

An ALMANACK

For the Year 1812, will be published at the Royal GAZETTE Office on the 15th of November next. Monday, September 2, 1811.

Wanted for the Ship Bellona,
TWO or THREE APPRENTICES—Apply to
JOHN BLACK, & Co.
Saint John, September 9, 1811.

Beef, Pork and Flour Cheap.

JOHN L. VENNER,
Has Just Received on consignment,
MESS BEEF and PORK,
For Family use, in Barrels and half Barrels.
COMMON ditto, and ditto.
EIGHTY-SEVEN Barrels RYE FLOUR—and a few Barrels SUPERFINE.
All which will be sold considerably under the current prices, for Ready Money, as it is requisite the Sales should be closed without delay.
St. John, August 31, 1811. 15

SUGAR.

JUST Landing from on board the CHATHAM from LIVERPOOL, and for Sale by the Subscriber. 41 Hogsheads of MUSCOVADO SUGAR of an excellent quality, and will be sold low for CASH. EZEKIEL BARLOW.
Saint John, 30th August, 1811. 16

FOR SALE AT THE CITY MILLS,

Best Northern CORN and MEAL,
Superfine Philadelphia FLOUR,
A few Barrels Prime PORK,
Superfine RYE FLOUR from Southern grain, by the hundred or barrel, cheaper than it can be imported.
Shorts, Bran, &c.
PORTLAND, 26th 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, Hardware, Cutlery, Ironmongery, Sadlery, Shoe makers Tools, Nails from 4d. to 20d.	Gun Powder and Shot, White Lead, Paint Oil, Sallad Oil, Mustard, Starch, Teas, Loaf Sugar, 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; Stationary; 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.

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.

RUM, SUGAR and COFFEE.

Just Received by the Subscriber, and for Sale on reasonable terms for Cash or at a short credit,
50 Hhds. SUGAR excellent quality,
40 Puncheons RUM,
50 Barrels COFFEE.

ANDREW CROOKSHANK.
Saint John, March 30, 1811.

JUST RECEIVED

By the Schooner HERCULES, Capt. WOODWORTH from JAMAICA, and for Sale by the Subscriber, on liberal terms for good payment,
JAMAICA SPIRITS; BROWN SUGAR; SHRUB; COFFEE; and INDIGO.
DAVID HATFIELD.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Esqr. late Assistant Deputy Commissary General in this Province, deceased, are requested to render in the same duly attested; and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM BLACK, Administrator.
St. John, New-Branswick, 6th June, 1811.

LONDON, JULY 19.

We are under the necessity of contradicting the report of the capture of a French Fleet in the Bay of Rosas, said to have been received by the Princess Charlotte packet from Lisbon. A Gentleman, who was passenger on board this vessel, and who, having a mercantile establishment towards the East of Spain, would be nearly interested in such an event, declares that no rumour of the kind prevailed at the Portuguese capital in any well-informed circle. The Mermaid left the Tagus seven days later than the Packet, and she has brought not a syllable of information on the subject. The Swift sloop of war has also arrived from the Mediterranean, supplying no particulars of such an achievement.

Fifty tons of Silver were yesterday lodged in the Bank, recently arrived from Lima.

JULY 20.

His Majesty continued yesterday in a state of extreme danger; his disorder was more afflicting than ever. The paroxysm is said to have been excessive, and despatches were sent to town every two hours.—Report states, that his Majesty, during the paroxysms, is affected with a swelling of the glands in the throat, which not only prevents his swallowing any aliment, but even renders his breathing extremely difficult. A Cabinet Council assembled yesterday at Carleton house; the subject of the deliberation is supposed to have been the expediency of Parliament continuing to sit during the present alarming crisis. In case of the demise of the Crown, it is thought they must continue their sittings for six months, at the expiration of which their dissolution will take place.

In consequence of the imminent danger of his Royal Father, the Prince Regent, who sets out for Windsor this day, has signified his wish to decline all dinner-parties. All the Royal Dukes have followed this example. We have just received the following Bulletin by express from Windsor:

Windsor Castle, July 20.—The King has had several hours sleep during the night. His Majesty is in no respect worse this morning."

A mail from Lisbon has brought letters and papers to the 5th inst. A despatch from Mr. Stuart at Lisbon, states, that a telegraphic communication from Elvas had announced the important fact of General Blake having by a rapid march reached Seville, and possessed himself of that city, together with the immense depot of artillery and stores, which the enemy had collected at that place, one of the ancient founderies and arsenals of Spain.—Should General Graham have previously formed a junction with Blake, their united force would amount to about 17,000 men—a force fully competent to meet the detachment which Marshal Soult had sent to oppose it.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

DOWNING STREET, JULY 20.

Extract of a despatch from Lieut. General Viscount Wellington, dated Quinto de San Jao, 27th June.

The enemy made a great reconnoissance with a large body of cavalry upon Elvas and Campo Mayor on the 22d inst. The cavalry of the army of the south went upon Elvas from the neighborhood of Olivenca, and the woods between that town and Badajos; Campo Mayor, from the neighborhood of Badajos.—The former succeeded in cutting off a picquet of the 11th light dragoons which had been posted on the Caya in front of Elvas, under the command of Capt. Lutyens.—It is understood that the cause of this was that Capt. Lutyens mistook a regiment of the enemy's hussars for a body of ours sent to his support. The 2d hussars also, which were on the Guadiana on the right of the Elvas, suffered in their retreat towards Elvas.

The enemy were kept in check in the neighborhood of Campo Mayor, by the Hon. Major-General De Grey's brigade of British, and Brigadier-General Maden's brigade of Portuguese cavalry, and they retired without seeing the position of our troops. Since that day they have made no movement of importance.—Their army is along the Guadiana between Badajos and Merida, and their principal occupation appears to be to procure subsistence. They are already beginning, to experience, in some degree, the effects of drawing together in Estremadura their whole force.

Gen. Bonnet has evacuated the Asturias. Don Julian Sanchez has possession of the open country in Old Castile, and has recently intercepted a valuable convoy of money and provisions on the road from Salamanca to Ciudad Rodrigo; and I learn from Valladolid that a very valuable supply consisting of Joseph Bonaparte's baggage and property, has been intercepted by Mina, near Victoria. General Blake crossed the Guadiana (as had been arranged) on the 22d instant, and I understand was at Castillejos on the 24th.

BRISTOL, JULY 22.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT—

Saturday Evening, July 20.

"We are inclined to believe there is very little doubt but that Blake has obtained possession of Seville, with all the heavy baggage, stores, &c. of the enemy. The intelligence comes in such an unquestionable shape that we cannot reasonably withhold our belief of it. If our expectations are borne out by the result, it may be considered the finest piece of generalship practised during the war in Spain. Mr. Stuart most certainly communicated this pleasing information to Government by the Princess Elizabeth Packet, which was derived from a telegraphic message forwarded from Elvas. Should Soult approach with an overwhelming force. General Blake has it in his power to retreat either to Cadiz or Gibraltar, which are equi-distant from Seville, and he may proceed to these places either by land or water.

"We have some additional Lisbon papers, by which we are sorry to observe that Major Carro complains from his station at Coimbra, of great neglect in the na-

tive officers, who abandon the escorts to which they are appointed.

"By an American ship which has arrived at Portsmouth, we have received letters from Bordeaux to the late date of the 3d inst. stating that Bonaparte is organizing in the interior of France an army of no less than 80,000 men, who are to co-operate with the rest of his troops in the subjugation of the Peninsula. A second letter informs us that a division of this armament was expected to arrive in Bordeaux in a few days, and that within the space of a fortnight about 5000 men had taken the direction of the Pyrenees through that place, being principally Germans.

"We likewise learn that all vessels belonging to the United States in the Garonne had been released, and having taken cargoes on board, were waiting a fair wind to carry them out on their return to America.—The bonds exacted on their arrival until the decision of the Emperor should be made known had been cancelled, and the New Orleans Packet had sailed for America.

"King Joseph had crossed the Pyrenees, and was on the road to Madrid by the last accounts.

"To-day recent accounts have been received from Quebec. The Amelia frigate we learn arrived there on the 11th of June, with a fleet from Portsmouth, and was appointed to sail on the 18th of that month, with a convoy for Great-Britain. As a proof of the great increase of the trade between this country and Canada, 174 vessels had arrived at Quebec this season, up to the 13th June; whereas formerly, not more than 50 vessels arrived there during the year.

"THE KING.—Our private advices from Windsor of this day, inform us, that the Members of the Queen's Council, the Duke of Montröse, Earls Cambden and Aylesford, Lords Eldon and Ellenborough; the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Master of the Rolls, this day assembled at 11 o'clock, and examined the Physicians at some length, touching the state of his Majesty's health. We understand from one of the Physicians, that excepting as far as relates to the inflammation of the King's throat, his Majesty's bodily health is good, but the induration of the œsophagus is apprehended, if it has not already commenced in a slight degree. His Majesty's paroxysm is stated to continue with unabated violence.

"Stocks experienced a considerable advance this morning, under the expectation of a most afflicting event, which, it is supposed, would occasion some overtures of a pacific nature from Bonaparte. They closed this evening at the following prices:—

"Red. Ann. 62½—Consols, 62½—ditto for acc. 62½—Omnium, 1 discount."

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 2.

FROM PORTUGAL.

The report of a severe battle having been fought in Portugal on the 18th July, is without foundation.—Our latest accounts direct from Lisbon, are to the 24th of July, received at New-York, by the brig Alliance, Capt. Brumley, who states, that there had not been any recent battles either in Spain or Portugal; that the French armies had not made any disposition of their force since their late junction. Capt. B. further adds, that a few days before he sailed, 4000 British troops, destined for Malta, touched at Lisbon, and were ordered to land and join Lord Wellington's army.

TRANSLATED FROM PORTUGUESE PAPERS.

LISBON, JULY 12.

DESPATCH,

From Lord Wellington to President Forjaz, dated Head-Quarters, Quinta de St. Jao, July 4.

Since my last of the 27th ult. the enemy have withdrawn the greater part of his force that he had near Badajoz. On the 2d inst. Lieutenant-General Cotton, with a part of his cavalry, reconnoitred along the rivers Xevora and Guadiana, to Montijo, and did not meet with any of the enemy, except a small body of infantry and cavalry, with the cavalry of Badajoz, until he arrived at Montijo.

According to official information the army of Portugal (late Massena's) is posted on the right of the Guadiana, between Montanches and Merida, maintaining a small post at Montijo. The army under Soult, is on the left of that river, (Guadiana) extending his left to Zafra. It is said that a division of his infantry has been detached from the army and marched for Seville. The enemy have withdrawn the train of heavy artillery from Badajoz, with which they took that place, and have sent it to the South.

The account of the evacuation of Asturias by part of the troops under Bonet, is confirmed, and they have directed their march for the kingdom of Leon. I have accounts from General Silveira, of the 25th ult. announcing the evacuation of Astorga by the enemy, and by accounts from Valladolid, it appears that Marshal Bessieres has left that city carrying with him all the troops he could collect, and moved towards Rio Seco, from whence he went to Beneventa on the 15th ult. and it is said, the next day (the 16th) attacked that city. Their numbers appear to be greater than at first stated.

I have nothing official of the movements of General Blake, since the 27th, on which day his head-quarters were at Olosna, and his advanced guard, under the command of General Basteiros at Cerro.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

Capt. Hitch, arrived at New-Bedford from Cadiz, which place he left on the 18th July, informs that Marshal Soult arrived there about the 12th; with reinforcements of 24,000 troops; that the French were making preparations to renew with vigour an attack on the city, and had demanded the surrender of the place called the Key of Cadiz; which, it is unnecessary to add, was not complied with.