Majesty's service, for the purpose of carrying away the British prize, Spanish Felucca, which had been, from desertion and death, left without hands to navigate her: But, having since been libelled and sold under a decree of the court of admiralty of the United States, for the district of Georgia—Lieut. Foley, having no other business here, will depart to-morrow morning. He has not the most distant wish to violate the laws of the country; he waited upon the collector without delay, and stated his business, and his intention of taking his departure, in consequence of the information he had received.—I have the honor to be, with respect, your most obedient,

JAMES WALLACE.

Capt. A. B. Armistead, U. S. Artillerists.”

Capt. Armistead and Houshoun, applied to the Collector of the Customs; and was informed by him, that the Officers of the *Sandwich*, agreeably to the acquisition of the President's Proclamation, had reported her to him, and stated the business on which she was sent:—But Capt. Armistead, chose to consider the entrance of the vessel, as a violation of the Proclamation, and taking the execution of the laws into his hands, issued the following spirited order for compelling the instant departure of Lieut. Foley:

“DECEMBER 25, 1808.

“Capt. Houshoun, of the 3d regiment infantry, is ordered to see you on board your barge. You will therefore without one moment's delay, leave the city; and on your arrival on board your brig, you will, with all expedition, leave the river, as your stay there is contrary to the Proclamation of the President of the United States.

A. B. ARMISTEAD,

Capt. 1st regiment United States art. commanding.

“Lieut. Foley, of his Britannic Majesty's Navy.”

DETACHMENT ORDER.

“Capt. Houshoun will without delay, have Lieut. Foley and his midshipman, put into their barge, and sent off immediately. The Captain is to see that they do not re-land.

A. B. ARMISTEAD.

Capt. United States artillerists, commanding.”

Capt. H. found Lieut. Foley taking a Christmas dinner with Mr. Anderson, and presented his order. The Lieut. asked permission to finish his dinner; but he was refused the hospitality, and with his midshipman was hurried on board his barge. He was unable to reach his schooner; and went on board a vessel in Five Fathom, where he intended to take refreshment: but was pursued by a detachment of the military, under Ensign M'Intosh, and sent off a second time.

The *Sandwich* lay at the mouth of the river on Monday, and fired a shot for a pilot-boat; which however refused to come on board. The whole conduct of the British officers, while on shore, was civil and respectful: But the circumstances have been seized hold of by the democratic papers to answer party purposes, and to make a war with England unavoidable. Every man of sense and spirit will make his own comments on the correspondence and conduct; and the ex-parte statement made.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN, February 13, 1809.

Since our last, we have received Boston and Maine papers to the 28th ult. via Saint Andrews; from them we have made extracts which appear to be of some importance at the present crisis.

The two Halifax Mails due, had not arrived when this paper was put to press.

The British November packet had not arrived at Bermuda 19th Dec. Admiral Warren had arrived off that island from Halifax. Boston Paper.

SAINT JOHN THEATRE, DRURY-LANE.

On WEDNESDAY the 22d instant,
Will be performed, the much admired Play of
ZORINSKI,

With appropriate SONGS.

Together with the very Entertaining Farce of
Doctor LAST in his Chariot.

TICKETS to be had as usual at the Green Room, on the THREE DAYS previous to the Performance.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the Honorable GEORGE D. LUDLOW, deceased, are requested to present their accounts for payment within Six Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to PETER FRASER, Esq. at Fredericton, or to FRANCES LUDLOW, Executrix. JOHN ROBINSON, Executor. Saint John, 10th February, 1809.

At a COURT of CHANCERY, holden at Fredericton, for the Province of New-Brunswick, on Wednesday the 8th day of February, 1809.

PRESENT,

The Hon. GEORGE JOHNSTONE, Esq. Chancellor.

Stephen Miller,
Henry Smith, and
Edward W. Miller.

In a Suit to foreclose the Equity of Redemption of Mortgaged premises

v.
Henry Belner,

IT appearing to this COURT, by the suggestion of Mr. ODELL of Counsel for the Complainants supported by Affidavit, that Henry Belner the defendant in this Cause is not an Inhabitant of this Province, but an Inhabitant of the United States of America, that he left this Province many years ago, and has never since resided within the limits of the same. It is thereupon Ordered, that unless he causes his appearance to be entered in this Suit within Four Months after this date (provided this Order be within fourteen days published as directed by the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided) the matters charged in the Plaintiffs Bill be taken *pro confesso* and a decree pass accordingly.

By the Court,

3^d

Wm. F. ODELL, Register.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

ON TUESDAY the 14th of FEBRUARY next, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the premises—The FARM containing Four Hundred Acres, the Real Estate of the late JONATHAN SHERWOOD, deceased—By Virtue of a Licence from His Honor the PRESIDENT and His Majesty's Council of this Province, for the purpose of discharging the debts due from the Estate of the said deceased.

PHOEBE SHERWOOD, Executrix.

Westfield, King's-County, January 4, 1809.

Wanted Immediately,

A Smart active LAD about 14 years of age, as an Apprentice to the BLACKSMITH Business.—Apply to the Printer. FEBRUARY 6, 1809.

CAUTION.

THE Subscriber having on former occasions experienced much trouble and loss of money, in consequence of Accounts being presented against the Crew of the Caledonia, when on the point of sailing, he not having leisure at that late period to examine said Accounts, the Seamen have afterwards in several instances disputed them; in order to prevent like trouble in future, no accounts will be paid for Seamen of said Ship. THOMAS BOAC, Master. ST. JOHN, DECEMBER 12, 1808.