

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.

NEHEMIAH MERRITT,

Has Received by the Brig ANN, from LIVERPOOL,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
BRITISH MERCHANDISE,

Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms,
Among which are the following Articles:

SUPERFINE and Second Cloths; Cassimeres; Serges;
Double Rose Blankets from 6-4 to 10-4; Pelisse Vel-
vets; Cotton and Silver Cords; striped Cotton Waistcoat-
ing; Fancy, Silk and Cotton Vests; Patent Cords; Red,
White and Yellow Flannels; Cotton Umbrellas; plain and
striped Calimancoes; Cotton Cambrics; Rattinets; Wildbores;
Holland Shirr Buttons; Suspenders; Tapes; Bobbins; Bar
and Round Iron; 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d Nails; a
few Crates and Boxes of Glass and Earthen Ware.

Also, For Sale, a few Hhds. BROWN SUGAR,
and a few Puncheons of JAMAICA SPIRITS.

HE HAS LIKEWISE RECEIVED

By the Ship BEE, Capt. Stonehouse, from LONDON,
A Consignment of the following Articles,

Which will be Sold by the Package or Piece on reasonable
terms, for Cash or short Credit:

Superfine and Second Broad Cloths; Cassimeres; Ser-
ges; ounce Threads from No. 9 to 50; Sewing Silk and
Twist; Lustring and Satin Ribbons; Silk Gloves; Um-
brellas; Cutlery assorted; Men's Silk Hats; Boy's Leather
Caps; plain Cotton Chambrays; Counterpanes; Cotton
Shirting; Pins and Needles; Buttons; Stationary; Printed
Calicos; Dimities; Black and White Cotton Cambrics;
Ladies long Silk and Cotton Gloves; Men's Leather
Gloves; Souchong and Bohea Teas; India Cottons; Ban-
dano Handkerchiefs; Nails; Paints and Oil; Sole Leath-
er; and Leather Shoes.

Saint John, 4th 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-Brunsw-
wick, &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.

W. M. S. OLIVER, Province Treasurer.

Province Treasurer's Office,

St. John, New-Brunswick, 14th August, 1809.

TO BE SOLD,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THAT excellent Stand at Carleton, well known by the
name of CARLETON FERRY-HOUSE, with
its appurtenances.

ALSO—A STORE and WHARF, and a Cooper's
SHOP near to it, together with a Fish-Vat, 100 Fish
Hogheads, a Scow, five Boats, the half of a Seine, six
Salmon Nets, and sundry other articles necessary in the
Fishing Business. For particulars apply to the Subscriber
on the premises.

CALEB WETMORE,

Carleton, 20th August, 1808.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

BANKS OF THE ELBE, JUNE 30.

"Nothing decisive has as yet arrived from the great
theatre of war; but, according to all accounts, may be daily
expected, as the three bridges over the Danube were finish-
ed on the 17th, and great reinforcements had reached the
French army. Napoleon had also finished all the prepara-
tions and dispositions for a grand and decisive attack on the
heroic Archduke Charles and his valiant army, who were
also all prepared to receive him.

"The victory which the French blazon forth to have
obtained over the Archduke John by their Italian army,
and the occupation of Raab, were mere ephemeral suc-
cesses, as intelligence has been received officially of a much
later date at Prague, stating that the Archduke had retaken
the position on the Raab, and the French are said to have
retreated before him.

"According to private letters from Austria, the Duke
of Ragusa's army has been defeated and totally dispersed
in the confines of Hungary, and no more than 6000 men
are said to remain of it. By the same channel, it is said,
that a combined British and Turkish naval and military
force has retaken Trieste and Fiume, and conquered the
greatest part of Dalmatia.

"The presence of a British army in Hanover would be
a great diversion in favor of Austria, as many of the in-
habitants would join, particularly as the conscription for
France will soon be introduced."

LONDON, JULY 11.

The brig Phœbe was spoken with off Cape Clear, on the
2d inst. on her way to England from Sicily, charged with
dispatches for the British Government. She sailed from
Palermo on the 15th of June, and, at the period of her de-
parture, a strong Expedition was in preparation, consisting
of 23,000 men, with which force it was intended to land on
the Neapolitan shore, and proceed to attack the city of Na-
ples.—The 20th of June was the day fixed for its sailing
from Sicily. Great hopes were entertained of its success.
The paragraph in the French papers, under the head of
Naples the 14th June, which states that the Expedition
from Sicily had just passed that place, thus appears to be
incorrect. It is stated in the foreign papers that the dread
of this Expedition had induced King Murat to fly from
his capital to Rome, but this we do not believe. King
Murat is not so much under the influence of fear as King
Joseph. His visit to Rome was probably in consequence
of the late arrangements annexing the Papal dominions to
France. It is, however, by no means certain, that the
Sicilian expedition is destined against Naples. It may be
intended to co-operate with Chasteler, who has advanced
to Venice, or probably for Spain.

JULY 12.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Catholics
of Ireland was held in Dublin on the 5th inst. and the Earl
of FINGAL was in the Chair. A Sub-Committee was ap-
pointed to carry into effect the Resolutions of the last Ge-
neral Meeting.—Their powers are to last till the 2d of
October.

Journals and Letters from Cadiz, down to the 18th ult.
were received last night, and we rejoice to learn that the af-
fairs of the Spanish Patriots continue to prosper. It seems
that, pursuant to a plan previously arranged, a great num-
ber of small armed parties had destroyed the line of commu-
nication between many of the enemy's posts, and thus de-
prived him of that intelligence which, in his present embar-
rassed situation, was so necessary to his purposes. In addi-
tion to these articles, we have a variety of official reports,
on the military events of which we have only previously
had short and imperfect notices, through other channels.—
The victory obtained by General Blake in Arragon is con-
firmed, and it is universally ascribed to the presence of mind
and energy which he displayed in the critical moment when
the new-raised body of cavalry gave way, and for a time
threw his army into confusion.

JULY 13.

Last night we received Frankfort Papers to the 30th ult.
Berlin to the 2d instant, and Hamburg to the 6th instant.
The statement that Raab had been relieved by the Austrians
is not persisted in. It is also certain that they have
evacuated Leipzig, of which, however, they do not seem to
have intended taking permanent possession. The place was
entered on the 25th June by a corps of Saxon and Wir-
temberg troops to the number of 7000. The Austrians
had evacuated it at midnight. King Jerome had arrived
there on the 25th, and ordered General D'Albignac to
cross the Saal, and attack the Austrians, with whom he had
several actions, in all of which the enemy, as usual, claims
the advantage. But, on the other hand, the intelligence
respecting the progress of the insurgents scattered through-
out Germany is very promising.

The Duke of Valmy (Kellerman) has, for greater safety,
removed the Treasury of Hanau to Mayence.

In Frankfort, serious apprehensions appear to have been
entertained that Lindau had fallen into the hands of the Ty-
rolese; while General Chasteler has effected a communica-
tion with Hungary, through the mountains.

The Austrians have penetrated into Fulda.

The Duke of Ragusa (Marmont,) commanding the ar-
my of Dalmatia, it is said, has suffered a severe defeat on the
confines of Hungary.

The report of the occupation of Cuxhaven by the Eng-
lish is confirmed. A small squadron, consisting of four
gun-brigs and two sloops from Heligoland, drove the enemy
out of the place; demolished the batteries, and obliged the
Municipality to lay down the buoys in the Elbe, which
had been taken up by the French. The military force of
this expedition was only 120 men. It sailed from Heligo-
land on the 4th, and landed at Cuxhaven on the 5th. The
Dutch troops, who were in possession of the place, fled.—

The French gens d'armes, usually stationed in that quar-
ter, had been previously withdrawn for the purpose of
strengthening the Westphalian Army. Indeed the whole
of that line of coast has been so completely stripped of French
troops to reinforce Napoleon, that any force sent from this

country might easily obtain possession of some strong place
in that quarter, and produce a diversion highly favourable
to the Austrians. The inhabitants of Cuxhaven testified
the highest joy at seeing the British flag once more flying
in their port.

It is reported that Lord Collingwood has fallen in with
and captured off Sardinia, a French squadron of three sail
of the line and two frigates, which had sailed from Toulon
to intercept the expedition from Sicily. It is not impro-
bable that the success of the ships sent to Barcelona a few
months ago, may have induced the French to risk another
expedition of the same description. No particulars of the
above events, however, have as yet, reached the Admiralty.

THE ARMY.

EMBARGO.—This morning an Embargo was laid up-
on vessels of every description in the River, not even ex-
cepting the fishing smacks, and no doubt similar orders have
been sent to every part of the coast. The object is to pre-
vent the possibility of any farther information reaching the
enemy's coasts, respecting the Expedition now about to sail.

The Embargo will continue for some time after the sail-
ing of the men of war and transports. This measure was
determined upon yesterday at a Cabinet Council after a
long and mature deliberation.

THE EXPEDITION.

The Expedition is to sail in four divisions, and the whole
will get under weigh so as to reach the object of destination
at the same period. The arrangements for the embarkation
and disembarkation of the troops are, we understand, very
satisfactorily settled. The different divisions are to sail from
Portsmouth, the Downs, Harwich, and the Nore. The
whole may be embarked in 48 hours, and disembarked in a
still shorter period.

A very extensive Medical Staff is to accompany the
Expedition.

RAMSGATE, JULY 11.

We are all bustle here this day, 20 sail of transports ha-
ving come in, which in consequence of adverse winds, occa-
sion great confusion amongst them, but being moderate was
attended with little or no damage to the vessels. The troops
are to embark to-morrow, as far as the present arrivals will
admit, when these will be dispatched for the Downs, and
others sent in, so that all appearance one of the most for-
midable expeditions ever witnessed from this country, is now
likely to be very soon ready for its destination.

SHEERNESS, JULY 12.

"The Leyden transport man of war is to take in 600
of the Guards at Sheerness, and proceed immediately to the
Downs; and all the gun-boats that were preparing there are
to sail to-morrow. Every exertion is using to finish the
ships that are to proceed on the Expedition from Sheerness."

PORTSMOUTH, JULY 12.

"A number of small craft are ordered out with the ex-
pedition—to be under the direction of the Master Attend-
ants, who are going in them to render assistance to the men
of war in event of their grounding in making the grand at-
tack. Mr. Brown at Portsmouth, Mr. Douglas at Ply-
mouth, and Mr. Roob at Deptford, are the three Master At-
tendants pitched upon for this duty; and from their great
abilities in their profession, there is no doubt but they will
be of infinite service in the way of their duty, if it shall be
required.

"Lord Chatham, the Commander in Chief of the expedi-
tion, is expected here to review the troops before they em-
bark, and then return to Harwich to embark himself for his
destination."

We have this day made further extracts from the Ham-
burgh, Berlin and Frankfort papers, the arrival of which
we announced yesterday. We should feel considerable
alarm at the articles in these papers, which state, that a
Negotiation is pending between Austria and France under
the mediation of Russia, if we were not convinced that they
are inserted by order of Bonaparte, for the double purpose
of accounting for his long inactivity, and of paralyzing the
efforts of the people in the North of Germany, and in other
parts of the Continent, who seem determined to seize this
favorable opportunity of recovering their independence.—
The Austrians, it is stated, are retreating in Saxony.

Extract from a Second Edition of the Berlin Court
Gazette, of the 1st July, 1809, which has been printed
later than those forwarded by the Hamburg Mail:—

"At this moment, the 1st July, at three o'clock in the
afternoon, we received the following intelligence:—

Extract of a letter from Leipzig, dated 29th June.

"The Westphalian troops which arrived here, marched
again on the 27th, in pursuit of the Austrians; the King
himself followed them on the 28th, and promised to clear
Saxony of the Austrians in a few days."

According to accounts received from Dresden of the 29th
the Austrian army having received reinforcements of 5000
cavalry, which made their force 26,000 men, has taken
post at Keitzenhausen, in the environs of Massen, ex-
pecting the enemy.

The Austrian army is provided with a train of fifty pieces
of cannon, and is commanded by General Kinmayer.

BULLETIN OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Head-Quarters, June 17.

"According to a report from General Am-Ende, dated
the 12th, the Saxon General Dyhern, on the approach of
the Austrian troops, left Dresden with 3700 men, and re-
treated to Wilsdruff. In the night of the 11th, he how-
ever made an attack on the advanced posts established to-
wards Freiberg, and probably flattered himself that he
would retake possession of the town, by a surprise, but the
Duke of Brunswick proceeded against him with the advan-
ced guard, obliged him to fly rapidly, and pursued him to-
wards Freiberg. Several waggons with Saxon wounded
prisoners have arrived at Dresden.

"The insurrection troops took a position as a corps of
observation behind the Raab, not far from the town of that
name, and extended by Szabad-Hegy, the right wing rest-
ing on the Raab. The height of Kys-Megy, which formed
a salient angle in the front was mounted with cannon,
and the Mayerhof was defended by infantry. On the left