

HALIFAX, November 16.

Arrived—Thursday evening, Wanderer, sloop of war, with a convoy from Quebec.

Friday morning, H. M. S. Junon, 10 days from New-York; H. M. S. Laurestinus, and ship Jubilee, 54 days from Lochryan; and a Spanish brig with flour, &c.—Passengers in the Jubilee, His Excellency Sir John Wentworth, Bt. late Governor of this Province; and Mr. Ford.

Saturday, the Swiftsure, packet, Captain Furse, from New-York, 6 days; and

Brig Eliza, Crosby, from Bermuda, 9 days.

Sailed, Thursday, H. M. S. Africa, Vice-Admiral Sawyer, Capt. Bastard, with the Leicester, Revenue ship, and several merchant vessels, for England—H. M. S. Spartan, Capt. Brenton, also sailed with, and will accompany the convoy to a certain distance.—In the Africa went passengers Miss Sherbrooke, Commissioner Inglefield, Captains Dacres, Huskisson, and Mulcaster, R. N. the Rev. Dr. Inglis; and several other gentlemen.

By the Swiftsure we received New-York papers to the 7th instant.

The Message of the President, delivered to Congress on the 4th inst. we have given at length—it is as decisive in character, as, to us, it is interesting in substance—it is a clear Exposition of his Views, of his determination, to prosecute vigorously, and with all his means, the War in which he has emerged his Country; and already he flatters himself he has gained over the ALMIGHTY to his side.—Though unsuccessful in two attacks upon Canada, the Defeats, he says, had but inspired fresh ardor and determination—every citizen was ready to fly to arms—fresh Troops were marching on to a third attack, and extensive Naval Armaments preparing on the Lakes to support them.—The Public and Private Armed Ships of the United States are his boast and his pride—he says the trials they have had, are but proofs how much more they could have done.—He pretends the consideration of Congress the Naval and Military Establishments of the Country, and earnestly recommends the immediate adoption of the most efficient measures for their extension—to the end, that the War may be prosecuted “with the ample faculties of the Nation.”

A number of Documents accompanied the President's Message to Congress—we have only been enabled to publish four of them—a letter from Mr. Russell, the American Charge-des-Affaires at London, to Lord Castlereagh, offering terms, upon the acceptance of which the United States, would repeal their Declaration of War—the answer of Lord Castlereagh—a letter from Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren to Mr. Monroe—with his answer.—It will be seen that the principal point pretended to be contended for by the Government of the United States, is the protection of Seamen employed in their merchant service; the refusal of the British Government to accede to that point is contained in Lord Castlereagh's reply—notwithstanding which it forms the basis of Mr. Monroe's answer to Sir John Borlase Warren's communication, and, in our opinion, supercedes the necessity of any further attempts at negotiation.

Were Great-Britain to surrender that right, the soon would have none to boast of—and the peace it purchased would not have the duration of a year—an acquiescence in one presumptive demand begets others—and a further relinquishment of rights, would gradually destroy our power of resistance—and clearly are we of opinion, it were preferable for Great-Britain to have remained at War with her revolted Colonies until this time, than to have acknowledged their independence—better for a nation to be always at War, than surrender a natural right.

What would become of the Navy of England! How would the man it, were she to abandon the right of impressing her seamen wherever found? One of her men of war may be sent with despatches to the United States, fifty of her crew may desert there, and enter on board American merchant vessels—one month afterwards she may meet at sea, the vessels in which are the very men that deserted from her, and yet, were this claim of the American Government admitted, she could not take them. Again, suppose in one of the ports of the United Kingdom some of her seamen desert from her men of war, and enter on board of American vessels lying at no great distance from them, by the surrender of this right, she would lose the power of recovering them. It is nonsense, worse than nonsense, to talk of an act of reciprocity for the protection of the seamen in the ships of either nation.—We have no advantages to offer to induce American seamen to enter on board of our vessels, which are not more, far more, than counter-balanced by those held out in their own country; therefore, this Act of Reciprocity, would be but a one-sided Act; it would operate but in one way, and that in favour of the United States; their flag would cover the seamen that sailed under it; and that protection be a temptation to our seamen to withdraw from our service. The offer of imposing penalties upon those who might employ British seamen on board of American vessels, is almost too trifling to notice—the facility with which all sorts of people can become citizens of the United States, obviates that restriction, and, the certificate consequently obtained, is a sufficient authority for their employment.—The right of impressing her own seamen, England can never surrender: upon it depends her existence, and the liberty of us all.

Bermuda papers to the 31st ult. were received by the Eliza: the following is an extract from one of them:—

Bermuda, October 28.

On Sunday the 18th inst. the Poitiers fell in with the American sloop of war Wasp, having possession of H. M. brig Frolic which she had captured about two hours before, after an obstinate resistance on the part of the Frolic and a hard fought engagement of 45 minutes; both vessels were taken by the Poitiers, and ordered for this Island.

It appears, from the most correct statements we have been enabled to obtain, that the Frolic, when fallen in with by the Wasp, was in a very disabled state.—Hav-

ing suffered severely in a gale of wind, and having her main yard on deck for the purpose of fishing it, her main topmast sprung, and being unacquainted with the existence of the American War she was totally unprepared for the contest; yet notwithstanding these untoward circumstances, the vessel was fought till her mast and bowsprit were gone, her 1st Lieutenant and Master killed, the Captain and 2d Lieutenant wounded, and 65 of her crew killed or wounded; when she was boarded by the Wasp, and her colors were struck by the crew of that vessel.

The gallant manner in which the Frolic was defended, when attacked by a vessel every way her equal, and rendered doubly her superior by good condition, reflects the highest credit on the captain, officers, and crew of the Frolic who thereby enabled her convoy to effect its escape perhaps accomplished the ultimate capture of both vessels by the Poitiers.

The Boatswain and Boatswain's Mate of the Wasp, were recognized as deserters from H. M. Naval service; the latter from the Cleopatra, and the former had been Sir J. P. Beresford's coxswain when in the Cambrian;—they are both in irons.

The Lark, from England, with Mr. Russell, late American Charge d'Affaires at London, arrived at New-York the 7th inst. By her London papers to the 28th Sept. were received; the following is an extract from the latest;

From the Paris Moniteur, of September 24.

“Letters from the grand army have been received which state that a battle was fought at Mojaisk, about 60 miles from Moscow on the 7th of September which commenced at 7 o'clock in the morning, and at 3 in the afternoon the Russians were in complete rout. The Emperor Napoleon was still on horseback at 7 in the evening directing the pursuit of the flying Russians.

A. R. HENDERSON,

CONTINUES to carry on the Business at the Store formerly occupied by M'CALL & HENDERSON, where he offers for Sale at the most reduced prices for CASH or BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

A VERY EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, lately received by the Ship TRUE BRITON from LONDON, among which are, PORT and LISBON WINE—LONDON PARTICULAR, MADEIRA—all of the first quality. St. JOHN, JUNE 25th 1812.

S. GROSVENOR,

Has Received by the Brigs FRIENDS and HARMONY from LIVERPOOL, and Ship TRUE BRITON from LONDON,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, Which he will Sell on the very lowest terms for CASH. FREDERICTON, 17th JUNE, 1812.

Brandy, Wine, &c. &c.

STEPHEN HUMBERT,

Has received per Schooner REBECCA, from HALIFAX, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

HIGH PROOF Coniac Brandy; Sicily, Port, Malaga, and Champagne Wine; Turkey Figs; Soft Shell Almonds; Anchovies; Olives; Capers; and Sweet Oil in large bottles.

ALSO,

Elegant $\frac{1}{2}$ Silk Shawls; Ladies Silk Sandalls; Ladies extra long White and Black Silk Gloves; Do. habit do. assorted colors; White Kid, and Beaver Gloves; White Wax Beads; Two boxes Confectionary; Satin; Silk; China Ribbons And Four hundred Quintals Codfish. Saint John, 29th August, 1812.

RALPH M. JARVIS,

HAS Received by the Ship TRUE BRITON, from LONDON, a General Assortment of Merchandize, consisting of

DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, AND HARDWARE:

With a variety of other Articles too numerous to mention, which he is now opening and offers for Sale on the most reasonable terms, at his Store, North side Market Slip, adjoining ANDREW CROOKSHANK, Esq. Saint John, June 26, 1812.

JAMES POTTER,

Has Imported in Ship TRUE BRITON, from LONDON, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

DRY Goods; Ironmongery; Cutlery; Hard ware; Glass; Brown Stout and Porter; which he now offers for Sale at his Shop in Prince William-street, next door to Mr. HENRY GILBERT'S House. St. JOHN, 20th JULY, 1812.

BEEF CATTLE, &c. WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS the Public of the Counties of York, Sunbury, and Queen's, that he will want this Fall, a number of Beef Cattle; and during the Winter and Spring season, a number of Small Stock, viz. Sheep and Calves—the highest prices will be given, and payment in Cash on delivery if required.

35.

H. A. HARTT.

Fredericton, 29th September, 1812,

JAMES FRASER,

Has Received by the Brigs FRIENDS and HARMONY from LIVERPOOL, and Ship TRUE BRITON from LONDON,—

A VERY EXTENSIVE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF British and East India Goods, SICILIAN and other WINES—GIN and BRANDY—Which will be disposed of on the most reasonable Terms for CASH, or on short Credit. Also, on Consignment, an Elegant LANDAUET, complete.

FREDERICTON, 17th JUNE, 1812.

P. FRASER,

Has Received by the AUGUSTUS and ARGUS from LIVERPOOL, and TRUE BRITON from LONDON,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Which has been Purchased chiefly with Cash, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms. FREDERICTON, JUNE 27th, 1812.

BERTON and NEEDHAM,

Have Just Received by the HERO and FRIENDS from LIVERPOOL, and AIMWELL from GLASGOW, A neat and fashionable assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for Cash or Bills of Exchange. FREDERICTON, 13th MAY, 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.

DAVID HATFIELD,

Has Received by the Ship TRUE BRITON, Capt. KIRBY, from LONDON,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the Season, which will be Sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or good Bills of Exchange. Saint John, 15th June, 1812.

CHEAP GOODS.

EZEKIEL BARLOW,

Has Just Received by the Brig BROTHERS, THOMAS RAWLEIGH master, from LIVERPOOL,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Which he offers for Sale on very reasonable terms for prompt payment.

Also, A quantity of SOAP and CANDLES; A few Tierces of LONDON PORTER in bottles; A few Crates of well assorted Earthenware, 86 Hhds. and Tierces of MUSCOVADO SUGAR; And 11,000 bushels of Fine SALT.

DONALDSON and HAY,

HAVE received by the Ships Two BROTHERS and TRUE BRITON from LONDON, in addition to their former supply of Goods:

INDIA COTTONS; Hyson, Souchong, and other TEAS; INDIGO; PEPPER; COPPERAS; ALLUM; SLOPS, &c.

Lamb's Wool HOSIERY, by the Package or Retail. Also, London BROWN STOUT of a very superior quality, will be sold low for CASH. St. JOHN, 27th June, 1812.

JUST LANDING

From on board the Brig AUGUSTUS, JOHN RICHARDS Master, from LIVERPOOL,

And for Sale by SAMUEL WIGGINS,

at the most reduced prices,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BRITISH GOODS adapted to the Season.

A few Crates CROCKERY, handsomely assorted. Also, A quantity of SALT very low, if taken out of the vessel. St. John, 6th April, 1812.

WILLIAM PAGAN, & Co.

INFORM ALL WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

THAT they have lately received from the COMMITTEE of UNDERWRITERS at LLOYDS, an appointment to act as their Agents for the Port of Saint John, and district adjacent;—they make this communication for the information of those who may have Insurance effected at LLOYD'S, and be so unfortunate as to meet a loss, that they will on all occasions be ready to consult on the best means to be adopted for the interest of the Underwriters, and prevent as far as in their power, any unfortunate dispute that might prevent an immediate settlement. 65

SAINT JOHN, 11th MAY, 1812.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late WILLIAM CHEW, of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscriber within twelve months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to DUNCAN M'LEOD, Admr. Fredericton, April 10, 1812.