

Assistant Commissary General's Office,
Saint John, New-Brunswick, 19th October 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 best offer will be attended to.

WILLIAM H. SNELLING,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

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.

NEW GOODS.

RICHARD SANDS,

Has Received by the Ship WILLIAM from LIVERPOOL, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

CALICOS and Shawls, black Cambric, Bedtick, striped Cotton, Table Cloths, black Crape; Counterpanes, Muslins, Ribbons, Dimities, Checks, Women's colored Cotton and Worsted Stockings, Men's Worsted, Lambswool and colored Marine do. Ladies and gentlemen's Silk Stockings and Gloves, Do. and do. Leather Gloves, British Shirting, Serges, Cotton Laces, Calimancoes, Rattinets, Wildbors, Superfine Cloths, double milled Cassimeres, Salisbury Flannels, Pins, Thimbles, Combs, Bibles, Prayer Books, Children's do. Mustard, Saltpetre, Ladies Kid and Morocco Shoes, Children's do. Ladies Spanish Corksoles do. gentlemen's dress Shoes, Jack and Pen Knives, Table Knives and Forks, Spoons, Razors and Strops, Spectacles, Clothes, Hair, Hearth and other Brushes, Curry Combs and Brushes, and sundry other articles, which he will sell low for CASH. Saint John, 28th October, 1811.

Blankets, Cloths, Flannels, &c.

STRIPED, Point, and Rose Blankets; white, red, green, and yellow Flannels; Duffie Coatings assorted colors; Narrow Cloth ditto; Low priced Broad Cloths; Superfine ditto ditto; Single and double mill'd Cassimeres; Black, green, drab, scarlet, and bottle Bombazetts, plain and figured:—

Just Imported in the Ship WILLIAM, from LIVERPOOL, and for Sale by the Package on moderate terms, at the Store of RICHARD SANDS.

ALSO EXPECTED IN A FEW DAYS,

A quantity of Bombazeen, Rich Twist, Ribbons, Gold Leaf, Chineal, Black Worsted Hose, Lace, Veils, Rich fashionable Shawls, Rib'd Stockingnet, and a variety of other Goods. 4th November, 1811.

SAMUEL WIGGINS,

Has Received by the Ship WILLIAM, Capt. BAIRD, from LIVERPOOL, AN ASSORTMENT OF

British Merchandize,

Suitable for the Season, which will be Sold on very liberal terms for good payment. Saint John, 6th November, 1811.

By the WILLIAM, Captain BAIRD,

CURRIE and HANFORD

HAVE received a few GOODS, consisting of an ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF Printed Cottons; Flannels; Blankets; Ladies' Beaver and other Hats; which they will Sell Cheap for CASH. SAINT JOHN, 28th OCTOBER, 1811.

JAMES HENDRICKS,

Has Received per Ship MARY, Captain HARVEY, from GREENOCK,

A Small supply of MERCHANDIZE, in addition to his former Assortment, among which are, a few SWORDS, SASHES, and EPAULETS, which will be sold low for CASH. 4th November, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THE Valuable and highly improved MANOR of ALWINGTON, in the Parish of WESTFIELD, King's-County, situated 12 miles from the City of St. JOHN; containing 6000 acres, well covered with Pine and Spruce Spars, great quantities of the finest Ship Timber and other hard Wood as yet uncultured, possessing several convenient places for Ship Building; an excellent Salmon and Herring Fishery; a large Grist and Saw Mill that are doing extensive business; four well settled Farms, each having extensive meadows with high and low intervals sufficient to maintain a large stock, together with the Farming Utensils of each. The greater part of the enclosures are under Cedar fence, with a navigable River running through the centre of the estate. The well known local advantage of this property and its commanding prospects renders any further description unnecessary.—Terms of Payment will be made easy to the purchaser. 4th November, 1811. J. COFFIN.

MATES' PROTECTIONS,
For Sale at this Office.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received by the Ship WILLIAM, Capt. BAIRD, from LIVERPOOL, AN ASSORTMENT OF

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the Season,

COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

SECOND and coarse Cloths, single and double Mill'd Cassimeres, Serges, Flannels, Blankets, a handsome assortment of Printed Calicos, Shawls, Cotton Cambricks, Salmon, Herring, Seine and Sealing Twines, Bolt, Flat and Square Iron assorted, Iron pots, Kettles, Bake Ovens, &c. 4 to 7 inch Spikes, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. rose Nails, Iron Sheaves and Block Bushes, White, Red and Yellow Paints, Paint Oil, Cordage from 3 inch to 6 thread Rattine, Spun-yarn, Men and Youth's fine and coarse Hats, patent Shot, BB. and No. 1 a 7; 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12 Crown Glass, 1/2 pint Tumblers, Goblets and Wine Glasses in Tierces, Crates of well assorted Crockery, China Ware in sets from £3:10 to £10:17:6; also, 3000 Bushels Liverpool Salt, and 300 stone Yills, which he will sell on reasonable terms for Cash, Bills of Exchange or in Barter for the produce of the Country. NEHEMIAH MERRITT.

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.

THOMAS MILLIDGE, junr.

Has Just Received by the Ship FIVE SISTERS, DAVID CRONK, Master;

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON, viz:

CASKS of Glass Ware consisting of quart and pint Decanters, Tumblers and Wine Glasses; casks of Earthen Ware, well assorted; Crown Glass 9 by 7, 10 by 8 and 12 by 10; white, black, yellow and venetian red Paints in qr. kegs; Lampblack in 1/4 and 1/2 lb. papers; boil'd Linseed Oil in jugs; 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 20d and 24d fine drawn Nails; Brads and Scupper Nails; small single Canada Stoves; Sheet Iron for Pipes; Iron Pots; Pump Leather; Pump Chambers 5, 6 and 6 1/2 inches; Loaf Sugar in small Loaves; striped, rose and point Blankets; white, red and yellow Flannel; Slops of every kind; blue Serges; blue Cloth from 7s. 6d. to 30s.; Lint Ozonaburgs; Anchor Dowlas; Deep sea, Hambro, Log and Cod Lines; Sewing Twine; cast Iron Tea kettles; Steel screwed Scrapers; 2 1/2 and 3 pint Britannia Teapots; breast and coat Buttons; Shovels and Spades; Copper Nails; sheet Copper; thin sheet Lead; bar Lead; roll Brimstone; scrubbing Brushes, Mops and Woollen Thrums; Tin Dutch Ovens; Horn and Tin Lanterns; Tinder Boxes; Binnacle Lamps; Sailor's quart and pint Pots; Pewter Plates, Basons and Dishes; best Wine Corks 10s. per groce; 10 and 11 inch Wood Compasses; 11 inch Brass and amplitude do.; single and double Ebony Quadrants; Casks of strong Ale in large bottles; do. of the same in pint bottles; baskets of Cheese; black Taffity; men's coarse and plated Hats; superfine lined Silk do.; best Silk Hats; ALSO, 4000 bushels of Liverpool SALT, and 100 tons of best COALS.

Orders of Council.—LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Prince Regent, in Council, on the 6th September, has been pleased to order, that the Orders in Council allowing the importation and exportation of certain commodities in neutral ships, into and from His Majesty's territories in the West-Indies, &c. be continued in force until December 31, 1812, (excepting with respect to salted, dried, or pickled FISH; and Beef, Pork, and Butter, after the 1st July 1812.) In consequence, vessels belonging to States in amity with His Majesty, may import into the said West-Indies, &c. Staves, Lumber, Horses, Mules, Asses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and every other species of live stock, and live provisions, and also of every kind of provision whatsoever, (excepting articles of salted, dried or pickled Fish, beef, pork, and butter, as aforesaid, after the first of July, 1812.)

But His Royal Highness nevertheless orders, that after the 1st December, 1811, on all staves, lumber, horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, live stock, live provisions, and any kind of provisions whatever, being of the growth or produce of the United States of America the following duties shall be paid.

For every quintal of dried or Salt Cod Fish 2s. 6d. and a proportionate duty for every barrel of cured or pickled shad, alewives, mackarel, or salmon. And the following duties in Jamaica Currency

Wheat flour per barrel	0 6 8
Wheat bread, do.	0 3 4
Other bread, per hundred	0 3 4
Meal, from rye, peas, beans, Indian corn, &c. per hbl.	0 3 4
Peas, beans, rye, corn, &c. per bushel	0 0 10
Rice, per cwt.	0 3 4
Com. Shingles (Boston chips) per 1000	0 3 4
Other shingles, per thousand	0 6 8
Red Oak Staves, per thousand	1 0 0
White Oak, do. do.	0 15 0
White or yellow pine lumber, do.	0 10 0
Pitch pine lumber, do.	0 15 0
Hoops, per 1000	0 5 0

Horses, neat cattle, stock, &c. ten per cent *ad valorem*, at the port or place of importation.

It is also ordered, that the said permission to import and export, until the said 31st day of December, 1812, shall cease in six months after notification of such cessation shall appear in the London Gazette, and at the expiration of six months, after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

The above Order of Council, (the Courier says) has given rise to a great number of erroneous statements in the papers. The new order in fact only continues the one issued in February, 1810, which is in force until the 31st December, 1811, and from that period the new order takes effect. On reference to the February, 1810 order, all the duties will be found enumerated which are now repeated. "The only difference," continues the Courier, "in the two orders is, that after 1st July, 1812, salted, dried, and pickled Fish are excepted, as well as Beef, Pork, and Butter, from among the articles permitted to be imported into the West-Indies, in Neutral Vessels, which it would be well that the Merchants engaged in the trade with the British Colonies in North America, should notice; for it is well known that they are fully able to supply the wants of the West-Indies in these articles, provided they are duly protected.

"After having rectified the errors alluded to, we may add, that we should have viewed with great approbation, an official declaration, that from the commencement of the proper season next year, the intercourse between the United States and the West-Indies, should cease for the importation of all articles which our own Colonies can supply, under which class will come every thing except Flour, Indian Corn, and Neat Cattle; and these also, our Colonies in a few years, with proper encouragement, might furnish in sufficient quantities.

"It should be recollected that those colonies afford most of the articles we get from America, and are content to be paid for them in our own manufactures.—Why not then prohibit all importation except upon the same terms? The fear that the West-Indies would not be regularly supplied with provisions has been held out—the same apprehension operated for a long time, that in case the importation of timber was confined to the produce of our colonies, there would be an exorbitant rise in the price. But although since the additional duties took place on Foreign Timber, there have been scarcely any importations from the Baltic or the United States, the price of timber is nearly as low as at any time during the last three years. Last year there were nearly two hundred cargoes of timber imported into Liverpool from the Baltic and Norway, each cargo would net for first cost, and freight, £2000 for which they took away a cargo of salt, the average value of £250 the balance in specie.

"Our readers must have perceived that the interruption which the Government of the United States have, from time to time, under one shape or other, given to the trade with this country, has solely for its motive the encouragement of their own manufactures, adopting the system of Bonaparte to endeavour to do without us, but to glut us as much as possible with produce which is daily depreciating in value."

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON-CITY, NOVEMBER 5, 1811.

On Monday, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was chosen Speaker, and Mr. Magruder was reappointed Clerk.

The PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES this day communicated by Mr. Coles, his private Secretary, the following Message to Congress:—

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

In calling you together sooner than a separation from your homes would otherwise have been required, I yielded to considerations drawn from the posture of our foreign affairs, and in fixing the present for the time of your meeting, regard was had to the probability of further developments of the policy of the belligerent powers towards this count, which might the more unite the national councils, in the measures to be pursued.

At the close of the last session of Congress it was hoped that the successive confirmations of the extinction of the French decrees, so far as they violated our neutral commerce, would have induced the government of Great-Britain to repeal its orders in council, and thereby authorise a removal of the existing obstructions to her commerce with the United States.

Instead of this reasonable step towards satisfaction and friendship between the two nations, the orders were, at a moment when least to have been expected, put into more rigorous execution; and it was communicated through the British Envoy just arrived, that whilst the revocation of the edicts of France, as officially made known to the British Government, was denied to have taken place, it was an indispensable condition of the repeal of the British orders, that commerce should be restored to a footing, that would admit the productions and manufactures of Great-Britain, when owned by neutrals, into markets shut against them by her enemy; the United States being given to understand that, in the meantime, a continuance of their non-importation act would lead to measures of retaliation.

At a later date it has indeed appeared that a communication of the British Government of fresh evidence of the repeal of the French decrees against our neutral trade, was followed by an intimation, that it had been transmitted to the British Plenipotentiary here, in order that it might receive full consideration in the depending discussions. This communication appears not to have been received; but the transmission of it hitherto, instead of founding on it an actual repeal of the orders, or assurances that the repeal would ensue, will not permit us to rely on any effective change in the Bal-