

FOR SALE AT THE
CITY MILLS,
 FRESH Wheaten and Rye FLOUR;
 Ditto INDIAN MEAL;
 Best YELLOW CORN;
 SHORTS, BRAN, &c.
 Portland, 7th May, 1812.

FOR SALE,
 Now on the Stocks at SAINT MARTINS,
 A SUBSTANTIAL well built Vessel of the following dimensions:—length of the keel 56 feet; breadth of the beam 21 feet 3 inches; depth of the hold 11 feet; is very full forward, and Registers 145 tons Carpenter's tonnage, but is calculated to carry about 200 tons;—Any person wishing to purchase said Vessel, she will be sold at so much per ton or by the lump.—For further particulars inquire of ALLAN M'LEAN, or JAMES M'LEAN, at St. Martins.
 St. Martins, 18th August, 1812.

ARCHIBALD R. HENDERSON,
 IS extremely sorry to be under the necessity of requesting those persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE M'CALL, or Firm of M'CALL & HENDERSON, to call and settle them without delay, otherwise he will be compelled, though very reluctantly, to put them into the hands of an Attorney to collect without discrimination.
 St. JOHN, JUNE 25, 1812.

NOTICE.
 THE Co-Partnership of MUNSON JARVIS, RALPH M. JARVIS and WILLIAM JARVIS, under the Firm of MUNSON JARVIS, & Co. will by mutual consent be dissolved on the 24th of this instant June;—All Persons having any Accounts against said Firm, are requested to present them for payment; and those indebted to the said Firm are hereby desired to settle their Accounts without delay with MUNSON JARVIS and WILLIAM JARVIS.
 M. JARVIS, & Co.

LIKEWISE,
 All Persons indebted to MUNSON JARVIS and RALPH M. JARVIS, under the Firm of MUNSON JARVIS & SON, are once more requested to call and settle their several balances with RALPH M. JARVIS, without further delay, or they will be under the disagreeable necessity of putting their several Accounts into the hands of an Attorney.
 M. JARVIS & SON.
 St. John, 18th June, 1812.

NOTICE.
 THE Dissolution of the Partnership between GEORGE M'CALL and ARCHIBALD R. HENDERSON, having taken place in consequence of the death of Mr. M'CALL—All Persons indebted to the said Firm, or to GEORGE M'CALL prior thereto, are hereby required to settle the same without delay with ARCHIBALD R. HENDERSON; and all those who have any Demands either against Mr. GEORGE M'CALL, or the said Firm of M'CALL and HENDERSON will present the same.
 LYDIA M'CALL, Executrix.
 ANDREW CROOKSHANK, Executor.
 Saint John, N. B. 28th May, 1812.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.
 ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber previous to the 24th of June last, are informed that unless their Accounts are paid by the 24th of December next, they will be put in suit without discrimination.
 JEDEDIAH SLASON.
 Fredericton, October 26, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
 BEG leave to return their grateful acknowledgments to the Public, for the encouragement they have received in the AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION LINE; and humbly hope that their endeavours for the advantage of their employers may prove satisfactory and merit a continuance of their favour. Every attention will be given to procure any description of Merchandise not in their own Stock, and at the lowest possible Cash prices. They have now on hand,
 A quantity of Prize Ribbons, Boy's Leather Caps. (very suitable for summer wear) a few hhds. of Leaf Tobacco; and a few boxes of fresh Chocolate.
 JAMES C. F. BREMNER, & Co.
 Saint John, 4th May, 1812.

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.

NOTICE.
 ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of the Reverend JOHN AGNEW, deceased, are requested to present them duly attested within Twelve Months from the Date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to
 STAIR AGNEW, Administrator.
 Monkton, June 13th, 1812.

LONDON, August 30.
 Jerome Bonaparte, it appears, has left the French army on his return to Westphalia. In the papers under French influence, his departure is ascribed to ill health; but the accounts from Gottenburgh mention, that he had incurred the displeasure of his brother, and been dismissed in disgrace.

Extract of a letter from Port Mahon, July 1.
 "The Swallow has just anchored here, after one of the most obstinate and sanguinary engagements that has taken place for a long time; her masts, sails, and rigging are desperately cut up. It appears that the action, on the part of the enemy, had been in agitation for several days, and that the largest of the French vessels was called the Reynard, and the Commander of her was formerly Commandant of the Proserpine frigate at Toulon, which ship he left but a short time since, with 80 chosen men; and he stood pledged to the Minister of Marine to bring the Swallow into Frejus, or to forfeit his existence: nor did he at the time bargain for the auxiliary assistance of a 16-gun schooner, which he also brought into action with him. The America, 74, arrived last night, she boarded a fishing-boat, who informed her the brig had every gun dismounted but one, by the shot from the Swallow—her starboard side almost completely stove in—and 150 men were killed and wounded in her and the schooner, the greater part of whom fell in the several attempts they made to board the Swallow. The little town of Frejus was a scene of mourning, from the number of people belonging to that place, who served as volunteers to the enemy's brig and schooner. There were several troops embarked the morning preceding the action, which all received a promise of being enrolled in the Legion of Honor, after the capture of the Swallow; they were all ranged along the gangways, bowsprit, and rigging, coming out. The Swallow passed between the brig and schooner, within thirty yards of the former and ten of the latter, opening a fire of 64 pounds of canister, and 32 pounds of musket-balls, from every gun on both sides. The enemy's brig had a long 9-pounder in her bridle port, one on each side her fore-castle, and nine 32lb. carronades on each side, and the schooner eight long 9-pounders on each side. Thus were they more than double the force of the Swallow, had every advantage, as the water was smooth, and were alone beaten and followed in under their batteries by fair artillery, the Swallow's superiority in tactics being lost, as there were neither wind nor sea. The Swallow's loss has been severe, but from the nature of the action it could not be expected to be otherwise."

Extract of a letter from an officer of his Majesty's ship Achilles, dated off Corfu, May 4, 1812:—"We are on our way to the head of the Gulf.—There are two line-of-battle ships ready for sea at Venice (the San Bernado and Italino Reale,) and we are in hopes one of them will fall to our share. A French frigate lately escaped out of Brinderi, during a gale of wind which blew the Unite off the station. The Island of Lissa has lately been garrisoned with 500 men, and it deserves all our care, as it is of every importance we should have a good harbour to run to in this part of the world. There is no force at Corfu at present, but they are looking out for three store-ships daily. We are told its garrison consists of 10,000 men; but, notwithstanding this circumstance, an attempt, we understand, will shortly be made to take it. It being the key to the Mediterranean, the possession of it would prevent the French from making any lodgment on the Albanian shores. The Greeks and Albanians lately expressed a wish to Capt. Rowley, of the Eagle, to attack it by sea, whilst they would do so by land; but, as he had no faith in them, he declined it. The Eagle has since gone to the fleet, resigning the command to us."

SEPTEMBER 9.
 Sir S. Smith, we understand, will, on his arrival in the Mediterranean, assume the command of the naval part of the expedition employed on the south-eastern coasts of Spain, the military part of which is commanded by Gen. Maitland.—It is supposed that Sir Sidney has by this time reached Gibraltar, which is within a couple of day's sail of Alicant, where Gen. Maitland landed on the 10th of August, as stated in Lord Wellington's last despatch from Madrid. By accounts in the French Papers, dated Barcelona, August 20, it appears that Suchet had his head-quarters in that city. The principal part of the French forces in Catalonia were encamped under the walls of Hostalrich. The encampment was made in consequence of the appearance of the British expedition off the coast of Catalonia, and to be in readiness against that expedition, in the event of its making a descent. We find, however, that the appearance of the expedition on that part of the coast was merely a demonstration, and that after alarming the enemy, and drawing their attention to that quarter, Gen. Maitland quietly effected a landing at Alicant, on the 10th, and immediately opened a communication with the Marquis of Wellington. There are several operations, all important, which this expedition may be conceived adequate to accomplish—the capture of the corps under Gen. Leval, employed against Ballasteros; the raising of the siege of Cadiz; a co-operation with Sir R. Hill against Soult; or a direct interference with the proceedings of Joseph Bonaparte to the southward, which may be checked equally by the advance of this force from Alicant, whether he directs his line of march to a junction with Soult or with Suchet.

A letter from the fleet off the Scheldt, dated the 1st inst. says—"A few days since a seaman, belonging to the Gloucester, confessed to having committed a murder fifteen years since, the circumstances of which are, that he went on shore, from one of the ships at Spit-head to Portsmouth, and the Midshipman in charge of

the boat had orders not to allow him to leave it; that all the other men having left the spot, he pushed past the midshipman, by plunging his knife into his body. The midshipman died, and the perpetrator left England for several years. He has ever since found his life a dreadful burthen to him and has at length been constrained to confess the crime. He has been removed to the Moonmouth, the flag-ship in the Downs."

We are enabled, from good authority, to state, that Gen. Sir S. Cotton is recovering from the wound he accidentally received from a centinel, after the battle near Salamanca. A ball passed through his left arm, just below the elbow, and broke the small bone: an exfoliation has taken place; and the gallant Commander, in a letter to his friends in Cheshire, speaks confidently of being able to take the field early in September.

FROM "THE STAR," AUGUST 29.
 "How sleep the Brave!"

MAJOR-GENERAL LE MARCHANT.
 The late Major-General Le Marchant who gallantly fell at the head of his brigade in the battle of Salamanca, was a native of the island of Guernsey.—He embraced the military profession at an early period of life, and served principally in the cavalry. He was considered as an officer of great activity, and strictly attentive to all the duties connected with his station.—In the British army officers hitherto have been seldom furnished with a sufficient field adapted to the display or perfection of their military talents; and, in common with many officers of acknowledged tactical skill, the subject of this biographical sketch may be said, in the common army expression, not to have seen much service of an active kind. He appears to have served his first campaign in the continental expedition of 1793 and 1794, under his Royal Highness the Duke of York. It was while employed on this service that he witnessed the great advantages to be derived in action from the skilful use of the cavalry sword, long practised by the Hungarian hussars: and became convinced of the decided superiority of this skill over the awkward and unscientific mode of their using the sword by the cavalry, whether as a weapon of offence or defence. On his return from the continent, he employed himself with great assiduity and perseverance in improving, and reducing into a system, all that his own experience had taught him on this useful and important point, as well as what additional information he was enabled to derive from other sources.—In accomplishing this great object, he is said to have received no inconsiderable assistance from the Adjutant of the 16th Light Dragoons, who, we believe, was the Officer first selected for initiation into the Austrian Sword Exercise, with a view to its future introduction into the British service. Major Le Marchant had however, the honor of first perfecting and digesting that system, which was published at the War Office in 1796, by his Majesty's command, and has since, been adopted by the British cavalry. The public spirit and perseverance of Lieut. Col. Le Marchant were next conspicuous in the share which he had in the framing of the institution of the Royal Military College—a public seminary, founded on a plan similar to that of the Academy at Woolwich, but more extensively applicable to the education of every rank and description of army officers. It is well known that a Military School had long existed in France, which, no doubt, gave origin to the idea of an establishment of a somewhat similar Academy in England; but regulations adapted to the genius of the French, were inapplicable to Britain; and therefore peculiar laws became necessary. In this great undertaking he is supposed to have availed himself of the friendly observations and experience of officers capable of affording useful information on a point of so much importance.—As a reward for his zeal and exertions, manifested in the foundation of this great National Academy, he was raised to be its Lieutenant-Governor, a situation of considerable honor and emolument. The direct military services of Lieut. Col. Le Marchant may now be said to have ceased for a period of many years, his attention being entirely devoted to the duties of his new appointment.—In October, 1805, he was promoted to the rank of a Colonel, and in 1811 to that of a Major-General.—This last promotion, in consequence of an existing regulation, rendered it incompatible for him to retain the situation of Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military College. In return for this loss, however, he was appointed to a command no less honorable, namely, to that of a brigade of cavalry, then on the eve of embarking for service in Portugal, for which country he immediately set out. In a field so extensive, and at a period unexampled in British history, the services of such an officer could not be long unappropriated.—Major-General Le Marchant was soon distinguished as an active and enterprising officer; and on several occasions, besides that on which he so gallantly fell, he received the public approbation of the Marquis Wellington, commanding that army. He had been but a short time in Portugal when he received the afflictive and most unexpected news of the death of Mrs. Le Marchant, whom the General had been obliged to leave far advanced in pregnancy. His grief at so deplorable an event was now only to be soothed by the bustle and activity of a fatiguing and protracted campaign, involving the most important consequences of European politics; and fortunately he was not long in obtaining opportunities to distinguish himself, no less personally honorable, than useful to the service in which he was engaged.

CARDS.
 MERRY ANDREW and HENRY the VIIIth, Playing CARDS of a good quality, for Sale at J. S. MOTT'S Office, by the dozen or single pack.