

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

CASH

WANTED for BILLS of EXCHANGE, drawn on the Right Honourable the Paymaster General, and the Right Honourable 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.

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, Gaspareaux and Salmon.

• PORTLAND, 16th DECEMBER, 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.

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.

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 Bombazetts, 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, Chincol, Black Worsted Hose, Lace, Veils, Rich fashionable Shawls, Rib'd Stockingnet, and a variety of other Goods. 4th November, 1811.

JUST RECEIVED

BY the Schooner Messenger from Berbice, a consignment of 48 casks and 45 bags COFFEE, containing about 40,000 lbs. which will be sold on reasonable terms by JOHN ROBINSON. Saint John, 10th June, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of JAMES DAWSON, late of Dipper Harbour, Farmer, 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

MARGARET DAWSON, Executrix.
JOHN FERGUSON, Executor.

Saint John, February 10, 1812.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of JOHN M'NEIL, 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.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON, WEDNESDAY, 5th FEBRUARY, 1812.

The meeting of the General Assembly having been, by order of His HONOR the PRESIDENT, adjourned to this day, His HONOR came to the Council Chamber and opened the Session by the following Speech to both Houses:—

Gentlemen of the Council,
and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

IN addition to the ordinary provisions for the public service, which at this time require your meeting in General Assembly, I have now again to recommend to your most serious consideration, the importance of making such arrangements as may be requisite for our defence against the hostility with which we are threatened.

If our neighbours did but know their own true interest, it is indeed obvious that instead of assuming from time to time a menacing aspect, they would long since have made a common cause with Great-Britain as the only remaining bulwark against the progress of that military despotism, which has already desolated the greatest part of Europe, and continues to threaten the subversion of every independent State within the reach either of open invasion or treacherous delusion. But experience proves that Nations as well as Individuals, may be misled to their own ruin by the united influence of prejudice and passion. When, therefore, we see these combined against us, we have nothing further to ask than how we may most effectually prepare for our security. By due preparations for resolute defence we may contribute to prevent that hostility which otherwise our supineness might invite. But if not, to be at all times so prepared as not to be taken by surprise, especially in these eventful days, is the first duty of every people possessing the happy constitution which we inherit. In this view of our present situation, I cannot but anticipate your best efforts, not only to give every legal aid in your power for the more perfect regulation of our Militia, but also to provide, to the extent of your ability, for defraying a part of the expence that may be incurred in the defence of this Province, while the enormous weight of the national expence presses so heavily upon the mother Country. By such a mark of zeal and public spirit, we may justify our confidence in that support, on which, in all events, we must rely.

His MAJESTY'S Order in Council giving the Royal Assent and Approbation to the Act, passed during the last Session, in addition to the Law for regulating Elections of Representatives in General Assembly in this Province, has been transmitted to me, and shall be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the Assembly,

A statement of the public accounts, with such other documents as may be requisite for your information shall be laid before you; you will see that in the improvements made on the Road from Fredericton to Saint John, an expence of about sixty pounds has been incurred, beyond the amount appropriated for that service, for which I doubt not your readiness to make provision.

Gentlemen of the Council,

and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

While we have cause to lament the continuance of that war of ambition and usurpation which has desolated so many Countries, I have the satisfaction to congratulate with you on the splendid achievements which also continue to add fresh lustre to His MAJESTY'S arms, and to sustain the national character in every part of the world.

FRIDAY, 7th FEBRUARY, 1812.

His MAJESTY'S COUNCIL presented to His HONOR the PRESIDENT their Address, as follows, in answer to the Speech.

To the Honorable MARTIN HUNTER, Esquire, President of His MAJESTY'S Council, and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c.

The Humble Address of His MAJESTY'S Council in General Assembly.

SIR,

In discharging the ordinary duties incumbent upon us in the present Session of the General Assembly, we feel, with your HONOR, the importance, while we regret the necessity, of making such arrangements as may be requisite for our defence against the hostility with which we are threatened.

We are, with you, convinced that it is obviously the true policy of the American States, instead of the menacing aspect which they invariably assume, to unite their most strenuous efforts with those of Great-Britain, now left alone, to check the progress of that military despotism by which the greatest part of Europe has been already desolated, and which continues, either by open invasion or treacherous delusion, to threaten the subversion of every independent State which it is in its power, by these means, singly or united, to assail. It is, indeed, to be lamented, that prejudice and passion, which have been seen so frequently to mislead individuals to their ruin, have been also found to render nations blind to a sense of their true interests, until too late to save themselves from destruction. We find ourselves, therefore, when threatened and surrounded with these dangers, irresistibly called upon, agreeably to your recommendation, to make the most effectual provision in our power for our security. We are well aware that the hostility which our supineness might invite, may be averted by seasonable preparation on our part for a resolute defence; but, whatever may be the result of such prudent forecast, we acknowledge the truth and force of your suggestion, that the enjoyment

of the inestimable blessings of our happy Constitution renders it a primary object of our duty to be, at all times, and more especially at this eventful crisis, in a situation to repel every attack that can be made or meditated against us. We beg leave, on this occasion, most seriously to assure you, it is not without a well grounded confidence that you rely, not only upon our zealous co-operation, in rendering our Militia Laws an efficient system for the purposes contemplated by them, but upon our ready and cheerful concurrence in such measures as may be adopted with a view, in any degree, to lessen the enormous weight of the national expence, which presses so severely upon the Parent State; being well persuaded, that such conduct on our part is best calculated to secure that support on which we must eventually rely for our safety and defence.

We shall gratefully receive the communication of His MAJESTY'S Order in Council, giving the Royal Assent and Approbation to the Act, passed during the last Session, in addition to the Law for regulating Elections of Representatives in General Assembly in this Province.

It is with conscious pride as British Subjects, that we reciprocate with you the satisfaction, derived to us all, amidst the horrors and devastations of a war of unexampled ambition and usurpation, from the additional laurels with which His MAJESTY'S arms have been invariably crowned, and the heroic valor and splendid achievements by which the national character is sustained and distinguished in every part of the world.

To which His Honor was pleased to return the following answer.

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you for this Address, and look forward with confidence to the result of your deliberations on this important occasion.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 14.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, viz, will the House concur in the amendments reported by the committee

Mr. Gholson said he did not believe this species of force can be employed in the reduction of Canada. He said it is a militia force, and cannot by the constitution be employed upon a foreign service; and can only be used in three cases therein mentioned. To shew the incorrectness of the doctrine contended for, he said, if your militia should get before the walls of Quebec, the States would have it in their power to revoke their commissions.

Mr. Smilie said he would be in favor of the bill providing a militia force, if it kept its militia character, but if it is to be so modified, as to become a standing army, then adding 50,000 to the 25,000 which we have agreed to raise, it will become too formidable for him to vote for it.

Mr. Bacon then moved to erase the number of 50,000 and in lieu thereof to insert 25,000, and said it was his opinion that the militia could only be employed for domestic purposes, and could not be sent without the United States.

Mr. Bigelow then observed, that it would be unconstitutional to invite the militia to become volunteers, except through the executive of the States. The House agreed to the amendments reported by the committee of the whole; and adjourned at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Randolph said, he had thought the ground of debate already taken away, but he perceived otherwise; and he perceived that the real effective force was to be diminished, as soon as it was discovered that they would not be marched for the purposes of aggrandizement and ambition. It was to increase that which nourishes the roots of the great Bohon Upas, a standing army. The gentleman would have a force of 20,000 only for the defence of our whole coast, and 100,000 for offence. If we are to have a volunteer army, instead of a drafted force, let it embrace every man who is willing to volunteer for the defence of his fireside and children.

Suppose the British should detach from Halifax 5000 men, and a respectable naval force, within five days sail of the Hudson or Chesapeake. Suppose they were in the Chesapeake; would the President dare to send the force to Canada; the frozen and worthless wilds, which, so help him God, he would not accept, if at this moment the British minister were empowered to make a cession of it gratis.

This war fever, excited to such a pitch by the arts of the public papers, must soon wear away; this Quixotic Canadian knight-errant project must, by the operation of the good sense of the people, be over at six months at farthest.

Mr. R. scouted with much severity the idea of the militia being liable to be called without the jurisdiction of the United States. He called it a mushroom that had sprung up in the night, which the frost would not suffer to thrive.

He was struck with horror and astonishment at the proposition of sending such an army to Canada, and leaving but 20,000 for the defence of the whole coast.

He considered such a force as was contemplated by many, not the mercenaries of a standing army, but a force at the command of the President, or sub-commander, composed of young men ardent in their devotion to a chief, like a Swartout or Bollman, as more likely to succeed in overturning the liberties of the country. Such a one as Aaron Burr would have himself selected.

He would not believe that the President would dare to send an army into Canada, when the British in a week could send from Halifax a fleet and squadron to the Hudson or the Delaware.