

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
 ON THURSDAY the 1st of JUNE next,  
 Will be Sold on the Premises,  
**THE HOUSE and LOTS** in Prince William-Street,  
 running through to Germain-Street, belonging to the  
 Estate of the late Capt. JOHN MACKIE, deceased, by  
 order of the Administrators.—Conditions will be made  
 known at the time of Sale.  
 ANDREW CROOKSHANK.  
 Saint John, 1st May, 1809.

**NEW AUCTION ROOM.**  
 THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to inform their  
 Friends and the Public in general, that they have  
 commenced the Auction and Commission Business at their  
 STORE in Queen's-Ward, fronting the Public Market-  
 Square, under the Firm of

**PETERS and WIGGINS,**  
 and hope by due attention to the interest of those who may  
 please to employ them, to merit a share of the Public favor.  
 The STORE they occupy has been enlarged and made more  
 commodious for Auction Business.  
 HARRY PETERS,  
 STEPHEN WIGGINS.  
 Saint John, 1st May, 1809.

**SAMUEL MILES,**  
 Has Received per the Brig JANE, Capt. WALKER,  
 from LIVERPOOL,  
**A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF  
 ENGLISH GOODS,**  
 Which he will sell on low terms for Cash or good  
 Bills of Exchange.  
 SAINT JOHN, 8th MAY, 1809.

**HUGH JOHNSTON,**  
 Has Received by the Brig JANE, from LIVERPOOL,  
**HIS SPRING SUPPLY,**  
 Comprising a very Extensive and General Assortment,  
 Among which are 60 pieces Superfine CLOTHS, pur-  
 chased before the rise in England,  
 London BROWN STOUT in Bottles,  
 CHEESE in Hampers,  
 A few Crates of well assorted CROCKERY,  
 All of which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.  
 Saint John, 1st May, 1809.

By the Ship ROSINA from GREENOCK, and the  
 Brig JANE from LIVERPOOL,  
**JOHN BLACK, & Co.**  
 Have Received a very Extensive and Suitable Assortment of  
**BRITISH MERCHANDIZE.**  
 Saint John, 1st May, 1809.

**SAMUEL WIGGINS,**  
 Has received per the Brig JANE, Captain WALKER,  
 from LIVERPOOL,  
**AN ASSORTMENT OF  
 SPRING GOODS,**  
 AMONG WHICH ARE  
**LADIES** long and habit Kid Gloves; Morocco Slippers;  
 Gentlemen's Beaver and Cotton Gloves;  
 Cotton and Worsted Hosiery;  
 Men's and Youth's Silk and Beaver Hats;  
 Jaconet, Book and Leno Mullin; Cotton Cambric;  
 Cotton Lace; Cotton Shawls and Pocket Handkerchiefs;  
 Calicos; Ginghams; Dimity;  
 Irish Linen; Dowls; Sheetings;  
 Superfine, Common and Coarse Cloths;  
 Cashmeres; Serges; Flannels; White Cottons;  
 Souchong Tea; Loaf Sugar;  
 Foolscap, Pot, and Letter Paper; Quills; Ink Powder;  
 Axe, Bar and Bolt Iron; Table Knives and Forks; Spoons;  
 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 Window Glass; Soap, &c. &c. &c.  
 Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms.  
 ST. JOHN, MAY 1, 1809.

**NOAH DISBROW,**  
 Has Imported in the Brig JANE, Capt. WALKER,  
 from LIVERPOOL,  
**A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
 BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,**  
 Which is now opening for Sale, at his STORE in Prince  
 William-Street, near the Market-Square.  
 As those GOODS were purchased by N. D. in  
 England himself, and under circumstances of peculiar ad-  
 vantage, he informs the Public that he will be enabled to  
 dispose of them on such terms as to make it well worth the  
 attention of purchasers. Saint John, 1st May, 1809.

**BUILDING LOTS.**  
 To be LET on LEASE,  
**SIX** Lots of LAND in the Town Plot at FREDERIC-  
 TON.—For further particulars inquire of ANDREW  
 PHAIR, Esq. Barrack Office.  
 FREDERICTON, MAY 4, 1809.

**THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF  
 MURDOCH MACKENZIE, & Co. at Miramichi,**  
 BEING this Day Dissolved by mutual consent, all  
 persons indebted to said Firm, are requested to pay  
 their respective balances as soon as possible to Mr. John  
 Clark, at Miramichi, who is duly empowered to receive  
 the same, or to John Liddell, & Co. at Halifax; and those  
 to whom the said Concern is indebted, will please to send  
 in their accounts immediately to Mr. Clarke, or J. Lid-  
 dell, & Co. for adjustment.  
 JOHN LIDDELL, for self and partners,  
 MURDOCH MACKENZIE,  
 HALIFAX, 24th APRIL, 1809.

**QUEBEC, APRIL 17.  
 PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT  
 OF LOWER CANADA,  
 LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
 THURSDAY, APRIL 18.**

This day, at one o'clock, His Excellency the GOVER-  
 NOR IN CHIEF again came down in state to the Legisla-  
 tive Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the  
 Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent to command  
 the attendance of the Assembly. The Members being come  
 up with their Speaker elect, His Excellency was pleased to  
 confirm their choice, and grant the customary privileges of  
 the House. His Excellency then addressed both branches  
 of the legislative in the following

**SPEECH:**  
 Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and  
 Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

When I prorogued the last Provincial Parliament, it was  
 under the impression, of a probability, that circumstances  
 might shortly take place, under which, I should be desirous  
 of availing myself of Legislative assistance and I hastened  
 the election of a new House of Assembly, in order that in  
 such event, no inconvenience might be experienced, from  
 the interruption, that must otherwise have ensued, on the  
 expiration of the term for which the last House had been  
 chosen. It was impossible then to foresee that the pending  
 discussions between His Majesty's Government and that of  
 the United States, in which the interests of this Province  
 are so materially involved, should remain so long without  
 being brought to a more decided issue. It might reason-  
 ably have been expected, indeed, that the more the subject  
 was discussed the more would the true interests of America  
 become obvious to the people at large of that country, and  
 that, induced by these, long ere this, an accommodation, ho-  
 norable and advantageous to both parties might have taken  
 place, I am however only enabled to state to you, that such  
 has not been the course that has been pursued. The con-  
 duct of the American Government, so far as we are acquaint-  
 ed with it, has carried with it no indications of a concilia-  
 tory disposition. In pity to the sufferings of their own peo-  
 ple, to whom it was infinitely more injurious than it was to  
 those against whom the measure was directed, they have rai-  
 sed the embargo, but they have substituted for it an Act by  
 which after the 20th of May next, all intercourse with  
 Great-Britain and France is prohibited. As a feature of  
 hostility this is even more strongly marked than the embar-  
 go was, and when coupled with the language which was  
 held by the leading people during the discussion it under-  
 went, as well as on every other occasion, in which England  
 was adverted to, during the Session of Congress, it furnishes  
 no ground on which we should be led to a departure from  
 that vigilance and caution which, in our peculiar situation,  
 have hitherto been thought so necessary. I feel myself  
 warranted in the reliance I place on your ready co-operati-  
 on in the renewal of those Acts which, with a particular  
 view to this object, were passed in the last Parliament, and  
 which will otherwise expire with the present Session, or in  
 any other measure which may be deemed expedient.

In these eventful times no transaction, however distant  
 the scene, or however unconnected we may appear to be  
 with the object, can be indifferent to us. I have no doubt  
 that your hearts would glow with a generous sympathy in  
 the glorious cause in which Spain has drawn the sword, even  
 though your interests were not increased in it, by the inter-  
 ference of His Majesty's arms. However various the for-  
 tunes of the contending parties may have been, the issue is  
 still in the hands of Providence. Let us trust in his graci-  
 ous interposition in favor of a gallant people contending  
 against the worst of tyrannies; but should he, for purposes  
 unknown to us, finally doom them to fall, Britain may at  
 least console herself with the reflection of having discharged  
 a duty which cannot but be pleasing in his all benevolent  
 eye; while the extent of the assistance she has afforded them,  
 and the magnanimity with which she has stepped forward to  
 share in their dangers, must carry conviction to the world  
 that she fights not for herself alone. A truth which the  
 Portuguese nation has already experienced. That nation  
 has been delivered from the most intolerable oppression by  
 the successful victory of Vimeira, and the subsequent eva-  
 cuation of their Country by their merciless enemy. Events,  
 which, as they have added to the lustre of His Majesty's  
 arms, are subjects of congratulation to us, as they must be of  
 peculiar satisfaction that they have occurred in favor of a peo-  
 ple so long and so faithfully the friends and allies of Britain.

**Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,**  
 I shall cause to be laid before you a statement of the  
 Provincial Revenue of the Crown, and of the expenditure  
 for the last twelve months.

**Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and  
 Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,**

I think it necessary to call your attention to an acci-  
 dental error which has taken place in one of the Acts passed  
 the last Session; I allude to the Act for appropriating (till  
 the 1st of April, 1811) the sum of 1200l. per annum, for  
 the relief of Insane persons and the support of Foundlings:  
 The words of the Act (which passed the two Houses on the  
 12th March) are "from and after the 1st April next;"  
 but The Royal Assent not having been given till the 14th  
 of that month, it would in its literal construction, not have  
 had effect till the first day of April of the present year, and  
 the unfortunate objects, for whose relief it was designed ob-  
 viously contrary to the humane intention by which the Le-  
 gislature was actuated, would have been left a whole year  
 without any provision. Under these circumstances I have  
 not hesitated to direct the money to be advanced and appli-  
 ed as the Act directs, not doubting of your readily taking  
 the steps that you may think most proper to rectify the mi-  
 stake, and enable me to charge the amount as if it had not  
 occurred.

I might be thought insensible to that which I may, with  
 truth, assure you is a subject of the highest gratification to  
 me were I to omit adverting to the prosperous and advan-  
 tageous state in which this Colony has shewn itself during  
 the preceding year. To the policy of the American Go-  
 vernment which led to the measure withholding the pro-  
 duce of their country by a General Embargo, are we to a

certain degree indebted for having called forth, and made  
 us acquainted with the resources of this; but it will depend  
 upon a perseverance in the industrious pursuits which their  
 application has occasioned, that the advantages derived from  
 them shall be permanent, and continue a source of wealth  
 and of importance to the colony. You, Gentlemen, who  
 are collected from all parts of the Province, must be sensi-  
 ble of its flourishing situation, and of the happiness enjoyed  
 by a people unrestrained by any controul but that of the Law;  
 which enabled by their own Representatives, can solely be  
 directed to their benefit and the advancement of their pro-  
 perity. These blessings will be unalterably insured by the  
 diffusion of a spirit of harmony and concord, the cultivation  
 of which is more especially called for, from those who have  
 the happiness of the people at heart, from the peculiar cir-  
 cumstances of the different parts of which they are compo-  
 sed. If any thing can intervene to blast the prospect be-  
 fore us, it can be only the admission of causeless jealousies  
 and suspicions, amongst yourselves, or of jealousies and sus-  
 picions, still more unfounded, and assuredly most unmerited,  
 towards that government under the protecting and fostering  
 care of which you have attained to your present state of feli-  
 city.

I regret, Gentleman, that I have been impelled by cir-  
 cumstances to call you together at a Season of the year  
 which I am well aware must be highly inconvenient to ma-  
 ny of you; this consideration dwelt so strongly on my mind,  
 that not seeing any particular object of public service that  
 indispensably required your immediate attention, I had it in  
 contemplation to defer your meeting till a period of less pre-  
 judicial consequence to your private accommodation; but,  
 on referring to the act of the British Parliament on which  
 the Constitution of this province is founded, I felt reason  
 of hesitation at least as to the grounds on which I supposed  
 myself able to do so—I have therefore been induced to re-  
 ly on your cheerful acquiescence in the inconvenience un-  
 der which you may labour, rather than give rise to a possi-  
 ble doubt as to my intention of infringing on a right so va-  
 luable to you as that of your annual Assembly; and this I  
 have done under the circumstance of being precluded from  
 giving quite that notice which has been in some degree  
 sanctioned by custom, and which though not called for by  
 any express Law, is nevertheless a wise precaution for the  
 preservation of that mutual confidence, which is so desirable,  
 by guarding against the possibility of any suspicion as to the  
 intention or circumstances under which you may be as-  
 sembled.

**BOSTON, APRIL 26.  
 VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.**

The French letter of marque L'Esperance, Captain De-  
 place, arrived here yesterday, in a short passage from Bor-  
 deaux. A French gentleman, a passenger, politely favored us  
 with a file of French papers to the 19th of last month;  
 and a manuscript copy of a late Imperial decree. A few  
 translations from these papers, and the decree, will be  
 found below.

The accounts from the European Continent in the pa-  
 pers, are nearly a month later than before received. War  
 between France and Austria had not commenced, though  
 the declaration of it was daily expected.—The French am-  
 bassador, and the Ministers of the Confederation of the  
 Rhine, had quitted Vienna; and all the troops in the North,  
 under the control of Bonaparte, were in motion. 100,000  
 of the troops, which were in Spain, had returned into  
 France; and were moving towards Bavaria. The empe-  
 ror was in Paris at the last date. We find but little men-  
 tion made of Russia; and that little did not indicate any  
 thing like her taking a part in the war against Austria.—  
 The peace between Turkey and England is attributed in  
 the Paris papers to the interference of Austria.

The tidings from Spain are late.—Saragossa surrendered  
 the 24th February; after a memorable siege: the particulars  
 of which fill three of the papers:—About 10,000 of the  
 garrison had passed Bayonne. The south of Spain had not  
 been overrun; nor had Cadiz been invested. The French  
 had entered Oporto (Portugal) and were advancing on  
 Lisbon.

The Brest Fleet, at the latest date, remained near  
 Rochefort.

On the subject of American affairs, these papers are  
 wholly silent.—An Imperial Decree, affecting a part of  
 our vessels in France, will be found under the translations.  
 To understand it, it will be recollected, that the French,  
 have long detained American vessels under various preten-  
 ces;—But some time since an Embargo was laid on all  
 American vessels in the ports of France.—The new decree  
 only effects such as were detained by this general embargo.  
 They are permitted to return direct to the United States,  
 giving bonds.—The others are still detained.

The above arrival gave rise to numerous vapid reports  
 yesterday; but they were destitute of foundation in truth.  
 We have seen nothing which looks like an accommodation  
 with France; or the abrogation of her decrees.

**TRANSLATIONS.**

**VIENNA, FEBRUARY 23.**  
 The Wurtemberg and Bavarian ambassadors are about  
 to quit this capital. The different corps of our army are to  
 be commanded by the Archdukes and by Generals Lich-  
 tenstein, Rosamburg, Kallowart, and Bellegarde.

The enumeration of horses in this city and environs is  
 now making. Several thousands will be wanted by go-  
 vernment for the service of the artillery.

**PETERSBURGH, JANUARY 15.**  
 The Austrian Ambassador Prince Schwarzenberg, has  
 had his first audience of his Majesty; and had a conference  
 of an hour and a half with him in his closet.

The Vienna Court Gazette states, that several Saxon re-  
 giments had marched into the Duchy of Warlaw, while  
 the Westphalians are marching towards Thuringo.

**AUGSBURG, MARCH 1.**  
 The head-quarters of General Oudinot's corps are in  
 this city. Three Bavarian corps are to be formed in Ty-  
 rol, on the Inn, and in the Upper Palatinate.  
**MARCH 7.**—We learn that several Englishmen have