

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

AN Assortment of DRY GOODS, the property of the late JAMES BELL. The Sale will commence on MONDAY the 9th of SEPTEMBER, and continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of.

HENRY SMITH, Administrator.

Frederickton, 12th August, 1811.

WINE and FRUIT.

A FEW Pipes of Malaga WINE, also some RALSINS, CAPERS, ALMONDS, and about 56 quintals of CORK, landing from on board the Brig Lady Prevost from GIBRALTAR, for Sale by ISAAC WOODWARD, & Co.

SAINT JOHN, 29th JULY, 1811.

JAMAICA SPIRITS.

LANDING this day from on board the Schooner SPEEDY, a few Puncheons of high Proof JAMAICA SPIRITS, which will be sold on reasonable terms by WILLIAM PAGAN, & Co.

St. John, 15th August, 1811.

OFFICE of ORDNANCE, St. John, 27th June, 1811.

WANTED TO CHARTER,

A VESSEL of the burthen of Three Hundred Tons, or thereabout, to load with Pine Timber and Plank, for the service of His Majesty's Ordnance.—The whole to be shipped in this Harbor, and delivered at Woolwich, England, or such other place in the River Thames, as shall be appointed by the Honorable Board of Ordnance for that purpose. Tenders will be received at this Office.

ROBERT PARKER, Ordnance Storekeeper.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

SAINT JOHN, New-Brunswick, 27th June, 1811.

BILLS of EXCHANGE on the Right Honourable and Honourable Board of Ordnance and Paymasters of the Royal Artillery, to be disposed of at the above Office, to the best bidder.

JAMES C. F. BREMNER, & Co.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have received, in addition to their former very general Assortment, large supplies of most Articles in demand here, which they offer for Sale on the lowest possible terms for Cash or good Bills of Exchange.

FAMILIES or others wishing to have their supplies exclusively from one Store, may be accommodated by them, if the articles can be procured in the place.

They will generally SELL at AUCTION once a Week, or oftener, if business offers, any description of property that their Friends may wish to dispose of. Every attention will be given to make good Sales, and prompt payments may be relied on. They humbly request a share of the public favor, which they will study to merit.

They have now to offer for Sale,

1500 Yards of CANVAS, No. 1 a 8, of a good quality, Also a quantity of fresh ALMONDS, in small bags, at their Store—And at Memramcock, 500 Tons SPRUCE and PINE TIMBER, with suitable small stowage.

Saint John, New-Brunswick, 1st August, 1811.

FRESH GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received by the Ship HERO, Captain LOVETT, in addition to his former assortment, and now opening for Sale, on the lowest terms, viz.—

JEWELRY, Gun Powder and Shot, White Lead, Paint Oil, Ironmongery, Sadlery, Sallad Oil, Mustard, Shoe makers Tools, Starch, Teas, Loaf Sugar, Nails from 4d. to 20d. White Wine Vinegar.

Choice Old Madeira WINE of a superior quality.

A few Sides of excellent Harness LEATHER, &c.

JAMES CODNER.

SAINT JOHN, 22d JULY, 1811.

DAVID MERRITT,

Has received per the HARMONY from LIVERPOOL, AN ASSORTMENT OF

BRITISH GOODS,

CONSISTING OF—

BROAD Cloths; Kerseymeres; Swansdown; Serges; Linens; Flannels; Slops; Hats; Salmon Twine; Canvas; Ladies Straw Bonnets and Veils; Calicos; Hosiery; Umbrellas; Paints and Paint Oil; Brushes; Stationery; Combs; Iron; Steel; Nails; Loaf Sugar; Gun Powder; Shot; and Cutlery; which will be sold low for CASH.

He has also for Sale RICE; fresh Superfine and Rye FLOUR and TAR. 17th JUNE, 1811.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave most respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Public in general, that on MONDAY the 22d instant, he intends opening a SCHOOL at Mr. BURKE'S House near the Church, in Germain-Street, where he will teach English, French, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, &c. and hopes for the same patronage as they formerly so liberally afforded him.

PETER LUGRIN.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 15, 1811.

Latest European Intelligence.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The squadron destined to cruise on the shores of the American States is preparing for sea with the greatest activity. Sir Joseph Yorke left town yesterday morning for Portsmouth, to hoist his flag on board the Vengeur, after which the fleet will sail with the first fair wind. Sir J. Yorke will, it is supposed, have his principal station at Bermuda, while Admiral Sawyer will remain at Halifax; thus including the whole coast of America in the range of their cruising grounds. It is said, that Sir Joseph Yorke has orders to act with the utmost decision and promptitude, unless proper explanation be given. The preparations for the equipment of the squadron under his command, are said to have been commenced on the first receipt of the intelligence of the rencontre between the Little Belt and the President.

JULY 3.

The Spy was to sail yesterday from Portsmouth for the coast of America, with charts of the different harbors, soundings, &c. on the shores of the United States. The Spy also takes out pilots acquainted with the American harbors. We stated last week that Rear-Admiral Sir J. Yorke is to proceed with a squadron for that quarter. This gallant officer is expected at Portsmouth on Wednesday to hoist his flag on board the Vengeur of 74 guns, Capt. Brown.—The ships which we understand have received orders to put themselves under his command are the Vengeur (flag-ship,) Egmont, 74; Danemark, Capt. Bisset; America, Capt. Rowley; and Edinburgh, Capt. Rolles, 74 guns each; Pyramus frigate, Capt. Dashwood; and Rover, Capt. Finley.

JULY 4.

All has been hurry and bustle at Plymouth for several days past, among the American ships, for fear of an embargo—numbers have sailed.

The Ruby, store-ship, for Bermuda, has arrived at Portsmouth from Woolwich.

JULY 5.

Sir Joseph Yorke sailed yesterday from Portsmouth, with the fleet under his command.

JULY 11.

The Gleaner, ketch, whose destination was stated to be Corunna and Lisbon, is gone with despatches, it is said, to America, to demand an explanation of the late affair between the President and Lillo Belt. She is to return immediately, and wait in a certain latitude for Sir J. Yorke; and on the result of her despatches will depend his line of conduct.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JULY 16.

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 16.

A despatch, of which the following is an extract, was on Sunday received at Lord Liverpool's office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieut. General Viscount Wellington, dated Quinta de St. Joan, 20th June.

The enemy moved forward his advanced guard consisting of about 10,000 men, to Los Santos, on the morning of the 13th.

Upon this occasion Lieut. Streenuwitz, of the 21st Light Dragoons, was sent out by Major-General Sir William Erskine to reconnoitre the enemy, with a small detachment of the 2d Hussars and 3d Dragoon Guards, which distinguished themselves in an attack upon a superior number of the enemy, and took some prisoners. I had arranged that the cavalry and 2d and 4th divisions of the Allied British and Portuguese army, and the corps of Spanish troops under General Blake, should collect if the enemy should advance to interrupt the siege or blockade of Badajos; and I went to Albuera on that night to superintend the movements of the troops. I also moved, on the night of the 13th, General Hamilton's division from the blockade of Badajos, with an intention to stop the enemy in case the army of the south alone should have moved forward. On the 14th, in the night, Lieut. Ayling of the 40th regiment, who had been employed to observe the movements of the enemy, arrived at Albuera with the account, that the advanced guard of the enemy's army of Portugal from Castile had entered Truxillo at noon the 13th, which confirmed the other accounts which I had received of their progress up to the 12th, and as from Truxillo they might have been at Medina on the 15th, and in communication with the army of the south, I determined to raise the blockade of Badajos, and that all the allied troops should cross the Guadiana on the 17th. This was accordingly effected without difficulty or loss of any description; and General Blake likewise crossed with his corps at Juramenha on the 17th. Since that period, the allied British and Portuguese army have been encamped in the woods upon the Caya about Torre de Moura, having their right upon the Ponte de Caya; the 3d and 7th divisions and Brigadier-General Madden's cavalry being in Campo Mayor. And the troops which had been under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir Brent Spencer on the frontiers of Castile, have crossed that river at Almaraz. The whole are now upon the Caya, between this place and Arronches.—The enemy's advance have appeared in the neighborhood of Badajos this day, and I conceive that their whole army will be collected to-morrow.—The enemy have collected upon this occasion all their force from Castile, their whole force from Madrid, and what is called their centre army, and all their force from Andalusia, excepting what is absolutely necessary to maintain their position before Cadiz, and that held by Sebastiani in the eastern kingdoms of Andalusia. The enemy have abandoned Old and New Castile, with the exception of a small garrison in Madrid, and have risked every thing in all parts of Spain, in order to succour this large army in Estramadura.

FALMOUTH, JULY 10.

Arrived the Portuguese brig of war, Falcon, 14 guns, Capt. Da Costa, from Rio Janeiro, in 70 days,

and brings intelligence that four French frigates were on that coast, and that the Admiral on the station had sent a squadron in quest of them.

Sir J. Yorke, and squadron, passed here to-day.

JULY 20.

We have, by the Walsingham and Princess Elizabeth packets, received letters from our valuable correspondent in Portugal, up to the 4th inst. of which the following is the substance.

Lord Wellington, having been very strongly reinforced, had his head-quarters at Elvas on the 28th, and his line extended on to Campo Mayor, a position which, being mountainous, does not afford the same advantages to the French cavalry as they possessed at Albuera and Badajos. His Lordship had made every effort previous to his retiring, to induce Soult to give him battle before his junction with Marmont; but Soult benefiting by his former battle with Marshal Beresford, found that the British were not to be attacked with equal numbers, and studiously avoided him, making rapid marches to join Marmont, before he would venture to face his Lordship; who then planned the manoeuvre which has completely foiled the French Generals.

As the French advanced, he detached Blake with about 10,000 men, by Olivenca, as it would appear, and Xerez de los Caballeros; from whence he will descend with all possible haste upon Seville. This movement is to receive co-operation and support from Gen. Graham and a part of the Spanish garrison of Cadiz.

Soult finding himself disappointed in inducing Lord Wellington to give him, when reinforced by Marmont, battle on the left of the Guadiana, and fearing that he would cut off their supplies from the South, from whence they are chiefly supplied, retired to Zafra, about 45 miles south-east of Badajos, in the direct route from that place to Llerena.

There have been some skirmishes with the advanced guard on the left of the Guadiana, during which the allies have taken 70 prisoners, and have killed a considerable number. There are not more than 2500 sick in the allied army. The country which has been left has been entirely desolated, the corn fields either reaped or the produce destroyed. Our provisions and stores have been removed from Coimbra towards Lisbon, to be conveyed from thence by water to Abrantes and subsequently by land carriage to Portalegre. Our belief that the result of these operations will be glorious to our arms, is by no means abated. Lord Wellington, as we see, feels strong enough to manoeuvre with the enemy. He is the master, he can either accept or decline a battle; he can keep the enemy at bay, and practising if he please, the same system he adopted against Massena, can produce the same result. The enemy who came with such menaces and pledges, whose purpose was to annihilate our army, and conquer Portugal have not been able to achieve a single victory over us.

On the first inst. intelligence reached Lisbon that King Joseph's baggage had been surprised and taken by the Guerrillas, who will scarcely allow any thing to pass. Sebastiani travels about with two women, whose lacteal vessels supply the negro with sustenance: "If this were not officially announced," says our correspondent, "would even the accrediting cockney give credit to such a thing?" "Another hero," he says, "in the pure style of antiquity, carries with him live partridges, and live chaffinches to gratify his vitiated palate."

He says that about 1000 French soldiers were lately escorting to France 1000 English and Spanish prisoners, luggage, plunder, &c. A detached Spanish party after four hours resistance killed, wounded or made prisoners the whole; liberated our countrymen, and parted the booty which was considerable in cash, &c. At the onset a white handkerchief was hoisted by the French commander. The Spanish officer ordered the firing to cease, and approached to know his offer; a pistol shot was the answer, and the generous Spaniard fell. This made furious the Spaniards, and but little quarter was given. The French officer was literally blown to pieces for his perfidy. The Polish cavalry have been nearly annihilated by our troops and the Spanish guerillas. No reinforcements of any consequence have lately arrived to the enemy, whilst we have received a very large one.—Transports and Artillery have arrived at Oporto to erect batteries around it, in the same manner as at Lisbon. The Commissariat depot, of great magnitude, at Figuera, is removed, and all movements are to the south. He had received letters from Cadiz on the 29th, at which time the Spanish warfare was going on successfully. This moment, (the 29th) the telegraph announces that Soult is making a retrograde movement towards Seville.

At length then the Government of the United States have arrived at the summit of their bullying éfrontery; they have sounded the war-whoop, and have elicited from England that resentment which the generous, the patient, the unparalleled forbearance of our government has so long smothered; and even now do we feel more in pity than in anger—but not to resent their premeditated attacks would be construed into fear.—The dastard and unmanly attack of their Commodore, Rodgers, in a frigate of 44 guns, upon a petty sloop of 18 only, under favor of night, of a nation too with which he was not at war, and the laboured sophistry of his tale, are but additional evidences of the well known character of his countrymen; whilst the boasts of his humanity, his feeling and his generosity, do but remind us of the deceitful tears of the crocodile, or the moans of the savage hyæna. He has put an end to the regret we have so long felt at this "Pax in bello," in which we have yielded concession upon concession, until that country thinks we shrink from a war with them. Too fatally for thy prosperity, O America, shalt thou find how unfounded thy conclusion, how egregious thy error; by the seizure of our ships, the