

Deputy Assistant Commissary General's Office,
Saint John, New-Brunswick, 24th June, 1811.

CASH

Wanted for the Public Service in this District.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing BILLS of EXCHANGE drawn on the Right Honourable the Paymasters General, or Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, thirty days sight, are requested to send sealed proposals to this Office, stating the sum required, and directed to the Subscriber, with the words "Tender for Bills" marked on the letter, when the lowest offer will be attended to.

WILLIAM H. SNELLING.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

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.

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.

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 Memramcook, 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, Hardware, Cutlery, 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; Ser- ges; 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.

JAMES HENDRICKS,

Has Just received per Brig HELEN, Capt. MILLAR, from GLASGOW,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE, VIZ.

DRY Goods; Slops; Mens' fine and coarse Hats, Stationary, Sadlery, Loaf Sugar, Ironmongery of all kinds, Best double refined British Flat, Square and Bolt Iron, German, Swedish and Blistered Steel, Joiners, Carpenters, Coopers and Shoemakers Tools, Portable Writing Desks, Back Gammon Tables, Window Glass, and Glass Ware, Paints and Paint Oil, Tin and Japaned Ware, Silver and Gold Epauettes, Silk Sashes, Swords and Belts, and a variety of other Articles, now opening and for Sale on the most reasonable terms, at his Store, North side of the Market Slip.

N. B. Also a few Puncheons of GOOD OLD SPIRITS, and 50 Chaldron of COAL of an excellent quality, which will be sold low if taken out of the Vessel, now at the Wharf.

Saint John, 3d June, 1811.

Mates' Protections for sale at this Office.

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.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the forty-eighth year of His present MAJESTY'S Reign, power is given to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief, with the advice and consent of His MAJESTY'S Council, to allow the importation of certain enumerated articles from the United States of America into this Province, for the purpose of re-exporting the same.

I have therefore thought fit, with the advice and consent of His MAJESTY'S Council, to publish this Proclamation, hereby authorising and empowering British Subjects, for the space of Six Months from the date hereof, to import and bring into this Province, from the United States of America, in British built ships or vessels, owned and navigated according to Law: 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, Barley or Grain of any sort; and British Subjects, during the same period, are hereby authorised and empowered to export in British ships, owned and navigated as aforesaid, all or any of the said herein before enumerated articles to any other of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twenty-sixth day of July, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven, and in the Fifty-first Year of His MAJESTY'S Reign.

By the PRESIDENT'S Command,

JON. ODELL.

FOR SALE

BY the SUBSCRIBER, a quantity of FRESH INDIAN MEAL, just received from the Mills, at a reasonable rate.

STEPHEN HUMBERT.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 5, 1811.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Ship CHILHAM CASTLE, are hereby requested to render their accounts for payment, either to Hugh Johnston, Esq. or the Subscriber, before the sailing of said vessel, as no accounts will be received after that period.

ROBERT STICKLAND, Master.

Saint John, 5th 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.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE,

A few puncheons of MOLASSES of an excellent quality. NEHEMIAH MERRITT.

Saint John, 15th July, 1811.

CAUTION.

THIS is to forbid all person or persons from trusting or harboring my wife LUCRETIA on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

ISAAC GEROW.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, JUNE 27, 1811.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.

MR. BERNARD KIERNAN

INTENDS opening a SCHOOL on MONDAY, 5th AUGUST next, in a house near Mr. STANTON'S York-Point, for the reception of thirty Children only, where they will be carefully instructed in the above, and the utmost exertions made to accelerate their progress.

Mr. KIERNAN would also admit a few Scholars who would be inclined to make the higher branches the object of their pursuit, and informs them that he teaches the following, viz.

Euclid's elements of Geometry; Trigonometry; plain and spherical, with their application to Navigation; Surveying; Levelling; Longimetry; Fortification; Gunnery and Perspective; Sphericks; Astronomy and Dialing; Conic Sections; Mensuration; Gauging and Mechanics; Geography with the use of the Globes; Projections of the Sphere; Maps and Charts; sundry methods of determining the Longitude by Celestial Observations, with the use of Scales, Rules, Nautical and Mathematical Instruments; Algebra; Book-Keeping; Construction of Mathematical Tables, &c. &c.

Mr. KIERNAN hopes that those who may favor him with their Children, will allow, that they should conform to such regulations as may be established.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 1, 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.

NEW-YORK, July 27.
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States form an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do by these presents appoint Monday the fourth day of November next for their meeting at the City of Washington; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the (U.S.) United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven; and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-sixth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

The President's Proclamation.—“Great and weighty concerns claiming the consideration of Congress,” the President has, in his wisdom, appointed “the fourth of November” next for their meeting. People of the United States! we mean the honest and candid part of the people, and we have yet charity enough to think they form a majority of the citizens of our country—honest people, we call your attention to this extraordinary proclamation of our wise executive. Read it over and over, the President is desirous of having you read it—but we are not so sure that he wishes you to understand it.—He declares that “great and weighty matters claim the attention of Congress,” and instead of convening that body with all possible despatch, he appoints the fourth of November for its meeting. If great and weighty matters claim attention, should he not have called Congress sooner? and if no such matters are pending, does he not insult the nation by issuing such a proclamation? Our indignation will not permit us to pursue this insidious business any further this day—we shall take up the subject more at large in a future paper.

Mr. Foster.—By the following article from the Intelligencer, relative to the negotiations with Mr. Foster, it may be fairly “inferred” that no accommodation is likely to take place with Great-Britain. For our own parts we never had the least expectation that Mr. Foster's mission would be of any use—we had no idea that the differences subsisting between this country and Great-Britain could ever be settled while the present party wield the destinies of the nation.—A war with France would be the inevitable consequence of an accommodation with England; and what democratic government either in Holland, the United States or else where, dare risk a war with the great Napoleon.

From the Intelligencer.

It will be observed by our paper of this day, that Congress are convened to meet at an earlier day than that appointed by the constitution. It cannot be expected that the considerations which produced this measure will be fully known until they shall be disclosed to the legislature. It is to be presumed that it grows out of our foreign relations. It seems to be understood that the communications of Mr. Foster do not correspond with the reasonable expectations which might have been formed. We do not understand that they have extended directly to any subject beyond the orders in council and the blockade of May, 1806.—With respect to this blockade, it is understood to be placed under a construction and on a footing to render it no longer an insuperable difficulty. As to the orders in council, it would seem that a repeal of them is made to depend, not only on further evidence than is yet afforded of any repeal whatever of the French decrees, but on a repeal of these decrees in a far greater extent than the United States have required, or can require as violating any of their neutral rights. And an idea is held out of a retaliation on the non-importation act, if continued in force without such repeal of the French decrees as is contended for by Great-Britain.

Berlin and Milan Decrees.—The National Intelligencer for some weeks past has been declaring that the Berlin and Milan Decrees are revoked—and that the revocation took place on the 2d November last. The democratic editors, who had independence enough to doubt on the subject, received a severe rap on the knuckles for their infidelity.—They were given to understand that when the great Mr. Gales deigns to open his mouth it is his duty to be silent, or at least to do nothing more than echo his assertions; which he vauntingly declared were not propagated on slight foundations. But what says the official Gazette this day, on the subject of the decrees which were revoked on the 2d of November last? Reader peruse the following:—

From the National Intelligencer of Tuesday.

The Essex frigate, lately returned, brought no information from Paris subsequent to the arrival of the John Adams, which carried the proceedings of Congress and the despatches of the Executive on that and other subjects. In general it may be inferred from the official and other information, that the Berlin and Milan decrees as they violate our neutral rights are not in operation, and that some relaxations are taking place in the commercial intercourse with France, though by no means as yet in the extent desired. With respect to the other subject of complaint and demand by the United States no change has taken place.