

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 12.

We have conversed with several intelligent gentlemen who arrived here in the Neptune, and they all represent the present conditions of England as remarkably flourishing. This is true as to all descriptions of persons, not excepting the manufacturers of goods suited to the American market, and the inhabitants of Liverpool, which used to be the chief mart of the American trade. All concur in stating that the loss of the American commerce is little felt.—Those who have no information, or have derived their little stock of knowledge from the double traitor Cobbett, and men like him, will no doubt continue in the belief which has been so industriously inculcated, of the oppressions, starvation, misery and insurrectionary state of the middling and lower classes of the English population.—But unfortunately for those who have entertained the humane wish of forcing Great Britain to accede to our terms, by the hunger of her citizens, the condition of that country is in every respect better than it was at the commencement of our war. The harvest of the last season have been abundant. New vents have been opened for her manufactures. So strongly does the temptation of gain operate upon mercantile cupidity, and so little are the severest laws, where odious in themselves, able to counteract the artificers of highly stimulated ingenuity, that British merchandize is very extensively introduced into those parts of the continent most immediately within the iron gripe of Napoleon. His decrees were at first effectual, but time enough has been since afforded for the British adventurer to form necessary connections with the continental smuggler, and for the British workmen to imitate the manufactures of the continent. It is as easy to put upon a piece of goods a Flemish as an English or an Irish mark; and if Bonaparte has a fondness for fine linen, the chance is that his shirts are of Irish fabric.

We have no doubt that both America and Great Britain have overrated their importance to each other. The connection is extremely beneficial to both, but necessary to neither. We do not fear that we shall be compelled either to wear our beards long, or to pull them out after the manner of our Indians, notwithstanding that an English nobleman declared in the British House of Lords that America could not shave herself without British aid. As little do we believe that we shall bring the proud Queen of the Ocean upon the knees of supplication by refusing to buy her wares or sell our produce; nor yet by the conquest of the Canadas.

In truth the contest is becoming more and more unprofitable. The great struggle on the continent of Europe is apparently approaching to a decision. If the power of France falls, England, flushed with victory may perhaps become more imperious in her demands. Should Europe be again reduced to the sway of Napoleon, Great Britain relieved from the burthen of supporting her armies in the peninsula, might direct her undivided strength against us. Our policy is peace, and our prayer is that the people and their rulers may sacrifice their passions to their interests.

The Enemy again in the Potomac.

We are informed that on Friday the 28th ult. a part of the Enemy's blockading squadron, consisting of 1 frigate, 1 brig, 1 sloop and a schooner, made their appearance in our river and have committed more damage than the whole fleet did in July last. Before the night of that day, the brig and cutter had got up as far as Ragged Point, where they took a brig with forty cords of wood on board, and burnt her. On the next morning, they took a sch. laying off Peckstone, loading with wheat; they set her on fire and left her. On the Saturday morning following, they captured a sch. from this place with whisky and dry goods on board, which they took out, and burnt the vessel in the mouth of Yeocomico.

Our informant adds, that since the evening of the 28th, the Potomac may be said to have been on fire—vast columns of fire and smoke ascending from that time till the 2d inst. from every quarter of the river. On the morning of the 11th, the brig went down the river with a fresh N. W. wind. There is nothing now in our waters but a frigate and her tender. It is not ascertained what injury done on the Maryland side, but it is feared that the people on that side of the river have sustained equal and perhaps greater losses than their neighbors in Virginia have suffered by this severe and unexpected visitation of the enemy. Five barges were discovered from the opposite side of the river, moving along the Maryland shore, and entering every creek, marking their course with fire and smoke. On Sunday night, several barges had gone up St. George's creek after some vessels from Baltimore, two of which it is said, are Packets from this place.—Their

fate is not yet known, but there can be little doubt of their destruction.

Thus whilst the whole attention of the government is absorbed in views of conquest upon the Lakes; a 36 gun frigate is allowed to assume the undisputed possessions of our waters to blockade the entrance to the Capital of the nation, and to annihilate the trade of an important commercial city in its neighborhood! Where is the Adams which was fitted out for the express purpose of protecting our shores from these petty marauders? and where are the invincible Gun-Boats, which were to swarm from every hole and corner, and creek, whenever a British vessel should dare to anchor in our waters? The situation of the people below is truly deplorable. Their losses have been immense, and they are every day exposed to new and greater calamities, without possessing the means of averting them.—The people of this town, are not exempt from a share of the evils which result from the permitted violation of their own waters. Even the scanty pittance of trade, which was saved from the general wreck of commerce, and which did suffice to give business and support to a few industrious men of limited desires and engagements, is taken from them. The coasting trade is at an end—for though a vessel may scour the seas and not meet with a British cruiser—she will, in all probability, be intercepted at the very mouth of her destined harbor by some bold picaroon who has taken his station in our river and maintains it with defiance to the whole naval force of the country. How long shall such things be?—[Alex. Gaz.

Army of Generals.

From General Harrison's official letter, it appears, that in his battle, with Proctor, there were attached to his army of about 3000 men, no less than ten generals, one governor, and a commodore, besides adjutant generals, quarter master generals, and other officers in proportion. This is equal to one general to every 300 men, throwing the governor and commodore into the bargain. The pay and emoluments of these high officers may be a very convenient thing to Kentucky and Ohio patriots; but those who are obliged to supply the ways and means will recollect, that a Major General costs 310 dollars, and a brigadier general 225 dollars, per month. The price of a governor, we know not; but presume he will think himself worth at least as much as a major general. [Lansburg Gaz.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 6.

Since our last, the Steam-Boat has made three arrivals at this place, on Saturday evening, Wednesday, and this morning—from which have been landed a considerable number of sailors and Marines for the Upper Province.

Four Companies Marines left here yesterday and about 300 this morning, for Prescott.

The famous or rather in famous Colonel Clarke has again been over to Missisquoi Bay, and took off about 90 head of cattle, which he with his party had followed from the other side of the line. In this excursion the Colonel is said to have behaved very honorably, and we are glad to give "the devil his due"—He told the inhabitants that they should not be molested, and that his only intention was to take the persons and property of American citizens who were in the habit of supplying traders of this Province with beef and other provisions.

NOVEMBER 9.

The three Battalions of Sedentary Militia of this city, incorporated, set out for Lachine yesterday afternoon. The whole together form not less than a thousand men; the greater part of them have a very good appearance, and seem to go to meet the enemy with all that zeal and good will which become brave men. As they are all well disciplined they will be a considerable reinforcement for the troops and militia already prepared to meet the enemy, if they are yet disposed, this autumn, to attempt the invasion of this Province. Whatever may be their invading force, we are by no means inferior to them in that respect; and if we judge from what happened last year, much about this time, and from the late affair at Chateaugay, we may predict with confidence, either that the invasion will not take place, or that it will terminate in a shameful overthrow, or a precipitate retreat.

QUEBEC, NOVEMBER 11.

On Tuesday Evening, intelligence was brought by Express from Montreal, that about 200 American boats, with troops passed Prescott on Saturday Evening and during the night till Sunday morning. We have not heard of them since; but we know that the whole country in the vicinity of Montreal has been called out: and that the Meurons and other troops have marched from Chateaugay to the Sault St. Louis

opposite Lachine, to which latter place, the militia and troops from Montreal had proceeded.

A short time will shew the destination of the enemy. His whole force, even if he were united with Hampton's Army, cannot exceed 15,000 men. If he is bold enough, and should succeed in penetrating into the Province by the River, it will only require a momentary effort of the population to secure him. We are satisfied that every man throughout the Province, on such an occasion, will think of nothing but of seconding the measures of Government for the destruction of the enemy, which in that case, is certain.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
St. John, N. B. 5th October, 1813.

CASH
WANTED for Bills of Exchange, drawn on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, at Thirty days Sight.—Tenders for Sums (not less than one hundred pounds sterling) will be received at this Office.
R. EDWARDS,
Assistant Commissary General.

JAMES POTTER,
Has Imported in the Ships TRITON, from LONDON, and CERBERUS, from GREENOCK,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, HARDWARE, GLASS, STATIONARY, &c.
Which he now offers for Sale at his Shop, in Prince William Street, opposite the Post-Office.
HE HAS LIKEWISE ON HAND,
A few Hogsheads Choice CLARET; Boxes of SOAP and CANDLES.
Saint John, 7th August, 1813.

JOHN ROBINSON,
Has Received by the PEGGY from LONDON, and AUGUSTUS and PALLAS from LIVERPOOL, a general assortment of GOODS, which are now opening for Sale on reasonable terms, viz.

LOAF SUGAR, Printed Calicos,
Hyson, Souchong and India Cottons,
and Singlo Teas, British Shirting ditto,
Pepper, Ditto Sheeting ditto,
London Soap, Cambric Muslins,
uperfine, Second and French Cambricks,
SCoarse Cloths, Irish Sheeting,
Double mill'd Cassimeres, Ditto Dowlas,
Common ditto, India Silk Handkerchiefs,
Red, Yellow, and Ribbons,
White Flannels, Cotton Suspenders,
Baizes and Serges, Stationary,
and many other Articles suitable for the Season. ffb.
St. John, 19th June, 1813.

WILLIAM BLACK, & Co.
HAVE just received by the Ship COMET, Captain GILLIES, from LIVERPOOL, An Assortment of CORDAGE, DUFFLE BLANKETING, and LIVERPOOL SALT, to be Sold low for Prompt payment.
St. John, 8th November, 1813.

NEHEMIAH MERRITT,
HAS just imported in the Brigs FRIEND and HARMONY, from Liverpool, a large quantity of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, which he offers for Sale by the Package at a small advance for Cash or Bills of Exchange, viz.

Printed Fancy Cambricks,
 $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ White Cotton Cambricks,
 $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ Shirting Cottons,
Superfine Navy Blue and mixt Cloths,
Second and Coarse Cloths,
 $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$ Rose Blankets,
White, Red and Yellow Flannels,
Pelisse Cloths,
Patterns of the above can be seen at any time at his Store.
He has also on hand and for Sale,
20 Tierces of excellent Coffee,
10 ditto of Glass Ware, and many other articles.
St. John, 16th Nov. 1813.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late DUNCAN McLEOD, Esquire, of Fredericton, deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested; and all those who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
JOHN McLEOD, } Executors.
P. FRASER, }
Fredericton, August 16, 1813.

Good Stabling for Horses.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAVING fitted up a commodious Stable at the Brewery, for the accommodation of Horses, &c. takes this method of informing the inhabitants living on the River St. John, and others, that he will, in future, be able to accommodate them with the best of Stabling. The convenience of the situation he flatters himself will give general satisfaction. No pains will be spared to provide always the best of Hay, and the strictest attendance will be given to those entrusted to his care.
ELISHA BROAD.

St. John, 17th Sept. 1813.

TO BE SOLD,
OR LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
THAT valuable FARM at Mount Aston, on the Westmorland Road, five miles from the Market House in the City, now in the occupation of THOMAS PALMER, containing about three hundred acres of land, including about twenty acres of marsh.—There are on the Premises a good dwelling-house and barn, and possession may be had, if required, at any time in the course of the ensuing winter.—For terms apply at this Office.
St. JOHN, 12th October, 1813.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS the Subscribers have received full powers from Messrs. ROBERT SHIVES, & Co. to receive all debts due to them, and give sufficient discharges therefor: They hereby request all persons indebted to the said Messrs. ROBERT SHIVES, & Co. to call and settle their Accounts immediately, otherwise they will be put in suit without discrimination.
EDMOND & BEDELL.
St. JOHN, 18th Sept. 1813. 41

NOTICE.
THE Concern in business hitherto carried on between the Subscribers closes this day by mutual consent: Therefore all persons having any demands against them, or either of them, are requested to render the same for payment, and all those indebted to them, or either of them, will please make their respective payments accordingly.
JAMES FRASER,
SAMUEL GROSVENOR.
Fredericton, N. B. 24th September, 1813.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of ROBERT McKEEN, late of the County of York, deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested; and all those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment to
BENJAMIN TIBBETS, } Executors
BENJAMIN SLOOT, }
Queensbury, 2d Nov. 1813. 37p

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the late EBENEZER BROWN, of Queensbury, in the County of York, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested; and all those who are indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
ABRAHAM BROWN, Admr.
Queensbury, August 9th, 1813. 37

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late JOHN KING, of Sussex-Vale, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested within Three Months from the date hereof, and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
JOHN KING, } Executors.
JOHN BLAIR, }
Sussex-Vale, 25th September, 1813. 34

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of AARON ANDREWS, late of the Parish of West Isles, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts to the subscriber duly attested within Six Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to
JAMES CHAFFEY, Admr.
Deer Island, September 24th, 1813. 65p.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of THOMAS COATES, of the Parish of Sussex, in King's County, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts duly attested within Eight Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
ROBERT COATES, } Executors.
JOHN COATES, }
Sussex-Vale, 1st October, 1813.