

## ASSIZE OF BREAD,

PUBLISHED MARCH 25, 1811.

THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf to weigh 1 lb. 9 oz.  
Ditto ..... Rye ..... 1 lb. 15 oz.  
And other Loaves in proportion.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Mayor.



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 MARCH instant; I have therefore 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 JUNE next ensuing.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the first day of March, 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.

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 January, 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.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Saint John, New-Brunswick, 25th March, 1811.

## CASH

Wanted for the Public Service in this District.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing BILLS of EXCHANGE drawn on the Right Honorable the Paymasters General, 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.

HENRY GOLDSMITH,  
Assistant Commissary General.

## TO BE LET,

And Possession given the First Day of May next,

A Two Story HOUSE in King-Street, formerly occupied by Capt. Hitchcock, but now in the occupation of Mrs. Watson. For further particulars, apply to  
LAURENCE DOWLING.

Saint John, 25th March, 1811.

## The Rev. Dr. KIRBY

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he intends to Teach the pleasing and useful Art of Shorthand Writing, which he will Teach in 3 or 4 weeks, only requiring one hour each day, at the small price of Six Dollars each Scholar.

Ladies and Gentlemen (if required) will be attended at their own houses. Please to apply at this Office, and each demand shall be attended to.

Saint John, 25th March, 1811.

## RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

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

BOSTON, MARCH 4.

## THE AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

FROM AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN GENTLEMAN IN SPAIN,  
TO THE EDITOR.

CADIZ, DECEMBER 1, 1810.

"The last time I addressed you was, if I mistake not, from Lisbon, just after Lord W. had retreated from Coimbra and Bussaco, and was within a few miles of the lines that he had proposed should prove the defence of Lisbon. That movement I had conceived would have been sooner followed by an attack on the part of MASSENA and consequent action, than it has proved. It is difficult for bystanders to judge upon these subjects. It is now however in a measure unravelled. The object of Lord W. was defensive, so far at least as a defensive system could be carried into effect. When this ceased it became offensive. What then was the conduct of Lord W.? MASSENA declined attacking his lines. It was not his business to attack, because disease and desertion were, in consequence of indiscipline and famine making such attacks on the hostile army, as to forego the necessity of it on his part. The accounts which you have had from Lisbon will prove to you what share of correctness this opinion may deserve. As to the final result, that is, its ending in the total destruction of MASSENA'S army, I have not the least doubt.

"The effect of these measures are, that Spain has been very much relieved. The French army near this city has been paralyzed in its operations, and the Kingdoms of Leon and Castile have had time to rally.—Asturias also is clear of the French.

"The situation of this town is curious. The security that reigns here is unbounded. The forts of Puntales and the shore beyond Matagorda, are daily exchanging long shot and shells. Little effect arises, at least of a nature very important. Unless something wonderful happens things will remain here in statu quo. The great danger is, that the enemy may send down fire ships, which if well conducted and luckily directed might in a dark night do much mischief. Every measure is however taken to prevent any inconveniences that may arise. The boats of men of war and transports, row a nightly guard to the amount of 30 or 35. Hence all the news you can expect from this place is, that there is nothing new.

"The state of the government of the country must have called for your attention. The public papers will have informed you of the meeting of the Cortes. The principal thing they have done, has been to elect FERDINAND, as King: To change the Regency, and make General BLAKE and two Admirals, Regents. They possess the same power as the last, and are honored with the title of Highness. They have done another and a more important act.—They have declared that no Impriator, or Licencer of the Press, shall be necessary for any publication except it shall be professedly and avowedly on a religious subject. This is a measure very momentous. It has placed them in the "full tide of experiment." The revolution it has produced in the minds of men is prodigious. The slothful and indolent Spaniard, hitherto confined in his reading and reflection to the books of the Fathers, and the prayers of the Rubric, is now seen swallowing with avidity the publications that are publishing and daily increasing in this city. Go upon the walls around the town in the morning, and into the Coffee-Houses in the evening, and you will perceive one man reading and the others listening with the most profound attention to their contents.

"What these contents are, it is useless and unnecessary for me to say. They have been sent, and I dare say, translated and read by those that think it possible for them to regain their rights, with interest. In short, this nation presents a spectacle that cannot be regarded in any light, but in one, that must give rise to a high and animated interest.

"To one who looks deeper than the surface, the least reflection will occasion a pause on the question—Whether this is not to prove a serious cause of domestic confusion. I fear it much. The transition will, I fear, prove too violent. Why is it to prove so? This is a question which you and every man will have a right to ask. The reason is, that I believe there are in the country, a number of men of superior attainments and strong intellects, that approach both in their system of language, and motives of conduct, to the Philosophers that were the levers by which the French Revolution was first removed from its situation below ground.—They will as their predecessors did, go on very quietly for a short time, until the people shall become a little more enlightened on the subject of religion and politics, and we shall find the mask thrown off altogether. FERDINAND, and the Holy Apostolic Roman Catholic Religion, will then, however good they may now be thought to be, occupy no very great share of public attention, except it be excited from other causes than those of attachment.

"This circumstance may be alleviated and this course of events may possibly be checked, provided the Peasantry of Spain are as loyal as they are said and supposed to be. But should the press have the same operation in the Provinces as it has had in this town, it will not be long before they get cured of their (so called) prejudices. On the other hand, should the course of events lead to a Peace and a restoration of FERDINAND, I think it possible that things may resume their former aspect. It would be proper to say, that I am rather singular in this opinion. The majority of people, speak as wildly of the Cortes as of any other popular Government that has been hung, drawn, quartered and dissected in past times. These people say, the Cortes once possessed of power will not yield it to any individual on earth. So however all demagogues declare. But where do we in fact find greater slaves?

"As to the Constitution of the Cortes, it is not yet determined. Indeed, with the exception of the three

things I have mentioned, their Session can be considered little else than as an *Interregnum*. The new Regent is a good man, very much attached to the cause of his country, and willing to co-operate with the English in any thing we may do, to forward that cause. Hence, I am not surprised at their having done so little.

"They assemble at 9, and sit in public until one or two. They sit after dinner with closed doors as long as their business shall make it necessary. They appear to be a respectable body of men, consisting of Rectors, Country Gentlemen, Merchants, Lawyers, &c.; very good order prevails, and there has not, I believe been any instance of a want of decorum. What they will be, when they get the Deputies from America, remains to be proved. We shall I hope witness a continuance of good conduct.

"This leads me into another subject.—This is their transatlantic possessions. However any one may think the present "Contest" merely one "for Government," you may rest assured that the integrity of the Spanish Empire is an object which will be most religiously attended to by Spain. To her it is of little consequence whether the creatures of yesterday think proper to deny access to her Ministers. That, she will take care of herself. But, should any power presume to attack any part of her dominions, or assist any party in raising rebellion, it will meet on the part of Spain, with a most strenuous opposition.

"Though the affairs of the United States, are here but of very little importance, I cannot avoid asking what Mr. MADISON is about. I perceive in his organ, the *Intelligencer*, the same spirit of malevolence towards Great-Britain and misrepresentation of her conduct, that has distinguished his whole life since 1794 or 1795, when he declared "that the United States ought to make no peace with the enemy of France."

BOSTON, MARCH 9.

### From the RIVER-PLATE.

An obliging correspondent has favored us with copies of several letters from Buenos-Ayres, and a file of Gazettes, to the 21st November. They give much information on the progress which has been made, in that delightful section of our Quarter of the Globe, in the march of another Independent Empire of Americans, towards establishment. That our readers may better understand the information given, we shall briefly state.—That, since the French invasion of Spain, the imprisonment of its rightful monarch, and the dispersion of the government, Spanish America has universally refused to acknowledge the usurpation of JOSEPH NAPOLEON:—That some of the provinces have acknowledged FERDINAND, or the Junta and Cortes reigning in his name; but, that many others have essayed to throw off all allegiance to European Spain, to become free and independent, and to establish institutions for their self government. We distinguish them, therefore, by the name of Royalists and Revolutionists. The Royalists are composed of the Spanish officers, the Spanish troops, and generally of the European born Spaniards.—The Revolutionists, of the native-born citizens, both from Spanish and American origins.—The former had possession of the government, and the principal part of the resources of the country:—The latter are powerful in numbers. A war between these parties was raging in several parts of the southern continent at the last dates. The British forces had not taken any part in the war; but when either party adopts measures against the other which operate to the detriment of English commerce, contrary to the existing engagements between England and Spain, the British commanders oppose those measures, as was recently the case, when they raised the blockade, as far as it respected the free ingress and regress of British vessels, which the royal Monte-Videans has ordered on of the port of revolutionary Buenos-Ayres. The British Commanders in South America, are ordered to use all possible means, excepting those of violence to cause FERDINAND the 7th to be acknowledged, and the usurpation of BONAPARTE to be disowned and execrated.

### EXTRACTS OF LETTERS.

MONTE-VIDEO, OCTOBER 4.

"You had just escaped when trouble began here.—You well know the situation of the Government of this place, and Buenos-Ayres, at your departure. A little time after, that of Buenos-Ayres decreed a Non-Intercourse with this place, and prohibited the launches to come here with cargoes: In retaliation, the government of this place have sent a squadron of two brigs and four gun-boats to blockade the port of Buenos-Ayres, and since the 6th ult. they are before the port, and have duly notified the existence of the blockade to the English, and the other shipping. The English Commander of the British naval force in the River-Plate has entered into an engagement with the government of this place to permit the loading of all vessels which arrived in Buenos-Ayres previous to the 3d ult. for which he has engaged to prohibit any English vessel from entering the port after that date, and has likewise stipulated that they shall not be allowed to come to this place, but to proceed to Moldonado, until he has orders from the Admiral at Rio-Janerio. This convention has given much offence to the government of Buenos-Ayres, as they think it a hostile step against them. The English commander's agreement only stipulated for English vessels; all others, under whatever flag, received notice on the 18th ult. from the commander of the Spanish blockading squadron before Buenos-Ayres to leave that roadstead in three days, loaded or not loaded. This order put us all in confusion, and after waiting on him he at last agreed to permit our vessels to continue loading until we could send a deputation to make some terms with the government. I am one of this deputation, and this day we have sent in our Memorial and Petition for time to complete the loading of those ships which arrived before the 3d inst.;