

speedily be restored to us, upon safe and equitable terms. That He would guard the lives of our Soldiers and Mariners, and protect our commerce and navigation from the dangers with which they are encompassed;—that he would preserve us from intestine violence and foreign invasion: That He would dispose the people of these States to do justice to the Indian tribes, to enlighten and not to exterminate them:—And that He would protect our frontier settlements from their ravages:—That he would preserve us from entangling any fatal alliances with those governments which are hostile to the safety and happiness of mankind:—That he would regard with tender compassion the nations whose most essential rights have been wrested from them by fraud and violence, and who are groaning under the cruel hand of oppression, and that He would break in pieces the power of the oppressor, and scatter the people that delight in war.

That the inhabitants of this State may be the objects of His peculiar favor:—That he would take them under His holy protection, and hide them in his pavilion until these calamities be overpast:—That the chastisements with which He may think proper to afflict us, may serve to humble us, and do us good; and that we may not be like those who are hardened by His corrections, and who in the time of their trouble multiply their transgressions against Him:—That he would save us from the baleful influence of party spirit, and that whatever enemies may rise up against us from abroad, we may have peace and mutual confidence among ourselves, and know by experience, how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

That He would accomplish the promises of His mercy concerning the future repose and prosperity of the human race, when men shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and learn war no more; when fraud and violence shall cease forever, and righteousness and peace prevail through the earth; when the Kingdom of the Redeemer shall triumph over all opposition, and the Heathen shall be given Him for His inheritance: and when the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the LORD as the waters cover the sea.

And the people are requested to abstain from unnecessary labor and recreation on the said day:

Given at the Council Chamber in Boston, this twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the 36th year of the independence of the United States of America.

CALEB STRONG.

By His Excellency's Command, with the advice and consent of the Council,

ALDEN BRADFORD, Secretary.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

**Jamaica Spirits and Turk's Island Salt,**

LANDING from on board the Brig CATHARINE, Captain T. W., and for Sale by WILLIAM PAGAN, & Co. St. JOHN, 4th July, 1812.

## WINE and CORDAGE.

Received per Ship TRUE BRITON, from LONDON, ON CONSIGNMENT, 8 Pipes SICILIAN RED WINE, and a few Tons of CORDAGE from 7½ inch Hawsers down to 9 thread Ratline—Which will be Sold low by ANDREW CROOKSHANK. Saint John, 15th June, 1812.

## THOMAS SMITH,

Has just Received by the Two BROTHERS from LONDON, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, And now opening at his Store, next Mr. BREMNER'S; which will be offered for Sale on the most reasonable terms, for CASH or good BILLS. Saint John, 22d June, 1812.

## WILLIAM PAGAN, & Co.

Have Imported in the Ship TRUE BRITON, Capt. KIRBY, from LONDON, A General Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, which will be opened in a few days, and Sold on the most reasonable terms. Saint John, 15th June, 1812.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. JAMES JONES, residing near York Point, in this City, are requested to call upon the Subscribers to liquidate their Accounts and Notes of Hand, which are lodged with them to collect. LEONARD & JARVIS. Saint John, 25th May 1812.

N. B. Persons in Waterborough and Sheffield indebted to the said JAMES JONES, are hereby notified that unless their accounts are paid by the 20th July next they will be indiscriminately put in suit. SAINT JOHN, JUNE 11, 1812.

## JAMES HENDRICKS,

Has Just received per Brig HELEN, Capt. MILLAR, from GLASGOW, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE, VIZ. DRY Goods, Slops, Mens' fine and coarse Hats, Stationary, Sadlery, Loaf Sugar, Ironmongery of all kinds, Best double refined British Flat, Square and Bolt Iron, German, Swedish and Blistered Steel, Joiners, Carpenters, Coopers and Shoemakers Tools, Portable Writing Desks, Back Gammon Tables, Window Glass, and Glass Ware, Paints and Putty Oil, Tin and Japaned Ware, Silver and Gold Epauettes, Silk Sashes, Swords and Belts, and a variety of other Articles, now opening and for Sale on the most reasonable terms, at his Store, North side of the Market Slip. Saint John, 3d June, 1811.



BY HIS HONOR  
George Stracey Smyth, Esquire,  
PRESIDENT of His MAJESTY'S Council and  
Commander in Chief of the Province of New-  
(L. S.) Brunswick, Major-General in His Majesty's  
service, &c. &c. &c.  
GEORGE S. SMYTH.

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Government of the United States of America, by an Act of Congress on the 18th day of June last, has declared WAR against the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland—And Whereas every species of predatory warfare carried on against defenceless Inhabitants, living on the shores, and on those parts of the Territories of the United States, contiguous to this Province, will greatly distress Individuals, without answering any good purpose. I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of His MAJESTY'S Council, to order and direct all His MAJESTY'S Subjects under my Government, to abstain from molesting the Inhabitants living on the shores, and on those parts of the Territories of the United States, contiguous to this Province, and on no account to molest the goods or unarmed Coasting or Fishing Vessels belonging to the defenceless Inhabitants upon the Frontiers, so long as they shall abstain on their parts from any acts of hostility and molestation towards the Inhabitants of this Province, and of the Province of Nova-Scotia, who are in a similar situation. It is therefore my wish and desire, that the Subjects of the United States, living on the Frontiers, may pursue in peace their usual and accustomed trade and occupations, without molestation, so long as they shall act in a similar way towards the Frontier Inhabitants of this Province and of the Province of Nova-Scotia.

And I do hereby order and command all His MAJESTY'S Subjects, within my jurisdiction to govern themselves accordingly, until further orders.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the tenth day of July, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the fifty-second Year of His MAJESTY'S Reign.

By His HONOR'S COMMAND,  
JON. ODELL.

### PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

At a Council holden in the City of Saint John on the 10th day of July 1812; before His Honor the President and Commander in Chief of the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

HIS HONOR the PRESIDENT communicated to the Council for their consideration the copy of a conference and agreement held and entered into at Saint Andrews on the 6th day of July instant, between Robert Pagan Esquire, and other Magistrates in the County of Charlotte, on the one part, and the Indian Chiefs and other Indians in that neighborhood on the other part, for the purpose of securing the neutrality of those Indians during the present WAR, declared by the United States of America against Great-Britain, and of preventing any injury being done by British Subjects to the Indian Chapel erected at Point Pleasant, within the Territories of the said States. It is thereupon Resolved unanimously, that this Board do fully approve of the said conference and agreement, and do recommend that the same be ratified and confirmed, and the same are by His HONOR in Council hereby ratified and confirmed accordingly.

Extract from the Minutes.  
JON. ODELL.

### PUBLIC FEELING.

PROVIDENCE, JUNE 26.—On Wednesday evening last the President's Proclamation was received in this town. The bells of the several houses of worship tolled during the greater part of yesterday, the shops and stores were generally shut, and the flags of the shipping at the wharves as well as that on the Great Bridge, were displayed at half-mast. Every thing wore the aspect of mourning, expressing the feelings of our citizens upon the great national calamity which has befallen us!

### WAR is declared by CONGRESS!

An unholy and unjust War made on the side of Bonaparte—against the only earthly power which stands between this tyrant and universal dominion. Is it possible the sons of pious freemen can unite in an offensive war against that country which is the only place of refuge in Europe for the Christian religion and national liberty—Can the ministers of Christ ask a blessing on our arms when raised in the cause of Infidel France! for it is France alone that is to be the gainer by this war—America can gain nothing, but may and probably will lose every thing. Suppose Canada is conquered, it will be conquered for Bonaparte, and surrendered to him by those who can refuse him nothing which he demands—Suppose the sea could be conquered, it would be for a despot, whose little finger is heavier than the loins of its present master; and is it possible we are to be at war with that nation, in which, with all its sins, is found more of the real blessings, the hopes and comforts of mankind, than can be found in all the old world beside! It cannot be! Such an unrighteous war will not have the wishes or the prayers of New-England; no honest man can raise his voice or his hand in its support.

The laws must be obeyed, it is true, but no voluntary aid will any man contribute to this unholy cause. This is not the language of party or of passion; the writer does not speak his own opinion, merely; he has conversed with the aged, the wise, the sober, the reflecting, the pious men among us, and he finds this is their language; it is the language of honest patriotism; and it must be the language of the whole community, or we become the willing slaves of an inexorable tyrant. I honor Mr. Randolph for his manly spirit, and intreat my fellow-citizens to read his speech, and say if the people are bound to support a war originating, as this does in a subserviency to France—No, we cannot support it; it is every man's duty to speak aloud against it in his house, in the street, and in the public assembly of the people, and by this means produce such a unanimity and firmness, such a confidence in our righteous cause, as shall enable us to elect new rulers who shall save the nation by a change of its measures.

### AMERICAN SHIPPING.

A great proportion of the American shipping is now at sea, or in foreign ports exposed to capture. It is next to impossible to estimate the number—But they amount to many hundreds, and some of them immensely valuable. Why were they not permitted to return home before war was declared? Why interdicted? We have information that at one island in the West-Indies there were no less than 150 sail on the 7th June; and upwards of sixty American vessels arrived at Liverpool early in May last. The number in Lisbon, Cadiz, &c. are great. Many of them are now on their return. God grant a safe arrival.

### THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1812.

Saturday arrived Brig Little Fox, Leavitt; from Jamaica—Cargo, Rum, to B. Gilbert and Son.

Yesterday arrived His Majesty's Ship Indian, Capt. Jane, from Halifax.

American Brig Mars, from Portugal bound to Portland, prize to the Indian.

The British Barque William, from St. Andrews, lately taken by an American privateer, has been retaken by the Indian and sent into Halifax.

Passengers in the Indian—Captain Dennis; Lieutenants Playfair and Coulier; Ensigns Graves and Coulin; Assistant Surgeon Woodford, of the 104th Regt.

Passengers in the Packet from Digby—Lieut. A. Rainsford; Ensign Miller; Assistant Surgeon Emerson, of the 104th Regiment.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Halifax, to his friend in this City, dated the 6th inst.

"Our squadron sailed yesterday for the American coast, consisting of the Africa, 64 guns, (flag ship) Capt. Bastard; Shannon, 38 guns, Capt. Broke; Aeolus, 32 guns, Capt. Townshend; Belfidera, 36 guns, Capt. Byron.

"If Commodore Rodgers chuses, he will soon have a more dignified opportunity of displaying the prowess of the American Navy, than he chose last year, when he attacked the Little Belt."

His Majesty's Ship Indian, Capt. Jane, will sail to-morrow, and take under convoy those vessels bound to Europe which may be ready to sail; she will also stop off Head Harbour to collect the convoy from St. Andrews, bound to Europe.

Drowned, at sea, on his passage to Jamaica, from on board the brig Little Fox, master PEARSON YOUNG, HUSBAND, a very promising Lad, in the 18th year of his age.

### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS:

DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Saint John, July 1, 1812.

His Honor the President has thought it expedient to order that the Commandant of the Garrison at St. John, for the time being, not under the rank of a Field Officer in the Regular Forces, shall have the rank of Colonel of the Militia in this Province, and is to be obeyed as such.

JULY 2, 1812.

His Honor the President and Commander in Chief has been pleased to restore Captain CHARLES I. PETERS to the command of a Company in the St. John County Regiment of Militia, vice Captain NEHEMIAH MERRITT, who is permitted to retire with his present rank.

JULY 6, 1812.

His Honor the President is pleased to make the following appointment in the Militia of this Province.

W. FREDERICK KNOX, Esq. to be an Assistant Quarter Master General, with the rank of Captain.

JULY 10, 1812.

His Honor the President is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Queen's County Regiment of Militia.

Adjutant Richard Yeaman's to be Captain of a company vice Dungey who retires.

Andrew Gunter, gent. to be Ensign vice Jeremiah Townshend, removed from the County.

Mr. Edward Dewolf to be Surgeon.

JOHN ROBINSON,  
Deputy Adj. General of Militia.

### NOTICE.

ALL Persons who are indebted to the Subscriber, are hereby required to make immediate payment to W. BOTSFORD, Esq. who is authorised to receive the same. WILLIAM WHITLOCK. Saint John, 5th December, 1811.