

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.

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.

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

Beef, Pork and Flour Cheap.
JOHN L. VENNOR,
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. 17

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 SELL at AUCTION every TUESDAY, 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 & 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, White Lead, Paint Oil, Sallad Oil, Mustard, Starch, Teas, Loaf Sugar, White Wine Vinegar.
Hardware, Cutlery, Ironmongery, Sadlery, Shoe makers Tools, Nails from 4d. to 20d.
 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—
BBROAD 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.

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 ROONEY, 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.

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

LONDON, August 9.
 In this night's Gazette will appear the appointment of Colonel Gordon to be Quarter-Master-General.—Sir George Prevost, Bart. is appointed to succeed Sir James Craig, K. B. as Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in Canada. Sir John C. Sherbrooke, K. B. is to be Commander in Chief in Nova-Scotia. The Brevet Rank of General conferred on Lord Wellington, will enable the Prince Regent to avail himself of the services of Lord Paget as Commander of the Cavalry.
Windsor Castle, August 11.
 "His MAJESTY had several hours sleep in the night, and is this morning much as he was yesterday."
 "W. HEBERDEEN, M. BAILLIE, R. WILLIS."

COURIER-OFFICE, Half-past Two o'Clock.
 The Bulletin of to-day is just arrived. It is as follows:—
Windsor, August 12.
 "There is no alteration in his MAJESTY's symptoms."
 "H. HALFORD, M. BAILLIE, R. WILLIS."
Windsor Castle, August 13.
 "His Majesty is not better to day."
 (Signed as usual.)

HELIGOLAND, August 8.
 The following gallant action was performed by the boats of the squadron commanded by Captain Hawtayne, of his Majesty's ship Quebec, under the command of Lieutenant Blyth, the first Lieutenant.
 On Friday last, ten boats of the squadron, manned with 100 officers and men from the Quebec frigate, the Raven and Exertion brigs, and the Alert and Princess Augusta cutters, under the orders of Lieutenant Blyth, left the squadron anchored at the mouth of the Jahde, and proceeded up the river; but finding no enemy within their reach, except a French revenue sloop, with thirty douaniers, of which they made a prize, they returned towards Wanger Oegg. Next morning, after having rowed nearly twenty-five miles between the Islands and the main land, they descried near the mouth of the Ems, off the Island of Nordeney, four of the enemy's gun-vessels, manned with twenty-five men each, which they instantly determined to attack. About twelve o'clock they came up with the nearest, which they gallantly boarded under a tremendous fire of grape and musketry, tore down the French colours, and took possession of the vessel. The guns of the vessel they had taken were immediately employed to cover the boats employed to board the next, and in the course of three quarters of an hour, all the four were gallantly carried by boarding, though the enemy, who was fully prepared for the attack, fought under every advantage, equal in number of hands, and possessing the immense superiority of fighting against boats with no other arms than boarding weapons, from vessels each mounting three long 18-pounders, with bulwarks on the sides from four to five feet in height.

Lieut. Blyth speaks in the highest terms of praise of every individual employed under him on this occasion. Lieut. O'Neal, of the Alert cutter, is mentioned as having given conspicuous proofs of intrepidity; and every one employed under Lieut. Blyth, who, we understand has on former occasions deserved well of his country, speak of the conduct of their leader as distinguished by exemplary gallantry and valor.
 The loss sustained in the action is stated to have been on our side, five men killed, the first Lieutenant of the Raven, a Midshipman, and five men wounded; but we lament to add, that an unfortunate accident greatly added to the number of the latter.

Immediately on boarding one of the vessels, Lieut. Blyth ordered her guns to be turned on another that had not struck; and having fired the first gun himself, ordered the boatswain of the Quebec to continue the fire. The boatswain, not finding a match at hand, took a pistol and snapt it at some powder to procure a light, on which the loose powder scattered on the deck caught fire, and communicated to a heap of 24 cartridges, by the explosion of which, every man on deck, about 30 in number, was hurt and some of them horribly burnt, of which number was Lieutenant Moore, of the Royal Marines. Lieut. Blyth, the moment after the explosion, on hearing some one say the flames had reached the magazine, jumped overboard with his clothes on fire, and was followed by two or three more, who thereby saved themselves from being so cruelly scorched. Fortunately, shortly after the accident, the Thrasher gun-brig came up, and took the sufferers on board, with most of the wounded on both sides. She arrived here on Sunday morning, when the wounded, 37 British, and eight prisoners, were conveyed on shore, many of them shocking spectacles, and in great anguish.
 The gun-vessels so bravely captured from the enemy, with the remainder of the prisoners, arrived on Sunday evening. Among the prisoners are two officers in the French navy; one of them, who was the Commander of the vessels, after his flag had been torn down, ran down the hatchway with the determination of setting fire to the magazine, and blowing up the vessel; but was prevented by one of our men, who perceived his design. On being questioned as to this extraordinary measure, he stated that he had strict orders to that effect.
 We have no news from the other side; vigorous measures continue to be enforced, to prevent any intercourse with British ports. A son of a Senator has been branded, and condemned to ten years imprisonment, for holding correspondence with this Island.

From the Norfolk Herald.
 Our actual situation with France is difficult to be understood. We believe that there is no fixed system in France regulating trade generally, but that special decrees of the Emperor are made to special cases. It is insisted by some, and not a few, that the Berlin and Milan Decrees have been revoked, and that the revocation has retrospective operation to the 3d November

last. We really will be thankful if any person will furnish us with an official document of the French government, revoking these decrees. Many are the official documents of that government, subsequent to the 2d of November, which declare that the "Berlin and Milan decrees are the fundamental laws of the French Empire."

Many have confounded the permission of discharging, granted to American vessels arriving in France after the 2d of November with the cases of vessels carried in, or seized under the Berlin and Milan decrees. The cases are very distinct, as the least reflection will prove to any one, who examines the subject. We have heard of one solitary case, of the New-Orleans Packet, (a vessel which went, and was not carried into France, but being from an English port, of course came in one sense, under the decrees) being released, by special decree of the Emperor. Now the very circumstance, of a special decree being made to restore this vessel, proves that there was not a general revocation of the decrees, for if that had been the case, a special decree was unnecessary.

We have lately been favored with the perusal of a letter, from a very intelligent merchant in Bordeaux, under date of the 12th of July, which satisfies us that the decrees are not revoked.

"The American vessels (says this letter) which have arrived in France since the month of November, have experienced great delays, but their cargoes have finally been admitted by special decrees of the Emperor, on condition of exporting two thirds of their estimated value in silk goods, and the remainder in other French productions."

The same letter in another place says, "It now appears, that the English ministry are determined to persevere in their orders, and on the other hand the continental system (of which the Berlin and Milan decrees form a part) will be maintained."

In another place the same letter says, "American vessels are now admitted to entry, with the productions of the United States, but colonial goods are only admitted under special permits."

As the Emperor of France has a right to refuse admission to our vessels or our produce altogether, he has of course, a right to prescribe the terms upon which they shall be admitted. This is a right which every nation possesses, and which we do not mean to question, but we have a right to counteract the effect of such restrictions by regulations of our own.

We are naturally brought to make some observations upon the state of our commercial intercourse with Great-Britain and France, as regulated by our wise rulers and the Emperor Napoleon. From Great-Britain we import among other things some of necessity, particularly adopted to our wants, such as hardware and cutlery, coarse woollens, blankets, cheap crockery ware, and though last not least salt. These articles are wanted for our mechanics, and for the consumption of the poorer classes of people, and partly for all, but these are prohibited, while our democratic lords, can freely import for their use silks, laces, satins, silk stockings, fine Paris or sauve china, with other expensive and costly goods consumed mostly by the rich.—These same democratic lords some few years since took the duty off of salt, because it fell heavily upon the poor, and now they double the price of this necessary article by a prohibition. When our mechanics have to pay double prices for their tools, common Liverpool ware gets to the price of china, and salt gets to a dollar and a quarter per bushel, which surely will before Christmas, we shall understand the wisdom of our present measures. It may however afford some consolation that the wants of the rich have been attended to, and that silks, laces, &c. will be afforded much cheaper than heretofore, and yet we hear eternally of the consideration which is paid to the interests and wishes of the poor, by our benevolent rulers, while the federalists are represented as unfeeling Aristocrats and Monarchists.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SCOTCH SNUFF!
We are fallen upon evil times Mr. Madison. The following cruel satire upon our wise and valiant republican administration; is copied from the Baltimore Sun, lately the Evening Post, one of the most zealous democratic papers in the Union.—U. S. Gazette.
 FOR THE SUN.

MR. EDITOR,
 You know that the world contains a generation of blood hounds, who delight in war and I say, in the name of Bellona, let them have their fill of it, and rid the world of each other, by methods of their own.—But we Americans, though we wish to be at peace with all mankind, may very soon be visited by those demons; and then sir, what shall we do? Our sea ports almost unprotected; our gun-boats not worth as many washing tubs; torpedoes, to be sure, we have, that can blow any ship into the air, if the commander on board will but let one of those infernal points be stuck into the bottom of his vessel—then, indeed, by one murderous and tremendous crash, the ship, with all its contents, goes post haste to perdition in a moment. This, sir may be called hell's delight, thus to toss old death, a thousand at a meal; the very thought of it is enough to make a body tremble.—But, sir, there will be no more need of such destructive instruments if our government will take my advice as follows:—Let them prohibit the exportation of tobacco, establish manufactories of Scotch Snuff, and erect magazines to store said Snuff in the vicinity of all our seaport and frontier towns. Then, sir, should an enemy's fleet dare to come within our waters, let a thousand boats be filled with dry Scotch Snuff, and with helm a lee, send them round the foe like swarms of locusts, with proper trains and fuses, to blow them up, while our ships and forts are discharging from new constructed bombs, mortars and great