

BY THE HONORABLE  
**MARTIN HUNTER, Esquire,**  
PRESIDENT of His MAJESTY'S Council and  
(L. S.) Commander in Chief of the Province of New-  
BRUNSWICK, &c. &c. &c.  
**MARTIN HUNTER.**

**A PROCLAMATION.**  
BY Virtue of the Power and Authority granted to me  
in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in  
the Twenty-eighth Year of His MAJESTY'S Reign, intitled  
"An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of  
His MAJESTY'S Colonies and Plantations in North-  
America and in the West-India Islands, and the Coun-  
tries belonging to the United States of America, and be-  
tween His MAJESTY'S said Subjects and the Foreign  
"Islands in the West-Indies." I do, by and with the ad-  
vice and consent of His MAJESTY'S Council, publish this  
Proclamation, hereby authorizing and permitting Scantling,  
Planks, Staves, Heading, Boards, Shingles, Hoops, or  
Squared Timber of any sort; Horses, Neat-Cattle, Sheep,  
Hogs, Poultry, or Live Stock of any sort; Bread, Biscuit,  
Flour, Pease, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Bar-  
ley, or Grain of any sort, to be imported into this Province  
by British Subjects, in British built Ships, owned and na-  
vigated according to Law, from any of the Territories be-  
longing to the United States of America, for and during  
the term of Six Months from this date: And of this Pro-  
clamation all Persons whom it may concern will take due  
notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the  
twenty-ninth day of August, in the Year of our Lord  
One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine, and in  
the Forty-ninth Year of His MAJESTY'S Reign.  
By the PRESIDENT'S Command,  
**JON. ODELL.**

**THE COPARTNERSHIP OF  
UMPHRAY and BERTON**  
WAS by mutual consent Dissolved the 1st day of  
SEPTEMBER:—All those indebted to said Firm,  
are requested to call and settle their respective Accounts  
with **GEORGE LEONARD, Junr. Esq.** with whom they  
are lodged for collection; all those to whom they are in-  
debted, and Accounts not adjusted, are desired to hand in  
the same to either of the Subscribers, as early as possible.  
**ALEXANDER UMPHRAY,  
WILLIAM BERTON,**  
Saint John, 8th September, 1809.

**NEW AUCTION ROOM.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Friends  
and the Public, that he is duly authorized by **MAR-  
TIN HUNTER, Esq.** President of His Majesty's Council,  
and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brun-  
swick, &c. &c. &c.  
To transact Business here as an AUCTIONEER, and  
humbly solicits a share of their favor and patronage.  
Any favors as an Auctioneer, or in the Commission line,  
will be punctually attended to.  
He has now on hand, the residue of several consignments  
from England and Scotland, which he can offer on such  
terms, either by Wholesale or Retail, as cannot fail to be  
worthy the attention of persons wishing to purchase.  
**ROBERT SMITH.**  
Fredericton, 23d August, 1809.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**  
TO such Persons as are in possession of TREASURY  
NOTES of Four Dollars each, from No. 1 to No.  
400, that they bring them to this Office within thirty days  
from this date, in order that they may receive payment for  
the same with the interest due thereon—All future interest  
on said Notes will cease after the above-mentioned time.  
All Persons indebted at this OFFICE, are requested to  
make immediate payment.  
**WM. S. OLIVER, Province Treasurer.**  
Province Treasurer's Office,  
St. John, New-Brunswick, 14th August, 1809.

**To all whom it may concern.**  
WE the Subscribers having been duly appointed (un-  
der the Act of the General Assembly of this Pro-  
vince, passed in the twenty-sixth year of His present MA-  
JESTY'S Reign) intitled an "Act for relief against ab-  
sconding Debtors" Trustees for all the creditors of *Joseph  
Ward* an absconding debtor, do thus publicly notify our  
appointments; and we do hereby require all persons indebted  
to the said *Joseph Ward* in any manner whatsoever, to pay  
all such sums of money or other debt, duty or thing which  
they owe to the said *Joseph Ward*, and to deliver unto us  
all other effects which they may have in their power or  
custody belonging to the said *Joseph Ward*, on or before  
the twenty-eighth day of JANUARY next.  
Those persons who have any demands upon the said  
*Joseph Ward*, are requested to deliver their accounts pro-  
perly attested to us, or to one of us, on or before the said  
twenty-eighth day of JANUARY next.  
Given under our hands at Fredericton, this twenty-eighth  
day of JULY, one thousand eight hundred and nine.  
**GARRET CLOPPER, } Trustees for all the  
ROBERT SMITH, } creditors of Joseph  
EDW. W. MILLER, } Ward.**

**TAKE NOTICE.**  
ALL Persons both in Town and Country indebted to  
the Subscriber, either by Bond, Note or Book Debt,  
are requested to call and settle their respective Accounts on  
or before the 24th of JULY next, otherwise they will in-  
discriminately be put into the hands of an Attorney, with  
positive orders to recover the same by Law.  
**WILLIAM WHITLOCK.**  
Saint John, 15th May, 1809.

**THE VICTIM OF FASHION.**  
THERE came to my view a fair victim of fashion,  
The dew on her thin dress was heavy and chill;  
For her lost health she sigh'd, and she claim'd my compassion,  
But wander'd where pleasure to beauty shone fill.  
The bright star of happiness, in youth, her devotion  
Attract'd, while beaming o'er fancy's broad ocean—  
Tho' far distant, 'twas view'd with hopes fond emotion,  
That beauty and health would yet make it her own.

Oh! sad is my fate; said the heart-broken mourner;  
The healthful and gay from reflection can flee;  
But for me I remain an unhappy sojourner;  
Content and repose are no longer for me.  
Ah! never, as once, in the green shady bowers,  
Where I gaily rejoic'd in my infantile hours,  
And heedlessly gather'd the fresh blooming flowers,  
Shall I taste the sweet pleasures of beauty and health.  
Oh, Health! my delight, tho' by thee I'm forsaken,  
In dreams would I still thy sweet presence explore,  
But alas! in the sadness of pain I awaken,  
And sigh for the joys that can greet me no more.  
Ah, fate relentless! wilt thou never replace me  
In the mansion of Health, where disease cannot chase me?  
Ah! never again will companions embrace me?  
To beauty and health must I bid a farewell?  
Where now are the pleasures of Dressing or Dancing?  
And where the delights of the Play and the Ball?  
Where the proud Conquest—humble lovers advancing?  
And where the blythe Tea-party dearer than all?  
No more is my sad soul awaken'd by Pleasure:  
Ah! why did it doat on a vain fleeting treasure?  
I'm rack'd by Consumptions and Coughs without measure,  
Of rapture and beauty the funeral knell.  
But yet, all its fond recollections suppressing,  
One last dying wish my torn bosom shall speak:  
Proud Fashion! a victim bequeaths thee her blessing—  
A victim, too loyal thy precepts to break;  
When, cold and entomb'd my heart's lost its motion,  
May thy mandates be govern'd by Reason's proportion;  
Thy votaries to Prudence and Truth yield devotion:  
Health and Beauty will flourish where modesty reigns.

**THE MONITOR.**  
A writer, whose exalted talents and piety, have procur-  
ed him a very extended fame, has thus contrasted the en-  
slavement of men to the world and their forgetfulness of  
the future:—  
"That disposition of mind, which is a propensity to  
act contrary to reason, is a depraved disposition; It is not  
because the faculty of reason, which God has given to man-  
kind is not sufficient to discover to them, that forty, sixty,  
or an hundred years is as nothing in comparison of eternity.  
In things, that concern mens temporal interest, they easily  
discern the difference between things of a long and short  
continuance. In temporal affairs men are sensible, that it  
concerns them to provide for the future as well as for the  
present. Upon all these subjects they seem to be very  
mindful of the uncertainty of life, especially of the lives of  
others, and to make the amplest provision for the security  
of their worldly interest. Common discretion leads men to  
take good care, that their outward possessions be secured by  
a firm and undoubted title: to be watchful of opportunities  
and industrious to improve them before they are past.—How  
careful and eagle-eyed is the merchant to seize every oppor-  
tunity to enrich himself! How apt are men to be alarmed  
at the appearance of danger to their worldly estate, and how  
anxious will they be to avoid the threatened calamity. In  
things purely secular, and not of a moral or spiritual nature,  
men easily receive conviction by pall experience, when any  
thing on repeated trial proves unprofitable or prejudicial,  
and are ready to take warning by what they have found  
themselves, and by the experience of their neighbors and  
forefathers. But if we consider how men generally con-  
duct themselves in things on which their well-being does in-  
finitely more depend, how vast is the diversity? In these  
things, how cold, lifeless and dilatory? With what difficul-  
ty are a few of multitudes excited to any tolerable degree of  
care and diligence, by the innumerable means used with men  
to make them wise for themselves? And when some vigi-  
lance and activity is excited, how apt is it to die away, like  
a mere force against a natural tendency? What need of a  
constant repetition of admonitions and counsels, to keep the  
heart from falling asleep? How many objections are made?  
And how a difficulties magnified? And how soon is the  
mind discouraged? How many arguments, and how often  
renewed, and variously and elaborately enforced, do men  
stand in need of, to convince them of things that are self-  
evident? And after all, how very few convinced effectually,  
or in such a manner as to induce to a practical preference  
of eternal things? How senseless are men of the necessity  
of improving their time to provide for futurity, as to their  
spiritual interest and their welfare in another world? Though  
it be an endless futurity, and though it be their own personal,  
infinitely important good, after they are dead, that is to  
be cared for, and not the good of their children, which they  
shall have no share in. Though men are so sensible of the  
uncertainty of their neighbors lives, when any considerable  
part of their estates depends on the continuance of them;  
how stupidly senseless do they seem to be of the uncertainty  
of their own lives, when their preservation from immen-  
sely great, remediless, and endless misery, is risked by a  
present delay, through a dependence on future opportunity?  
What a dreadful venture will men carelessly and boldly  
run, and repeat and multiply, with regard to their eternal  
salvation, who are very careful to have every thing in deed  
or bond firm and without a flaw? How negligent are they  
of their special advantages and opportunities for their soul's  
good? How hardly awakened by the most evident and im-  
minent dangers, threatening eternal destruction; yea, though  
put in mind of them, and much pains taken to point them  
forth, shew them plainly, and fully to represent them, if pos-  
sible to engage their attention to them? How are they like  
the horse, that boldly rushes into the battle? How hardly

are men convinced by their own frequent and abundant ex-  
perience, of the unsatisfactory nature of earthly things, and  
the infirmity of their own hearts, in their good frames and  
intentions? And how hardly convinced by their own obser-  
vation, and the experience of all past generations, of the un-  
certainty of life and its enjoyments?

FROM BELL'S MESSENGER, JULY 3.  
**EXPEDITION TO GERMANY.**

It cannot but be truly gratifying to the feelings of our  
countrymen, that the efforts of our Government so well  
keep pace with the spirit of the Country, and with the pecu-  
liar perils of the times. Whatever may hereafter be  
said of this war,—of its policy and of its duration,—no-  
thing at least, can be objected to the vigour with which it  
has been carried on. As a Confederacy we have certainly  
contributed more than our allotted share. By sea and by  
land there have been scarcely any brilliant and complete  
victories but what have been gained by us. The other con-  
federates have nothing to set off against the battles of the  
Nile, Trafalgar, Camperdown, and Lord Howe's victory  
of the first of June. It was England, moreover, that ex-  
pelled the French from Egypt. It is England that has de-  
livered Portugal; and it is England that is fighting in Spain  
the battles of Spain itself.

It was a celebrated saying of Lord Nelson, that England  
should always have an army afloat, and a fleet to take it  
up and put it down. Experience seems to prove that this  
was a solid opinion. There are two kinds of warfare,—a  
direct warfare and a war of expeditions or diversions. Now  
it cannot be denied that the population of England dispa-  
ted and divided as it is amongst our navy, army, and com-  
merce, is not equal to the production of an army, which,  
with any chance of success, could contend with the vast ar-  
mies of the Continent. It is impossible for us to be at  
once both a great naval and a great military power. The  
greatness of our navy is created out of our army. Under  
such circumstances we must be satisfied with our naval su-  
periority, and in a military point of view endeavour to turn  
our actual possible force to the best account.—Being unequal  
to any immediate and direct contest with the main armies  
of the Continent, we should carefully avoid it.—We should  
confine ourselves to expeditions. We should aim only at  
diversions. It is unnecessary to enter into any explanation  
as to the utility and possible efficacy of this kind of warfare.  
—It is very easy to be conceived, that a comparatively  
small force, by prudent management, may be rendered very  
formidable to a force ten times its amount and degree. An  
enemy which can attack you any where, must be guarded  
every where. In a war of diversion, you necessarily com-  
pel the enemy to extend his line of defence, and therefore  
to weaken every part of it in proportion to the extension  
of the whole. In every part, therefore, you have necessa-  
rily the advantage of being the strongest. It is incredible,  
how harassing such diversions may be rendered.—Imagine,  
for example, that it was possible for a French fleet, with an  
army of 50,000 veterans, to sail in an undisturbed course  
around our coast, and to select at leisure a point of landing  
and attack; would not such a force necessarily keep us all  
alive and in alarm? Should we sleep in our beds? And in  
despite of our best precautions, might not such a force effect  
the most incalculable mischief? Might it not land at some  
unexpected point, and by ravaging and destroying every  
thing before it, throw the kingdom into confusion, and per-  
haps even unhinge the great frame of Government.

Let us consider, moreover, the actual circumstances of  
France, and the French armies. Even if we believe one  
half of what has been said, and even officially said, Napole-  
on is at least doubtfully situated on the Danube.—The  
Archduke is in unbroken strength before him; and behind  
him and around him, and at every side are discontented al-  
lies, and people recovering from their terror and despair in-  
to active exertions and desperate self-defence. Their seems  
good reason to believe that the Hessian insurrection is in  
some force, and Prussia certainly does not want the disposi-  
tion to make an effort to escape from under the feet of her  
savage Oppressor. It is indeed most probable, that none  
of these powers or people want any thing but a rallying  
point,—some actual force, under the shelter and asylum of  
which they might take their first refuge. Let England,  
therefore, send such an Expedition into the heart of Ger-  
many and the heart of Germany is open to her.—We shall  
soon be joined by friends enough. An army of 30 or  
40,000 men, distributed and disposed, may exceedingly an-  
noy the enemy; and if they do not actually cut off his main  
army, may at least intercept his supplies, and destroy his con-  
scripts. This is indeed the more easy from the manner in  
which such conscripts march. They are no sooner raised,  
than they are dispatched in bodies of 4 or 500 under the guid-  
ance perhaps of a serjeant, to the main army. The passive  
cowardice of the conquered people, has hitherto suffered  
these stragglers to march as if through their own country,  
but Germany seems at length awake. It is, indeed, im-  
possible that such a people as the Germans should be so  
easily vanquished. They have been taken by surprise—  
They have been beaten in one battle, and they have not  
recovered themselves. The success of the Archduke has  
in some degree dissipated their terror, and another victory  
will totally change the face of continental affairs.

LONDON, JUNE 27.  
**COURT OF KING'S BENCH.**  
*Townsend and Marrin, Esqs. vs. Pendock Barry  
Neale, Esq.*

This was an action brought by the Windsor Herald,  
and the Blue Mantle of the Herald's College, against the  
defendant, a young gentleman of family and fortune, resi-  
ding in the country, to recover the sum of 280l. 11s. be-  
ing their charges for an investigation into the defendant's  
pedigree. The charges were for tracing it through 236  
descents, by which it appeared that the defendant was de-  
scended from King's of Ireland, Wales and Jerusalem, at  
4s. a descent; for deriving the coat of arms, through 406  
coats, at 5s. a coat; for making sketches of the arms, and  
for travelling expences, to visit the defendant, at his house  
in the country.