

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 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 Saint John, the twentieth day of January in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve and in the Fifty-second Year of His MAJESTY'S Reign.

By the PRESIDENT'S Command,
JON. ODELL.

*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, Calimancoes, Rattinets, Wildbors, Superfine Cloths, double milled Cassimeres, Salsbury 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 Bombazets, 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.*

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.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The house again resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of Foreign Relations, (2d resolution.)

Mr. Boyd was opposed to going to war. We had heard a great deal (he observed) about American blood being spilt by the British; but he did not see why we should make this a plea for spilling more. He believed that England and France were proper checks upon each other: in case either should be overcome by the other, *the world would fall before the conqueror.* The people of this country at present lived happily under their own vines and fig-trees, with no one to make them afraid; infinitely happier than they would be at the close of war. He should vote for the resolution, as the President had recommended an additional force; but he saw no necessity for rushing into war.

Mr. Sanford said he differed on the present occasion from many of those with whom he generally acted.—He allowed that he was one of those who had clamoured against what was called the French quasi war in '98-9; but he asserted that *that war was more justifiable than the one now proposed to be commenced.* The French decrees, which were made the ground work of that war, were in every respect as destructive to our commerce then, as the British Orders in Council are now. Nor did he believe that the attack on the Chesapeake was more degrading to this nation, than the insults heaped upon our ambassadors by the French Directory, extending even to the demand of tribute. He was opposed to war then, and was opposed to it now. With regard to the impressment of seamen, it was certain that General Washington, who felt as much for the sufferings of his fellow citizens as any man now living, did not think that a sufficient cause of war.—In fact, the people of this country were disposed to remain in peace. Mr. Jefferson knew this; and it was for this reason that he had delayed to call Congress together soon after the affair of the Chesapeake, when it was evident that all parties would unite in avenging that most galling of all insults. He had always respected Mr. Jefferson; but he respected him the more for his prudence on that occasion. How then said Mr. S. can it be true (as stated by some) that this was the accepted time for war with Great-Britain at the very moment when that worst of all our grievances had been amicably settled between the two nations? Mr. S. referred to the doctrines held forth by the present ruling party while in the minority (1798-9.) He said they were not ashamed at that time to enter into calculations as to the expense of a war. He did not pretend that we had not justifiable causes of war; but a nation which should go to war for every insult received, would be involved in eternal war.

He should not vote for a single regular soldier, especially as the committee of Foreign Relations had declared their intention to pursue warlike measures, and the avowed purpose of this army was to make foreign conquests. This might be accomplished; but where was the certainty that our object would be thus attained? We might have to negotiate for it at last. He was determined to oppose every measure calculated to change the present pacific character of the country by raising armies and navies, and involving the nation in incalculable expence, loss, calamity and bloodshed.

Mr. NELSON of Virginia, said, he did not mean to pledge himself what his ulterior vote would be from the vote he should now give. He thought it very probable, that the view he was about to take of this important subject, would not only create the suspicions of his political friends, and what are called the republican prints, but would also bring upon him their denunciations. But, knowing the honesty and patriotism of his motives; he should totally disregard them. He was surprised that upon so momentous a subject, an intention had been declared to preclude debate, by taking the previous question.—Shall not gentlemen be permitted to discuss, whether we shall involve our country in war? Shall we not deliberate as much as Tacitus relates of even the semi-barbarous nations?—Who says it was their practice to deliberate and decide twice, in two different situations, before they engaged in war? Once coolly; and again—when they were excited and operated upon by extrinsic causes. He said the subject was so extremely important, that it behoved us duly to weigh it, and the consequence. He said he had coolly and deliberately viewed it as a war measure; and had considered the recommendation of the Executive as a measure of defence. As a war measure, the object avowed is, the security of the American flag, the carrying trade, the prevention of the impressment of American seamen, and the compelling the revocation of the orders in council.

He said, it was the first time that the question of war had ever been submitted under the present government. He considered that our manners, our propensities and our civil institutions were all opposed to war. He did not believe that a war would obtain the object in view. The means ought to be adapted and adequate to it.—To secure our maritime rights requires maritime force, and this we cannot have. He disapproved of invading the territories of our enemy for injuries we have received on the high seas. Your seamen and your brave tars, it seems, are to be converted into depredators and highway robbers, to be put on board of privateers, for the purpose, not only of attacking our enemy on our coast and on the high seas, but are to go to Europe to fight hand in hand with the French; to be taken into the fraternal embrace of Frenchmen and even the French Emperor himself. And is it not to be expected that the assistance of the Emperor will be tendered to us in this country, to assist us in the invasion of

the territory of our enemy? And it is probable that we shall in our distress refuse it? Sir, said he, the consequence will be that we shall become identified with France. We shall become identified in the continental system—become parties in the great European compact and contest. Farewell then, to our liberties.—We shall then take up the system of foreign invasions and foreign wars. He asked, is Canada (if conquered) to be a conquered province, or is she to be received as a sister into the union? In either case, we fail of the object we have in view by the war. Where are, and where will be your troops, to conquer and retain it? Will Great-Britain be sleeping and slumbering? Every nerve will be exerted to regain it. But suppose we are able to retain it, will you in that case attain your object? The primitive causes of the war will still remain. If you receive Canada into the union, you cannot give it back without a breach of good faith.

He would not undertake to make any calculations, but it is very doubtful, whether Great-Britain would consider Canada of as much consequence to her, as the rights she claims to exercise at our expence. But suppose we, by giving aid to Bonaparte, bring Great-Britain upon her knees, by destroying her commerce, which is the most that the most zealous can expect, suppose she becomes annihilated, and her power thrown into the hands of France—what shall we have reason to expect from France? Has she manifested a less disposition for universal domination, than Great-Britain has done? Will she respect us more than Great-Britain has done? He said he had no foreign partialities. Frenchmen and Englishmen are the same to him.—They both pursue their own interests, as we shall do if we are wise.

He repeated, that we ought to be very cautious how we entered upon a war. He said, his fears upon that subject were not of the puerile or feminine kind. It was not the fear of death, or expending our treasures. Though these considerations were of consequence, they were trifling, compared with the consequence of connecting the interest of this happy, insulated continent, with those of Europe. He was influenced by a manly fear, and a manly timidity, the danger which would attend our political institutions. Look over the contemporaneous writer, at the time when this constitution was under consideration, and you will find that such were their ideas. He said he was not against war because he did not believe as fully as any man in the bravery of our countrymen, or on their boldness and capability of enduring privations. The world has never exhibited more of these qualities. But he believed that a war would jeopardise our Republican government. It is not calculated for war. He agreed that circumstances might render it necessary; but they must be of serious import; not the effusions of the moment—not the miserable considerations of the prices of cotton and tobacco—nothing less than the invasion of our territory and the threatened destruction of our dearest rights.

He said the consequence of a war would be the strengthening of the arm of the Executive, at the expence of this house. The former would have to carry it on; our business would be only to make appropriations. It will occasion a dependence and servility among the people, instead of a spirit of liberty and proud independence. Habits of obedience to the sergeants, and military subordination, will become the character of the people. Our homespun simplicity will be exchanged for a reverence for the trappings of office. You will then see arrogance in our rulers; a cupidity to obtain large fortunes by the aids of ingenuity and speculation, instead of a contentment with the slow fruits of steady industry—in the same manner as great fortunes were made at the close of the last war at the expences of the war worn soldier.

He said thus much to repel the declaration, that a preparation for defence is to be considered as amounting to a declaration of war. He thought that upon the occasion, we ought to restrain the ardour of youth, and encourage the prudent dictates of age and experience. He wished, if war is to take place, it might not be the result of heated debate, but of cool judgment. He said he should vote for the resolution without pledging himself as to his vote hereafter; but if the situation of the country shall finally require war, he will join in making it effectual.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL OF DECEMBER 28.
Speculations on the Debate in Congress on the interesting subject of a BRITISH WAR.

"WE are pledged to France to enforce the Non-Intercourse Law—She has by some means twisted a knot about us—we cannot untie the knot, without the consent of Bonaparte, but we may cut it by the sword."
 —The Hon. Mr. GRUNDY'S Speech in Congress.

MR. RUSSELL,

The Hon. Mr. GRUNDY seems to be at a great loss to know how France fixed the noose around our necks, and I am not at all astonished at his ignorance and surprise.—One may well ask; with the honorable member, how was this pretended pledge effected? What equivalent has France given us for the immense sacrifices we are making in her cause? Has she restored our ships taken and surprised under the *ex post facto* Rambouillet decree? No.—And if she had so done, Mr. GRUNDY might have said that this, being a mere act of justice on her part, as the seizure was a pure act of robbery, of the most atrocious nature it could not form a consideration moving from France towards us sufficient to support such a dreadful pledge as the Act of March last, which, Mr. GRUNDY says, and "he is an honorable man," is "demoralizing, ruinous, and degrading."

What else has France done to form the consideration for this solemn pledge? Has she repealed her decrees? No.—No act of repeal has ever yet been published.—No decision of any admiralty, or other court, has yet been had in which the repeal of the decrees has