

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,
Saint John, New-Brunswick, 14th January, 1813.
WANTED,
 FOR the use of the ROYAL ARTILLERY in this City, *Three Tons of good STRAW*, to be delivered at the Artillery Barracks in the Lower Cove.
ROBERT PARKER, Ordnance Storekeeper.

NOTICE.
 ALL Persons having demands against the Mess of the 104th Regiment, are requested to send their accounts to the Mess immediately.
1st February, 1813.

TO BE LET,
 AND ENTERED UPON THE FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, THE FARM at *Mount Aston*, situate upon the Road leading to the *French Village*, five miles distant from the Market Place in this City, consisting of Upland and Marsh, with a good dwelling house and barn thereon, the same being now in the occupation of THOMAS PALMER;—The Farm will be leased for a term of years, with or without stock as may be agreed upon. For terms apply to the Painter.
St. John, 14th January, 1813.

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.

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.
 SAINT JOHN, 11th MAY, 1812.

PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
By Hugh Mackay, Esq. one of the Justices of the Common Pleas for the County of Charlotte.
 NOTICE is hereby given to all whom these presents may concern; that upon the application of *Colin Campbell*, and *Joseph N. Clarke*, of the Parish of *St. Stephens*, in the County of *Charlotte*, in the said Province, to me duly made—I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal within the said Province of *New-Brunswick*, of *Niel M'Kinnon*, late of *Saint Stephens*, in the same County, which said *Niel M'Kinnon*, is departed from the said Province, and hath not resided within the same for the term of six months preceding the aforesaid application of the said *Colin Campbell* and *Joseph N. Clarke*, to be seized and attached, and that unless the said *Niel M'Kinnon*, doth return and discharge his said debt within six months from the publication hereof: all the Estate as well real as personal of the said *Niel M'Kinnon*, within the Province aforesaid, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said *Niel M'Kinnon*.
 Dated at *Saint Andrews*, this twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve.
HUGH MACKAY, J. C. P.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
 THE Subscriber intending to leave this Province early next Spring, (for Europe) requests all those to whom he is indebted to send in their accounts by the First of April, and all those indebted to me, to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be left with an Attorney to sue without discrimination—All Houses, Lots, Lands and Furniture, will be Sold by
THOMAS INGLEBY.
Saint John, January 1, 1813.

St. John and Fredericton Mail Stage.
THE SUBSCRIBER
 BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that having contracted to carry the Mail between this City and Fredericton, he has provided himself with an excellent span of Horses and a commodious Stage, with foot stoves for the convenience of Passengers, and tends going once a week during the winter season;—he trusts the comfortableness and speed of the MAIL STAGE will insure a preference.
 The MAIL STAGE will leave this City for Fredericton every Friday, if the Mail from Digby should arrive in season, if not, two hours after its arrival; it will also leave Fredericton for this City every Wednesday, if not detained on account of the Quebec Mail.
 The greatest care will be taken of freight intrusted to his charge, and the smallest favor acknowledged. Packages, &c. left at Mr. BARR'S in this City, or his own house in Fredericton, will be attended to. Fare of Passengers and freight the same as established by other Stages, running between this City and Fredericton.
JOHN DROST, Courier.
St. John, January 4, 1813.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.
 The following is an extract of a private letter from Lisbon, dated the 26th October.

"We are under some apprehension, that the French army under Soult, Joseph Bonaparte, and part of Suchet's army, which are to the number of eighty thousand men, will oblige Lord Wellington to leave Madrid. His Lordship was certainly in that capital the 24th October, collecting every man he could get, to join immediately General Hill."

The private letters from the French coast are of the 8th November. They mention a rumour of the death of Savary, Chief of the Police, by one of the conspirators at Paris; and speak of that city as being in a very perturbed state.

The same letters repeat the rumour of the capture of Madrid by Marshal Soult; but as this report is evidently founded on a vague statement from Bayonne, it is not entitled to serious attention.

It is again reported that Frederick William has terminated his reign by abdication in favor of Bonaparte, and that Prussia is to become what is called an integral part of the French Empire.

DOVER, November 8.—A large fleet is going past down Channel, from out of Ramsgate Pier and the Downs, with a breeze at S. E. It is said that an embargo is laid on in France; one or two luggers have been seen, but they are stated to have got out when the embargo was laid. As under is the list of the Flushing ships; as nearly as can be made out from the Dutch hand writing:

Charlemagne	84	Augustus	84
Ambuscade	92	Tilsit	72
Dantzic	72	Blustre	84
Ceres	68	Friedland	new ship
Declamates	84	Duo	44
La Ville de Belon	92	Friesland	40
Concaventi	84	Hooplar	46
Alban	64	Mierva	80
Trojan	72	Eugene	42
Patrusk	84	Terpsichora	42
Pacificatur	72	Hussard	42
Hollandunt	91	Bulletin	42
Trump	64	Commerce de Lyon, and	
Chatham	94	one name unknown	

Superb, and five others of the line, names unknown.
 NOVEMBER 13.
 An American Gentleman, who has just arrived from Paris states, that the American Minister Joel Barlow had set off for head-quarters of the French Army, for the purpose of personally soliciting from Bonaparte 12 sail of the line and 38 frigates to be manned by Americans. He also mentions, that Paris was in a most agitated state when he left it, and confirms the report which was received here a few days since of the death of Hulin.

Russian Fleet—According to letters from Wingo we may daily expect a Russian Fleet of 21 sail of the line, besides frigates, in our ports; which had sailed from Cronstadt before the late good news reached that place.

A Gottenburgh Mail arrived yesterday, by which we have advices to the 18th from Petersburg, to the 20th from Riga and Konigsburgh, and to the 31st of last month from Gottenburgh.

It is stated as a report which obtained credit that an action had taken place between the advanced guard of the French to the south of Moscow, and that of the grand Russian Army under Kutusoff, when the former were repulsed with the loss of 5000 men. Previous to this action it is said that the French had sent detachments of 7000 men each in the direction of Demitroff, to the north, and Mosaisk to the west, to prevent the intrusion of the Russians, who were collecting in those neighbourhoods.

The most important question, connected with the intelligence by this mail, respects the alleged sudden appearance of Bonaparte at Konigsburgh with 17,000 men. We do not believe that the statement of his arrival there is correct, and we are certain that no such force from the interval allowed could accompany him from the Grand Army to that situation. We have however two letters of the 16th ult. from Konigsburgh, which agree in asserting that Napoleon was hourly expected in this city, that suitable accommodations had been prepared for him, and that supplies and quarters had by public order been provided for 17,000 men. It is probable that the army under Marshal Macdonald may have taken the opportunity of abandoning Conrland, while the roads would admit of its retreat, with the heavy artillery which had been wintered for the siege of Riga, and that for this force the quarters are preparing at Konigsburgh; indeed the advices from the neighbourhood of Memel seem to remove all doubt on the subject.

Altona newspapers of the 30th arrived from Heligoland, state that great alarm prevailed at Warsaw, on account of the advance of the Russians in rear of the French. The barriers had been shut, and a proclamation issued to quiet the minds of the people, by Stanislaus Potocki, the President.

BOSTON, JANUARY 10.
 On Thursday arrived at Salem brig Montgomery, B. Upton, of 12 guns and 89 men, from a 10 weeks cruise.—November 9 spoke brig Osmya, of Boston, 10 days from Baltimore, for Cadiz. December 6, off Surinam, fell in with H. B. M.'s packet, from London for Surinam; after an interchange of orders to send boats on board, &c. a little after 7 P. M. an action commenced; a little after 8, the Packet laid her M. on board, and a sharp contest of 51 minutes succeeded; the M. then filled her topsail, hauled off to repair, and was found much damaged in her hull and rigging, together with 4 killed, (J. Blasdell, J. Pritchard, J. Kitteridge and J. Taylor,) and 14 wounded,

one since dead. Among the wounded was Captain Upton. Shortly after hauling off, and before she was in a condition to renew the action, the M. lost sight of her antagonist. From a perusal of the particulars of this rencontre, it would appear to have been the most hard fought action we have heard of since the war. December 9, the M. captured sloop Windward Plant, er, from Martinico, for Para, with dry goods, hardware, &c. and ordered her for Salem. December 10, spoke the Osprey, of New-York, from Rio-Grande for Havana; had not heard of the war. December 31, recaptured schooner Juliana, Smith, of Philadelphia from St. Domingo, with coffee, &c. and ordered her for Salem; had been captured 15 days before by the Maidstone frigate, and ordered her for Bermuda. January 3, recaptured brig Hazard, from Boston, for N. Orleans, and ordered her for Salem; had been captured by the British sloop of war Sylph, December 27. Same day (Jan. 3) boarded the British schooner Highland-Lass, from Halifax for Bermuda; with pickled herring, &c.; had been taken the day before by the privateer Fox of Portsmouth, and ransomed for 1800 dollars;—the M. put 21 prisoners on board her, and sent her as a cartel to Bermuda.

"IMPOSING ATTITUDE."
 A late number of the *Court-Gazette*, presents us with a calculation of the relative strength of parties in the next Congress. The "republicans," so called, that is, the Madisonian zealots, will have according to this statement, a majority of at least thirty in the house, and thus the Government will be enabled to assume that "imposing attitude," which the times require. We do not believe in the calculation, but admitting it to be true, we do not think much of this future attitude. If the term is intended to convey the idea of an *Attitude of Imposition*, the prediction may be just—This sort of imposing attitude will not cost them the trouble of a change of posture. From the commencement of the *Virginian Dynasty* to the present hour, Government has presented a continued series of these attitudes. The verb "impose" has been conjugated in all its moods and tenses, except the future, and without doubt that will be included. If however the ministerial editor means, that the new flight of wild birds which will flock into Congress from the south and west, will exhibit an attitude of dignity and national union;—of temperate energy, of candid policy; he certainly furnishes no foundation in his calculation whereon to build this hope. On the contrary, the very tables which he frames demonstrate a truth which it is thought criminal to utter, that we are a divided people, and that the lines of our political and geographical divisions are nearly coincident. This division we know is still more complete and defined, than appears in these tables. North of *Delaware*, there is among all who do not bask or expect to bask in the Executive sunshine but one voice for Peace. South of that river, the general cry is "Open War, O Peers!" There are not two hostile nations upon earth; whose views of the principles and policy of a perfect Commonwealth; and of Men and Measures, are more discordant than those of these two great divisions. There is but little of congeniality or sympathy in our notions or feelings; and this small residuum will be extinguished by this withering war.
 The sentiment is hourly extending, and in these Northern States will soon be universal, that we are in a condition no better in relation to the South, than that of a conquered people. We have been compelled without the least necessity or occasion, to renounce our habits, occupations, means of happiness and subsistence. We are plunged into a war, without a sense of enmity, or a perception of sufficient provocation; and obliged to fight the battles of a Cabal, which under the sickening affectation of republican equality aims at trampling into the dust the weight, influence and power of Commerce and her dependencies. We, whose soil was the hotbed and whose ships were the nursery of Sailors, are insulted with the hypocrisy of a devotedness to Sailor's rights, and the arrogance of pretended skill in Maritime Jurisprudence, by those whose country furnishes no navigation beyond the size of a ferry boat, or an Indian canoe. We have no more interest in waging this sort of war, at this period and under these circumstances, at the command of Virginia, than Holland in accelerating her ruin by uniting her destiny to France. We resemble Holland in another particular—The Officer and Power of Government are engrossed by Executive minions, who are selected on account of their known infidelity to the interest of their Fellow Citizens, to foment divisions and to deceive and distract the people whom they cannot intimidate. The Land is literally taken from its old Possessors and given to Strangers. The Cabinet has no confidence in those who enjoy the confidence of this people, and on the other hand the solid mass of the talent and property of this community, is wholly unsusceptible of any favorable impressions or dispositions, towards an Executive in whose choice they had no part, and by whom they feel that they shall be as they always have been degraded and marked as objects of oppression and resentment. The consequence of this state of things must therefore, either that the Southern States must drag the Northern States further into the War, or we must drag them out of it; or the chain will break. This will be the "imposing attitude" of the next year.—We must no longer be deafened by senseless clamors about a Separation of the States. It is an event we do not desire, not because we have derived advantages from the compact, but because we cannot foresee or limit the dangers or effects of revolution. But the States are separated in fact when one section assumes an imposing Attitude, and with a high hand, perseveres in measures fatal to the interests and repugnant to the opinion of another section, by dint of a geographical majority.—This would be a case not contemplated by the parties to the original compact