

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 Marino do. Ladies and gentlemen's Silk Stockings and Gloves, Do. and do. Leather Gloves, British Shirting, Serges, Cotton Laces, Calimanco's, 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; Duffle 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, Chinese, Black Worsted Hose, Lace, Veils, Rich fashionable Shawls, Ribb'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.

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.

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Oznaburgs; Anchor Dowlas; Deep sea, Hambro, Log and Cod Lines; Sewing Twine; cast Iron Tea kettles; Steel screwed Scrapers; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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; haskets of Cheese; black Taffety; 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.

Saint John, 30th September, 1811.

CHEAP GOODS.

RICHARD SANDS,

Has Received by the Brig BROTHERS from LIVERPOOL and Ship OCEAN from LONDON, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

LOOKING GLASSES; Ladies and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats; Cotton Shirting; Calicos; Shawls; Pocket Handkerchiefs; Diapers; Silk and Twist, Threads, Tapes; Ladies Spider net Sleeves; Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves; Irish Linen; Brown Holland; Striped Cotton; $\frac{1}{2}$ Pelisse Cloths; Union Cords; Vesicoating; Cambrics; Bombazetts; and sundry other articles which he will sell low for Cash at Mr. STENING'S New Store, Saint John, 16th May, 1811.



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 the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province stands prorogued to the first TUESDAY in DECEMBER next; I have thought fit, by and with the advice of His MAJESTY'S Council, further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the first TUESDAY in FEBRUARY next ensuing, then to meet at FREDERICTON for the dispatch of Business.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the Sixteenth Day of NOVEMBER, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven, and in the fifty second Year of His Majesty's Reign.

By the PRESIDENT'S Command,

JON. ODELL.

FOR SALE AT THE

CITY MILLS,

BEST Northern CORN, and MEAL coarse or bolted;—Superfine RYE FLOUR from Southern grain, by the hundred or barrel, cheaper than can be imported; Shorts, Bran, &c.

Also, A few Barrels of MESS BEEF and PORK, MESS BEEF in half Barrels.

Portland, 9th December, 1811.

HENRY SMITH,

Has opened the Store lately occupied by Mr. JAMES BELL, deceased, where he offers for Sale, an assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, upon very reasonable terms,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, viz.

SUPERFINE, second, and coarse CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Serges, Prince's Cord, Blankets of all sizes, Bombazetts and Wildbors of fancy colors, Calimanco's, Durants, Flannels, Baizes, Pelisse Flannels, green floor Cloth, Irish Linens, shirting and sheeting Cotton, India ditto, Cambric Muslin, French Cambric, Calicos, Fustians, Dimities, Huckaback, Damask and Diaper Tablecloths, fine Damask by the yard, Towelling, Oznaburg, Silk Handkerchiefs of all sorts, Ribbons, Tapes and Bobbins, women's cotton Stockings, ladies and gentlemen's Gloves, ladies Morocco and Kid Shoes, fire Mats, Saddles, men's and boy's Hats, wrought Iron Tea Kettles, Iron Pots, bake Ovens, Blistered, German and English Steel, Paper, Quills, Sealing Wax and Wafers, Ivory Folders, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Hyson, Sou-chong and Bohea Tea, Jamaica Spirits, Soap and London mould Candles, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Nails of all sizes and Window Glass.

Fredericton, 13th November, 1811.

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 Sewing 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 Ratline, 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, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Tumblers, Goblets and Wine Glasses in Tierses, Crates of well assorted Crockery, China Ware in sets from £3:10 to £10:17:6, also, 3000 Bushels Liverpool Salt, and 300 stone Jugs, which he will sell on reasonable terms for Cash, Bills of Exchange or in Barter for the produce of the Country.

NEHEMIAH MERRITT.

St. John, 11th November, 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.

NOTICE.

THE NEREPISS GRIST MILL has been repaired and is now in condition to maintain her former character—Every attention will be given to City and Country customers.

WESTFIELD, November 4, 1811.

THE SUBSCRIBER

DESIRES all Persons who have been indebted to him more than Six Months, to call and settle their Accounts without further delay.

JOHN ROBINSON.

Saint John, 29th April, 1811.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 26.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

** By the Tartar, from Lisbon, we have a file of the "Diary" of that city to the 18th October.

It appears by a note in the paper of the 4th, that one of the outposts of the allied army had been attacked by the French, who were at first successful, but were afterwards repulsed with loss. The following article no doubt alludes to this event.

"VALENCIA [de Alcantara near the Tagus in Spanish Estremadura] October 4, 1811. The convoy intended to succour Ciudad Rodrigo entered that city the 24th, protected by 50,000 men, under Marshal MARMONT.—The English army made a retrograde movement, and occupied the height of Bodom [a short distance from the late H. Q. of Lord Wellington at Fuente Grinaldo] with a battery of six guns and a howitzer, in which were four battalions and 400 cavalry. On the 25th twelve thousand of the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo (of which 3500 were cavalry) attacked the battery, and carried it. Lord WELLINGTON put himself at the head of 400 cavalry, covered with infantry, attacked the enemy with success, recovered the artillery, and arrived with this small force at Grinaldo, notwithstanding the charges of the numerous French cavalry."

There are none of Lord WELLINGTON'S letters in these papers. They are usually inserted in the Lisbon Gazette.

The war in the interior of Spain appeared, by numerous sketches of accounts in the Diary, to be prosecuted with augmented activity; and there is an official account of Gen. BALLESTEROS' having defeated a French corps of 3000 men, at Alcala, under Gen. REGNEUX, with "horrible loss."

NOVEMBER 25.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Accounts have been received at Baltimore, from Bordeaux, of as late date as the 2d Oct. They however furnish nothing of material consequence. The Emperor had gone into Holland and other places in the North, and was reviewing the fleet in the Scheldt on the 24th Sept. on board of which he slept several nights, and made frequent excursions upon both banks, and into the Island of Zealand; he was to meet the Empress at Antwerp on the 27th. During his journey he manifested a disposition to give every possible encouragement, to the exportation of French wines, and the silks of Lyons.

By a Decree of the Imperial Council of Prizes, August 21, the American ship Two Brothers, captured 7th September 1810, and carried into Malaga, has been declared a good and valid prize.

INSURRECTION AT GUADALOUPE.

By an arrival at New-York from St. Croix, intelligence is received that an intended insurrection at Guadaloupe has lately been discovered and the leaders arrested and secured. The scheme was planned by two Frenchmen, who, at the time the Island was surrendered to the British, were permitted to remain on their parole of honor without taking the oath of Allegiance. One of these, Mons. Davite, a Merchant of high standing at Ponte Petre, was to have been, in case of success the Governor of that Island, and the other who was formerly an Aid to Ernough, was to have been the Military Chieftain. The Insurgents had been secretly supplied with five thousand stand of arms by Merchants at St. Bartholomews. It is said, that the plan was thoroughly organized, and every part of it in readiness for execution; and that about an hour before the general slaughter was to have commenced, a violent dispute arose between the two civil and military leaders, which disarmed them of their discretion, and led to a discovery of the plot.—These particulars were received at St. Croix, on the 31st October, by a Packet from St. Thomas.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

Destruction of Batavia—By the arrival at Philadelphia, of the ship Cordelia, from the Isle of France, it is reported, that the city of Batavia has been burnt by the French, and the inhabitants had fled to the mountains. Batavia was formerly the capital of the Dutch possessions in India, and was taken from them by the French. The British had now blockaded the port; and to prevent the city from falling into their hands it was set on fire and destroyed. It is supposed the city of Batavia, including its suburbs, contained 400,000 inhabitants.

Accounts from Martinique, as late as Oct. 17, state, that on the 10th of that month, 15 principals, (11 mulattoes, 2 of whom were Haytian Generals, and 4 negroes) were executed near that place, for being concerned in a plot to fire the town, and butcher the white inhabitants.—The plot had been well conceived, and was discovered by the confession of a Mulatress, a few hours before its intended execution.

ENERGY OF GOVERNMENT.

The last National Intelligencer contains the following article, which appears to have been dictated by no less a person than the President himself, if not written with his own hand:—

"We have seen with no less surprise than concern, an attempt in a Baltimore Federal paper, to make an impression that, while a tone of great decision is assumed in the Message to Congress, and in all the public acts of the government, a secret supplication was intended to be made to Great-Britain, by a communication which was to be forwarded to that country by the Hornet. Nothing is more remote from the fact than such an insinuation. We are confident that all the acts of the government are in strict unison; and that the instructions which may be given to our Minister abroad, will correspond in every circumstance with the tone assumed in the Message to Congress. It is known that