

Assistant Commissary General's Office,
Saint John, New-Brunswick, 11th January, 1812.

CASH

WANTED for BILLS of EXCHANGE, drawn on the Right Honorable the Paymaster General, and the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.—Tenders for Sums, not less than One Hundred Pounds Sterling, will be received at this Office between the hours of Ten and Two o'clock, until Tuesday the 31st March next.

WILLIAM H. SNELLING,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

SAINT JOHN, New-Brunswick, 9th December 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 Marino do. Ladies and gentlemen's Silk Stockings and Gloves, Do. and do. Leather Gloves, British Shirting, Serges, Cotton Laces, Calimancos, 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.

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.

BRADFORD GILBERT & SON,
Have Received by the Brig LITTLE FOX, WILLIAM LEAVITT master, from MARTINIQUE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, & COFFEE, Which is now Landing, and will be Sold low for Cash. Saint John, 3d February, 1812.

JOHN ROBINSON,

Has Received by the Ship OCEAN, from LONDON, A GENERAL SUPPLY OF GOODS, Suitable for the Season, which he is now opening for Sale on reasonable terms. Saint John, 20th May, 1811.

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.

For Sale at the CITY MILLS,

If applied for immediately,

A Lot of between 60 and 70 Barrels of PICKLED FISH in prime shipping order, consisting of Herrings, Gaspercaux and Salmon. PORTLAND, 16th DECEMBER, 1811.

By the Ship OCEAN, from LONDON, and Brig ELK, from GREENOCK,

JOHN BLACK & Co.

HAVE received an extensive supply of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, and daily look for the remainder of their annual assortment in the Ship Dykes, from Liverpool.

N. B. PORT, SHERRY, LISBON, and MADEIRA WINES, and Bottled PORTER, and a quantity of Scotch COAL.

St. JOHN, 27th MAY, 1811.

FOR SALE,

Two 90 gallon Potash KETTLES.

R. SHIVES, & Co.

St. John, 24th February, 1812.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of JOHN McNEIL, late of Mougerville, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to JAMES TAYLOR, Administrator. Mougerville, 30th January, 1812.

From the Quebec Mercury of January 23.

SIR,

There is no surer mark of the want of dignity and principle in a Government, and of degeneracy in a people, than the indulgence of a propensity causelessly to vilify, and knowingly to misrepresent the character of any nation with which they may happen to be at war, or between which and themselves some unfortunate misunderstanding may have arisen, from a temporary collision of interests. The Government which has reason to respect itself will understand the respect that is due to others; and the nation which is itself brave and generous, will disdain, gratuitously, to impute baseness and treachery to another, merely because circumstances may have placed them in a state of opposition.

The practice of endeavouring to injure a country by a daring allegation of false facts, and a profligate resort to groundless accusations, has been digested into a regular system of Bonaparte and his minions. By means thus shameless they have laboured to deprive a magnanimous enemy of the esteem in which she has so long justly been held by the whole continent of Europe; to rob her of what is dearer to her than her existence, her honor; to deny her that manly frankness of disposition, that plain direct and pure integrity, and that good faith which form the basis of her national character; and to ascribe to her those acts of atrocious wickedness, for the utter abhorrence of which she has ever been pre-eminently conspicuous. And this to Britain! generous, even to a fault (politically speaking) towards her enemies; abounding in mercy to the vanquished; prompt, at all times, to raise the fallen, to support the weak, to spend her blood and treasure in the defence of those who have yet virtue left to struggle for the preservation of their independence and the vindication of their rights! But the infatuated nations that have been thus unworthily induced to withdraw their confidence from the only country capable, under divine providence, of resisting the career of that wild and unprincipled ambition which aims at subjugating the world, have paid the forfeit of their credulity in blood and shame; deluded and miserable victims! howed to the earth beneath the intolerable impression of the low-born despot, whom, with enforced submission, they so lately hailed as their protector; or, with ignominious dissimulation, welcomed as their friend!

I have been led to these remarks, sir, by observing that this opprobrious system of national slander, this new species of warfare, against which neither virtue nor valour can always furnish an adequate defence, has been transplanted, with other noxious productions, from the polluted soil of France to the political hot beds of the United States; where they have for some time, been shooting and spreading, with a sort of forced and unnatural exuberance.

That the British government, in North America, has instigated the Indians to make war upon the United States, and has actually furnished arms for that purpose, has not only been frequently advanced in their public prints, but has been more than insinuated in official papers, and roundly asserted in the speeches of their legislators. If I had access to these vehement declaimers, I would beg leave to say to them, where Gentlemen are we to look for the source of this unmeasured enmity to England? "Is there any cause in nature that makes these hard hearts?" If you really wish to go to war with us, is it manly previously to vent your hostility in endeavours to traduce our character? Do you not see that the unmerited reproach that you would cast upon us, will recoil with double force upon yourselves? Is it politic, if you are bent upon fighting us, to irritate a future enemy by unworthy artifices and fabricated charges, which must put his feelings to the rack; to labour to provoke a great and powerful people to forego their natural moderation and to rise into more than ordinary resentment, by injurious and insulting invective? By accusation heaped upon accusation, without consistency, without probability, without even the shadow of proof?

In England,—if nothing will satisfy you but making her your enemy, you would have an enemy generous as she is brave; lo you desire to goad her to a war *usque ad internecionem*? you cannot do it—it is not in her nature.—But let me inform you, Gentlemen, that there is nothing that an Englishman so warmly re-resents; nothing that he is so slow to forgive as a calumny upon the character of his country, as an insult offered to her honor. But I feel an asperity rising in me that shall not be indulged; let me then calmly endeavour to convince you of your injustice.

Many very unequivocal symptoms of a hostile disposition having made their appearance among you, it became the duty of the King's Government in North America to look to the possible consequences: and in so doing the magnanimity and the humanity which direct, and ever have directed the proceedings of that Government, were most clearly manifested; how? in taking the earliest measures to prevent the very evil the occurrence of which you have so confidently imputed to their contrivance.

It is a fact well known to every public man, at least in this country, that, at a period far anterior to your famous battle of Wabash, or your more famous speeches in Congress, the British Government in North America gave the most pointed directions to the person holding the civil and military command in Upper Canada, to dissuade the Indians from having recourse to arms for a settlement of their differences with your Government; and that in pursuance of those instructions, Major Gen. Brock, who had as early as October last, succeeded to the civil and military command in that Province, did use every exertion, and did employ all the means within his power, to restrain the Indians from any hostile proceedings, against the United States, and to withhold from them the means of committing such hostilities.

This, Mr. Editor, is what I should wish to say to our accusers—If they would listen to me, well: if not, I might perhaps raise my tone and tell them, that every subject of His Majesty is prepared to repel, with indignation and contempt, the charge, of treachery brought against his Government, as a most malicious and most calumnious falsehood.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant.

PHILALETHES.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

NEW ARMY ATTEMPT.

Mr. Porter introduced a resolution, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill, to authorize the President of the United States to raise, organize and equip, a provisional army of 20,000 volunteers in addition to the additional regular force to be raised. Mr. Porter observed that his object was, that we might obtain a force immediately, for immediate operations. His wish is, to offer sufficient temptations to our respectable yeomanry to come forward. If, said he, we can trust in ourselves in our acts and declarations, direct war is intended against Great-Britain; and, he added, we ought not to despise the character of this enemy. We may be assured, that she will not be supine and idle, while we are preparing. She does not generally wait to give the second blow. She may give us one where we don't expect it. Having come to the determination we ought to prosecute the war with vigor. It ought to be promptly undertaken, and speedily decided. He knew something of the British force in Canada. They have a force of between 5 and 6000 effective men in Quebec, who dare not leave that fortress; besides which, they have scattered, in both provinces, between 2 and 3000 more, and a militia of about 20,000, much inferior to ours in every respect. The British cannot throw any greater force into those provinces, until about June, after the ice is out. It is our highest wisdom to take it before that time. No one can suppose our 25,000 men, scattered as they are, and not yet recruited, and the officers not yet commissioned, can be used for that purpose. The men now proposed, can be procured in the Northern and Eastern states, if we will but say the word, and may be ready by the 1st of June. If we could raise about 14,000 volunteers, and join to them 5 or 6000 regulars, we might very soon reduce QUEBEC, and after the reduction, and supplying them with the regulars to be raised, they might then go and reduce HALIFAX and NOVA-SCOTIA. The states of NEW YORK and VERMONT alone would supply the men; but the people of those states would not enlist for five years. Mr. Porter then proceeded to show, that by the constitution, the militia cannot be compelled to go without the limits of the United States. The ayes and noes being taken, the resolution was NEGATIVED.—Ayes 49, noes 58.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

The engrossed bill, authorising a loan of Eleven Millions of Dollars, was read a third time, and passed—92 to 29.

Mr. RANDOLPH, before the vote was taken, opposed the passage of the bill, and spoke with much feeling and force. He deprecated the dreadful consequences of the proposed war. He asked of the house, what new cause of war is there, that has not existed for many years? What, since Mr. Madison's accession to the chief magistracy? What, since Mr. Monroe's return from London? Why is the nation to be dragged from her peaceful moorings, into the tempestuous sea of blood? The idea of war is a wanton one. It is enough to call down upon us the chastenings of that Being, who rules the universe. It is true, we experience evils, and what nation or individual is exempt from evils. Notwithstanding this, we are the happiest people under the sun. He said, his heart sickens at the prospect before us. We cannot divine or penetrate the thick veil which hides the future, but we may judge correctly as to the past. If we were to go around to the farmer, the planter, or the manufacturer, what would either of them say, if we were to ask them which they would prefer, a state of war for 18 months, a part of our citizens bleeding upon the plains of Abraham, an excise, a salt tax, and other odious taxes—or the peace which we have had, with the privilege we have enjoyed of selling, at a generous price, our wheat and other productions, to feed the armies who are contending upon the bloody Arena of the Peninsula. We have, indeed, had privation. The most severe ones are, however, of our own inflicting. Our Treasury, to be sure, is empty; but it is the consequence of our own acts. Your remedy is to repeal your non-importation act, and put the two belligerents upon an equal footing in fact—not in words only, but in deeds. If the spirit we have manifested is reprehensible in an individual, how much more so in a nation? Will you go to war, in a sullen manner—half ashamed—half reluctant? The public pulse, I assure you, must be wrought up with some other tune, before the country will be ripe for war.

If under the wisdom and virtue which have controlled our destinies for 20 years, we have not been obliged to enter into a war—if, under Mr. Jefferson, the idol of one party—if, under Mr. Adams, the idol of another—and if, under Mr. Washington, the idol of both, we have avoided it, I pray you to consider, under what auspices we engage in it now?—What is your chance? Being the weak party, in case of pacification between England and France, are you sure, if you should conquer Canada, that you will not be obliged to relinquish it to England, and the Floridas to France?—Or will you be so unwise, as to confide in the duration of the life of the French Emperor, or what is more, attach yourselves to his cause and be numbered