

SAINT JOHN, July 1, 1811.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Saturday, Brig Baltic, Capt. Towers, from Harrington, Eng. 39 days, in Ballast.  
Yesterday, Schooner Fame, Capt. Wenner, from Point Petre, Gaudaloupe, 24 days, cargo Sugar and Coffee to Andrew Crookshank.—Spoke June 21, schooner Elizabeth, from New-London, bound to St. Bartholomews, out 5 days.

Extract from the Anti-Jacobin Review for March 1811.

"The government of America persevere in their manifestation of a hostile spirit towards this country; and, though convinced, in spite of themselves, of the treachery of France, they obstinately persist in their display of a marked preference to her. Our cabinet, meanwhile, though the American Ambassador has taken his leave, have thought proper to send a fresh minister to Washington. When we reflect on the disposition uniformly evinced by the President and his ministers, and on their constant hostility to England, we are strongly disposed to question the policy of this measure. A spirit of conciliation is always proper, becoming, and frequently even dignified, when a corresponding temper and spirit are manifested by the other party. But where a friendly disposition and conduct are met by the most repulsive, perverse, and unfriendly declarations and measures, the national honor may be compromised, and the national character degraded, by a perseverance in conciliation and concession. Certain we are, that nothing will be gained with America by a timid or wavering policy;—but decision in council, and vigor in action may possibly restore her to a sense of propriety and justice."

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,  
Saint John, New-Brunswick, 27th June, 1811.

WOOD.

WANTED for the use of His MAJESTY'S Troops, at Fredericton, Two Thousand Five Hundred Cords of Merchantable Hard Wood.

Two hundred Cords to be delivered into the Fuel Yard at that Post, before the 24th December next, and the remainder in such quantities as may be required by the Commissary there. The whole to be completed by the 1st April, 1812.

Sealed proposals, for supplying the above, will be received by the Commissary at Fredericton, or at this Office, previous to the first day of August next, to be written upon "Tenders for Wood."

Upon delivery of 1250 Cords, payment to be made at Saint John, either in Cash or Bills of Exchange at the current rate, at the option of the Officer in charge of the Commissariat Department at this place, and for the remainder upon the completion of the Contract.

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

WILLIAM H. SNELLING,  
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

JACOBS MOTT,

Has Received by the Ship OCEAN from LONDON,  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Consisting of the following, viz.

ROYAL Quarto Bibles; Demy Quarto do.; Pocket do. bound in black calf and red morocco; Common Prayer Books with the Companion to the Altar; Life of Christ in numbers from 1 to 40 Royal Quarto; Watt's Psalms and Hymns; Hervey's Meditations; Pilgrim's Progress; New whole duty of Man; Guthrie's Geography; Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary; Lilley's Latin Grammar; Bailey's Dictionary; Entick's do.; Johnston's ditto in miniature; Enfield's Speaker; Young's Night Thoughts; Robinson Crusoe; Gay's Fables; Esop's do.; Fordyce's Sermons; Buchanan's Domestic Medicine; Ship Master's Assistant and Owner's Manual; Collin's Ready Reckoner; Priestley's Rudiments of English Grammar; Vyse's Arithmetic; Key to do.; Fisher's Arithmetic; Schoolmaster's Assistant; Young Man's Best Companion; Testaments; Psalters; Spelling Books; Song Books; with a variety of Youths' and Childrens' History and Story Books.

Superfine hot-press'd and wove Imperial, Royal and Medium drawing paper; large thick and thin Folio post; superfine hot-press'd, wove, gilt and plain Foolscap; common do.; large hot-press'd, wove and gilt Quarto Post; fine Pot; Cartridge; Blossom Blotting and Blue paper; Demy Ledgers, six and eight quires, with Alphabets; Blank Books from 1 to 6 quires, ruled and plain; Receipt Books with clasps; Memorandum Books all sizes; Seamen's blank Journals, ruled, best and common Dutch Quills; Slates, and Slate Pencils; Walkden's red and black Ink Powder; Office Tape; Desk and Pewter Ink Stands; Ivory Letter Folders; Copy Slips for the use of Schools; red and black Sealing Wax; Crown and common Wafers! best and common Black Lead Pencils; Ivory Pounce Boxes with Wafer Seals; Pounce; large and small Message Cards; Pocket and Pen Knives of a good quality; Office do. with Ivory handles; Wax Tapers; red and black Morocco Pocket Books; Tooth Brushes; a very handsome assortment of Silver Pencil Cases; all of which he will Sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH.

Saint John, 10th June, 1811.

Rags! Rags! Rags!

CASH or BOOKS given for clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS at this Office.

circumstance of her following the Little Belt all day, obviously with the intention of attacking her under the cover of night, together with the apology sent by Commodore Rodgers, that he did not know the force was so inferior, or he would not have fired, all prove it a premeditated act. Why did he fire at all is the question; he certainly had no more right to attack one British vessel than another. That sentence however convinces us that he did not act without orders; and that the President, like the Chesapeake, was sent to sea for the express purpose of widening the breach between the two countries there cannot be a doubt; in this instance Commodore Rodgers has accomplished his errand; he has by this unprovoked aggression violated the character of a neutral;—the outrage which has in this instance been committed, requires no colouring to rouse the indignation of the English nation, the blood of British seamen which has been thus treacherously shed, calls aloud for vengeance; and the daring insult which has been offered to a flag which is never insulted with impunity must be atoned for by America; the extent of the atonement which will be required, the British Government alone is competent to determine.

ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 6.

The schooner Maria, capt. Nelson, arrived at this port, on Tuesday evening, from Lisbon—left there April 26. The day before he sailed, went up to Lisbon, and was informed by his merchant that the rejoicings and illuminations which were then going on were in consequence of advices having been received of the total evacuation of Portugal by the French. The combined British and Portuguese armies were on the frontiers and did not intend following the French any further. The transports were preparing to leave Lisbon as soon as possible; and it was conjectured they were wanted to carry troops to Russia, for which country an expedition was preparing. A number of the men of war had sailed, probably for the destination.

There was a faint rumor at Lisbon, of an accommodation having taken place between Russia and England.

LONDON, MAY 1—6

German papers to the 17th ult. were received in town on Saturday evening. Russia is said to have renewed her pacific overtures to the Porte.

The Merchants in the Timber Trade, have been refused licences to import Norway Timber. The new duties take place on the 1st of June, before which time it was intended to have imported a large quantity at the old duties.

The Speaker of the House of Commons is to be called up to the Lords, after the present Session. It is said that this is only part of a very extensive arrangement, in which Mr. Perceval is to become Lord Chancellor, with a peerage of course, and other stipulations. Admiral Murray is appointed Commander at Yarmouth.

Mr. Pinkney and suite arrived on Tuesday at Portsmouth, from Brighton, and immediately proceeded to Cowes Roads, to embark in the Essex United States frigate, which will proceed on her voyage as soon as the wind becomes favourable.

The following letter from an Officer in the Portuguese cavalry, with Marshal Beresford, gives an account of a most brilliant affair which took place near Zafra: "Zafra, April 17.—Yesterday we had a smart affair with the enemy's cavalry, amounting to 800 men, at Los Santos, a village two miles from hence. The Marshal headed the Portuguese cavalry himself; we charged the French horse, broke their line, and pursued them four leagues at a hard gallop. We took 200 prisoners and 73 horses, exclusive of the killed. We scarcely lost a man or horse. We have also taken a prize more valuable—4000 rations of Bread and the same quantity of brandy. As an example to the Portuguese, Marshal Beresford puts himself forward in every instance in the most conspicuous manner, and they have nobly followed his lead. Upon this great occasion we broke the French cavalry in a style that attracted the admiration of the English."

A gentleman who arrived from the Continent by the last packet from Anholt, states that it was believed that the King of Prussia, had suddenly proceeded into Russia, taking with him the greatest part of his army; and that this was the cause of the French troops hastening towards Poland.

MAY 7.

The Duke of Kent has for some time past made arrangements, by which the poor children of his regiment receive the benefit of education on Mr. Lancaster's plan. Two hundred soldiers in his battalion have also been taught to read and write.

MAY 9.

We hear, that government have for some time believed the Prussian government would resist the intrusion of French troops into any of their fortified towns. We wish this may be true, for it would be evidence of the expected co-operation of Russia, and prevent us from fearing, that General Blucher may have acted upon the mere impulse of a soldier's gallantry.

It appears certain that the French General Rappe has received orders to form a cordon in Prussia, and to occupy all the ports of the Baltic between Memel and Dantzic.—The expedition of Sir James Saumarez has given an alarm to the French Despot, and it may be his object to annihilate the King of Prussia before the more important enemy shall take the field against him.

Caulincourt had passed through Memel on his return to France; and at Petersburg the merchants had taken advantage of his absence, and were extremely importunate with the Emperor, that the independence of trade might be maintained, and that the Continental system, which had ruined the neighbouring kingdoms, should

not be adopted in Russia. It was also reported, yesterday, that in Sweden, leave has been given to import and export colonial produce freely.

A Heligoland Mail has arrived, this day, but brings no other news than that of the departure of the King of Sweden from the Island in the Horatio frigate. It had been given out, that the Horatio was gone up the river Yade, in pursuit of two French brigs of war, but her voyage was suspected to have a different object.

We have not any intelligence, this day, from the Peninsula. There was an arrival yesterday from Cadiz, which mentioned the return thither of part of General Blake's expedition, driven back by contrary winds.—Preparations were making for its immediate resailing. The Spanish guerillas have now begun to harass the rear of the French lines, from Chiclana to Porto Real, and have been successful in several rencontres. During one of these, a depot of ammunition in the French battery of Portayzo blew up, and did considerable damage after the guerillas had themselves destroyed a first parapet of the lines.

Letters from the French coast, to the 6th inst. state the very general persuasion, that the Peninsula would be evacuated in the course of this year. The apprehension of a rupture with Russia, and of an insurrection in the North of Germany, on account of the total annihilation of its trade, were mentioned as the ostensible reasons for withdrawing the French troops; but the real causes were conjectured to be the hopelessness of success, and the incompetency of the French Government to make greater efforts than those, which had already failed. It was expected that some commercial regulations favourable to the United States would shortly be announced in the French ports.—The accommodation which was allowed to the English prisoners in France, of occasionally corresponding with their friends in this country through the port of Morlaix, has been suspended, in consequence of its having been discovered, that many of the letters alluded to political affairs.

TRURO, (CORNWALL,) MAY 16.

The campaign in Portugal, which was considered as terminated, as it appears, about to recommence. The Bloodhound gun-brig arrived at Plymouth from Lisbon on Saturday last after a passage of five days;—she brought despatches from Lord Wellington, which were committed to Lieut. Col. Reynolds, of the 71st regiment. We understand he brings the unexpected information that Massena has made demonstrations indicative of a design to raise the blockade of Almeida. If Massena be serious in his demonstration a battle is inevitable; and though the result cannot be doubted, we are concerned to find the enemy has been either so little exhausted, or so far recruited, as to be in a situation to face the allied army. The force under Massena is said to be reduced to 45,000 men, but even with this number of troops he is not to be despised.

HALIFAX, JUNE 24.

Arrived, Wednesday, His Majesty's Ship Africa, Rear-Admiral HERBERT SAWYER, Capt. Bastard, from Bermuda; and

His Majesty's Schooner Cuttle, from St. John, New-Brunswick.

Yesterday, the Prince Ernest, Capt. Petre, from Falmouth, 41 days, with the May Mail;

Schooner Mary, Barreti, Martinique, 30 days; and Schooner William, Sparling, Quebec, 10 days.

This morning, the Transport Ship Henry, Jackson, Portsmouth, 38 days, with Ordnance Stores;

Brig James, Anderson, Jamaica, 28 days; and Brig Cambria, Perry, Fayal, 38 days.

The Henry sailed from Portsmouth under convoy of the Primrose, sloop of war, bound to Quebec.—A few days since the Primrose fell in with a vessel from Lisbon, out 16 days, the Capt. of which stated that a severe action had been fought near Almeida, in which the French lost 7000 men—the Allied Army 3000.

The James on her passage from Jamaica fell in with the American frigate Essex, on board of which were Mr. Pinkney, his Lady and Family.

PASSENGERS.

In the Prince Ernest—Richard Manby, Esq. Deputy Commissary General of North America, and Lady.

In the Henry—Lieut. Col. Herbert, and Lady—Thomas Scott, Esq. his Lady and Family—Capt. Rollo and Lieut. Cruttenden, R. A.—and Messrs. Harvey and Charleton, of the Ordnance Department.

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.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Brig ELK, are requested to render their Accounts immediately to Messrs. JOHN BLACK & Co, as no accounts will be allowed after the vessels sails.

27th June, 1811.

JOHN EDINGTON.

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.