

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,
Saint John, New-Brunswick, 19th Sept. 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.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint John, New-Brunswick, 16th Sept. 1811.
FRESH BEEF

WANTED for the use of His MAJESTY'S Troops and Departments in this Garrison not exceeding 400 pounds per day, and for the Garrison of Fredericton not exceeding 800 pounds per day; the delivery of which to commence on the 7th of November next, and to cease on the 11th of March, 1812, both days inclusive, making a period of 18 weeks.

The BEER must be well fed, of an unexceptionable, wholesome, marketable quality, and delivered to the Troops in entire quarters with the Suet, and to the Staff and Departments, as shall be applied for by written orders from this Office; the issues to the Regiments are to be made twice in each week.

Payment for the quantities delivered will be made every nine weeks, in Cash or Bills of Exchange at the current rate, at my option.

Such Person or Persons as wish to contract for the supply of the above mentioned FRESH BEEF, will leave sealed Proposals at this Office, previous to 12 o'Clock on Wednesday the 9th of October next, to be written upon "Tenders for Fresh Beef;" none of which will be attended to, unless the price is expressed in words at length, and the lowest offer, if approved of by the Commanding General, will be accepted.

Unexceptionable security will be required for the due performance of such Contracts as may be entered into.

WILLIAM H. SNELLING.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

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.

NEW GOODS.

BERTON & NEEDHAM, and
 Berton, Needham and King,

HAVE just received by the Brig ELK, from GREEKOCK, and Ship DYKES from LIVERPOOL, (and are in daily expectation of more.)

A NEAT AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the Season; which will be disposed off on the most liberal terms for CASH or BILLS of EXCHANGE.
 FREDERICTON, 25th MAY, 1811.

FRESH GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received by the Ship HERO, Captain LOYETT, 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.

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 BARKER, Ordnance Storekeeper.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE,
 A few puncheons of MOLASSES of an excellent quality. NEHEMIAH MERRITT.
 Saint John, 15th July, 1811.

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

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED on Saturday Evening, from the Ship Bellona, the following Boys—HENRY PHILLIPS, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, brown complexion, a Welchman—JOHN ROONY, 16 years old, 5 feet high, fair complexion, dark eyes, an Irishman. Any person who will give information so as they may be apprehended, shall receive the above Reward.
 GEORGE BELL, Master.
 Monday, September 16, 1811.

LONDON.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, JULY 31.

ROBENSON v. THOMSON.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, to recover £500 from the defendant, a shipwright, for having negligently repaired a ship called the Commerce, an old vessel, which had been purchased in 1807, by the plaintiff, and engaged to the Transport Board. It appeared that this vessel was required to be refitted in great haste, and immediately after it came out of the dock it was loaded with provisions to be conveyed to Demerara, in the West Indies, but had only proceeded the length of the Nore, when she was found to be exceedingly leaky, and had to return, to be unloaded, and again repaired. Upon examination it was found that a bolt had been entirely left out, by which the water got free entrance, and the goods so materially damaged, that the Transport Board recovered from the plaintiff the full amount of the loss sustained, and which he now sought to recover from the shipwright.

It was argued on the part of the defendant, that the repairs of the vessel were much limited by the plaintiff, and a Mr. Moncun, the Captain of the vessel; inasmuch, that he was prevented doing that which was absolutely necessary, besides being required to do it with the utmost expedition; that the damage had been occasioned by the vessel being very much wormeaten, and the negligence of the Captain and crew, in not using the pumps.

The foreman of the shipwright, a person of the name of Hughes was very strenuous in support of the defence.—In the course of his cross-examination, being asked by Lord Ellenborough whether the Captain was not a very intemperate man, and much given to liquor?—answered—"I would not wish your Lordship to say so, because I'd have you, do you see, to know, that Capt. Moncun married my sister."

It appearing that the vessel upon its return from the Nore was refitted at another dock, for the expense of £25 so as to be capable of undertaking the voyage originally intended, and back again with the greatest safety; the Jury, under the direction of his Lordship, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages £500.

August 9.

As many persons think that the demise of the Crown is necessarily followed by an immediate dissolution of Parliament, it may not be improper to state, from the best authority, what provision our Constitution has made for such an event. "A Parliament," says Blackstone, (vol. I. p. 188.) "may be dissolved by the demise of the Crown. This dissolution formerly happened on the death of the reigning Sovereign; for he being considered in law as the head of the Parliament (*caput principium et finis*); that failing, the whole body was held to be extinct. But the calling a new Parliament immediately on the inauguration of the successor being found inconvenient, and dangers being apprehended from having no Parliament in being, in case of a disputed succession, it was enacted by the statutes 7 and 8 W. III. c. 15, and 6 Ann. c. 7, that the Parliament in being shall continue for six months after the death of any King or Queen, unless sooner prorogued or dissolved by the successor: that if the Parliament be, at the time of the King's death, separated by adjournment or prorogation, it shall, notwithstanding, assemble immediately: and that if no Parliament is then in being, the Members of the last Parliament shall assemble and be again a Parliament."

It has before been mentioned, that in consequence of the charges preferred against General Imas, late Governor of Badajos, his trial had been ordered. Just before the letters were put on board the packet, this officer had left the port, and it was supposed he had sought protection within the French lines. "At the same time," adds our correspondent, "it is singular that the Aid-de-Camp of Marshal SOULT effected his escape from Santa Catalina." The number of troops which had entered the Bay with BLAKE, from Ayamonte, is computed at 9000. We regret to say that serious disputes had arisen between the Anglo-Portuguese and Spanish armies subsequent to the battle of Albuera, and it is apprehended that they cannot again act in concert, on account of their unfavourable prepossessions with respect to each other.

Upon Lord MELVILLE'S death we mentioned that his Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT had signified his intention to make no appointment to the Office of Privy Seal for Scotland, but to allow it to remain over, along with the Blue Ribbons. Ministers had suggested Lord MOIRA to hold the office, who was understood to have refused it. They afterwards pressed an appointment, that the public service might not suffer, and his Royal Highness desired them to name whom they pleased, under the condition, that the appointment should fall the moment the restrictions under the Regency Act were at an end.—Ministers accordingly named the present Lord MELVILLE, and his Lordship has been appointed with an express clause in his patent, that it shall become void as soon as the restrictions under the Regency Act are at an end.

Two Ladies lately fought a duel at Oporto; one was armed with a pistol, the other with a sword.—A child in a cradle fell a victim to the bad aim of the former.

Monday se'night a Court Martial was held on board the Gladiator, for the trial of Mr. Thomas Bourne, Master's Mate, of the Crocodile, charged with having caused the death of Thomas Jones a seaman (who was under his command in a prize) by striking him several times in the breast with an iron marline-spike, which the man survived but five days. Upon the above charge the Court came to the following decision:—"That it appeared that the conduct of the prisoner had been unjustifiably severe to the deceased, but that it had not been proved that he had caused his death, and did therefore adjudge him to be "dismissed, from his Majesty's Service, and to be rendered incapable of ever

serving in the navy again, and to be confined in the Marshalsea for the space of six months."

Orders have been sent to the different sea-ports, directing that a quarterly return from every ship of war should be sent to the Admiralty; stating, what punishments have been inflicted for what crimes, and the dates of both crimes and punishments.

FROM THE NEW-YORK COLUMBIAN, SEPTEMBER 13.
COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Court of Inquiry on the conduct of Commodore RODGERS in the action between the President and the Little Belt, closed the testimony in the case on Thursday. The Court, as heretofore stated, consists of

Com. STEPHEN DECATUR, *President,*
 Capt. CHARLES STEWART,
 Capt. ISAAC CHAUNCEY, and
 The Hon. WILLIAM PAULDING, jun. Esq. *Judge Adv.*

Of the evidence furnished to this court, on the oaths of the several witnesses examined, we present a brief outline, in the order it was adduced, and leave the public, in a case where doubt is impossible and conviction irresistible, to make its own comments. Whenever the proper leave is obtained, the proceedings, in their official shape and extent, shall be given to our readers.

The first witness examined was
 CHARLES LUDLOW, *Master Commandant and acting Captain of the President.*

He was on board the ship at the time of the action with the Little Belt, on the night of the 16th of May last. The Little Belt had her topsail aback. From his position he was uncertain which fired the first gun; but the second was from the President, and was instantly followed by 3 cannon and musketry from the Belt.

Commodore Rodgers ordered to fire low and with two round shot. After a short pause the Belt recommenced firing, as did the President. The Belt soon appeared ungovernable and lay bow on towards the President, when Commodore R. observed that some accident must have happened to her and ceased firing.—Her gaff was down, and her maintopsail yard on the cap, and mizen too, he thinks. The action continued 14 or 15 minutes, including the interval. There was nothing but round and grape shot fired; or on deck, on board the President. The ship was not on fire, in any part of her, and did not sheer off after the action.—Another broadside would probably have sunk the Little Belt. Did not know or believe any part of the commodore's official account was untrue or incorrect.

JOHN ORDE CREIGHTON, *First-Lieutenant.*

Was stationed at the 4th division of guns, on the upper deck. Commodore Rodgers hailed first, then a second time, when a shot was fired, as he believes, from the Little Belt, no gun having been fired or provocation given on board the President. The orders of Commodore R. were, to keep the guns at half-cock and guard against accident. After receiving the Little Belt's broadside was ordered to fire. The Belt was silenced in 5 minutes, and the President ceased. The Belt renewed the fire and Commodore R. returned it, and silenced the Belt again in 5 minutes. Boarded the Little Belt the next morning. Commodore Rodgers sent a friendly message, expressing regret for the occurrence and offers of assistance. Capt. Bingham said he took the President for a Frenchman. President was not on fire, and did not sheer off. Nothing but round and grape was fired or on deck. Another broadside would probably have sunk the Belt. Commodore's account confirmed.

HENRY CALDWELL, *Commandant of Marines.*

Heard the hailing; was looking at the Little Belt, and saw the first shot proceed from her; on which Commodore Rodgers said, "What is that?" and he answered, "She has fired into us." Orders were then given to fire. Belt silenced in five minutes. Commodore R. was anxious to stop his fire, and did so. The Belt renewed the action, and in 6 or 7 minutes was silenced again, when Commodore R. was anxious to prevent mischief, and stooped his fire. No fire or sheering off. Commodore's account confirmed.

RAYMOND H. Y. PERRY, *Junior Lieutenant and Signal Officer.*

Was on the quarter-deck, near Commodore Rodgers' elbow. The Commodore hailed, got no reply—hailed a second time, and got none. Heard a gun, and was looking at the Belt, which fired it, previous to any gun or provocation from the President. The Belt was silenced in 5 minutes, and orders were sent to every division of guns on board the President to cease. The Belt renewed the fire, and the President also. In 6 minutes the Belt was silenced again, and the Commodore was very anxious to stop the firing on board the President. No fire or sheering off. The Belt was in a very dangerous situation and would probably have been sunk by another broadside. Heard hailing from the Belt, and understood they said their colors were down, and so reported. Commodore Rodgers hailed, "Have you struck your colors?" and was answered, "I have, and am in great distress." Lights were up on board the President during the night. Commodore's statement confirmed.

ANDREW L. B. MADISON, *Lieutenant of Marines.*

Was on the gangway. Heard the Commodore hail first, then wait 15 or 18 seconds, time enough for a reply, but got none, and hailed again; when the Belt fired a gun from her gangway. Saw the flash and heard the report; no gun or provocation had been offered by Commodore Rodgers. In 6 seconds a gun was fired from the President, when instantly the Belt fired 3 guns, and then her broadside and musketry. Belt silenced in 6 or 7 minutes. Firing stopt in the President. In 2 or 3 minutes Belt renewed the action, and in 4 or 5 minutes was again silenced, when Commodore R. ordered his fire to cease, and appeared anxious to prevent damage. No fire or sheering off of the President. Commodore's report confirmed.