

public, to regions hitherto unexplored, or peopled by inhabitants whose habits, language, religion and laws are repugnant to the genius of our government, is openly avowed.

Against a practice, so hostile to the rights, the interests, the safety of this State, and so destructive to her political power; so subversive of the spirit of the Constitution, and the very principles upon which it is founded; your remonstrants, in the name and behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, feel it their duty to enter their most deliberate and solemn protest.

If an extensive confederated republic is to be maintained, and we most fervently pray that it may, it can only be by a free communication of the grievances felt, and the evils apprehended, by any of its members; and by a prompt and liberal remedy. The same spirit of concession which dictated the formation and adoption of the Constitution, should be kept in permanent and perpetual exercise.

The blessings of government, its vigilance, its protection, its reward, should be equally and impartially distributed, and its burdens as equally and fairly imposed. No portion of the Union ought to be sacrificed, to the local interests, passions, or aggrandizement of others. It cannot, however, be denied, that causes have occurred, to disturb the balance, which, when adjusted, was intended to form the principal security of our present compact. But the remedy is in the power of Congress, and we look to their wisdom, for its efficacious and speedy application.

The chief motive which influenced the Eastern States, to abolish the old confederation, and to surrender a greater share of their sovereign power, as appears by the recent history of those times, was the expectation, that their Commerce would be better protected, by the national government.

The hardy people of the North stood in no need of the aid of the South, to protect them, in their liberties. For this they could safely rely, as they always had done, on their own valor. But it was an important object with them, that every aid, facility and encouragement should be given to that Commerce, upon which their prosperity almost exclusively depended.

To ensure this great object, a very unequal proportion of political power was conceded, to the Southern States. The representation of Slaves, was the price paid by the Northern States, for the stipulated protection and encouragement of their trade, and for an agreement of the Southern members of the Union, that the public burdens should be apportioned, according to representation. Experience, however, has proved, that, although the contract, on our part, has been faithfully fulfilled, both these considerations have utterly failed.

Indications of a spirit hostile to commerce were early visible, among some of those who now control the destinies of our Republic. But the Father of his Country then presided, in our councils, and this spirit was vanquished. Under the influence of the wise and liberal, and magnanimous system, adopted and pursued by his administration, Commerce was indeed cherished, extended and protected: and the stipulations of the Constitution were fulfilled, in sincerity and good faith.

Since that period, however, the same spirit has arisen, and has exhibited an unrelenting severity, in the exercise of its sway—until, at length, by a series of restrictions, utterly destructive of the calculations of the merchant—by prohibitions and double duties—by embargoes and non-intercourse—and lastly, by War, the poor of that commerce which once sailed the ocean with its sails, have been annihilated.

The other part of the consideration never fulfilled—Taxation, has been raised under the Constitution, been apportioned, according to representation; and with what reluctance it was then submitted to by the Southern States, and with what tardiness it was even partially collected, public records will determine.

Of the two hundred and fifteen millions of dollars, derived by the United States, under the operations of the Federal government, Massachusetts has paid upwards of forty millions—an amount, beyond all proportion to her political weight in the Union.

If, therefore, the revenues derived from this Commonwealth, and paid into the national treasury had been preserved, in her own, she would have been fully competent to her own defense, and would not have been obliged to solicit nor experience the injustice of a refusal, of the arms, for which she has long since paid, and which were her due, from the General Government.

What good cause can be assigned for this refusal, your remonstrants are wholly unable to determine. No discretion is, by law, vested in any officer of the Government in relation to this subject. Its provisions are simple, plain, and peremptory. Your remonstrants, therefore, cannot but express their astonishment, that the state of Massachusetts, possessing a sea coast, more extensive and populous, than that of any other State in the Union, and a defenceless frontier by land, should not only be entirely abandoned, by the government whose duty it is to protect her, but should also be refused the arms, for her own defence, to which she is, by law, entitled. They cannot, however, permit themselves to doubt, that Congress will forthwith adopt such measures, as will render to this Commonwealth, that justice which the Executive Department has refused.

If the War in which we have been rashly plunged, was undertaken to appease the resentment, or secure the favor of France, deep and humiliating must be our disappointment. For although the Emperor is lavish in his profession of "love for the American people," applauds our ready self-devotion, and declares "that our Commerce and our prosperity are within a scope of his policy," yet no reparation has been made, or offered, for the many outrages, indignities and insults he has inflicted on our government, nor for the unnumbered millions, of which he has plundered our citizens. And when we consider, the course of policy pursued by our Rulers, in their external relations, and commercial restrictions, from the prohibition of our trade to St Domingo, to the declaration of War against Great Britain—that this course often received his open approbation, and was not unfrequently conformable to the system which he himself had adopted—when we consider also, the mysterious secrecy which he himself had adopted—when we consider also, the mysterious secrecy which has veiled the correspondence of the two governments, from our view—and above all, when we consider, that in many instances, the most important measures of our government have been anticipated in Paris, long before they were known to the American People, we cannot conceal our anxiety and alarm, for the honor and independence of our country. And we most fervently pray, that the sacrifices we have already made, like the early concessions of Spain, and Portugal, of Prussia, and Sweden, may not be the preludes, to new demands and new concessions; and that we may be preserved from all political connexion with the common enemy of civil liberty.

To the constituted authorities of our country, we have now stated our opinions, and made known our complaints.—Opinions, the result of deliberate reflection, and complaints, "wrung from us, by the tortures of the cruel policy" which has brought the good people of this Commonwealth, to the verge of ruin.—A policy which has annihilated that Commerce, so essential to their prosperity—increased their burdens, while it has diminished their means of support—provided for the establishment of an immense standing army, dangerous to their liberties, irreconcilable with the genius of their Constitution—destroyed their just and constitutional weight, in the General Government—and, by involving them in a disastrous War, has placed in the power of the enemy, the control of the Fisheries; a treasure of more value to the country, than all the territories, for which we are contending, and which furnished the only means of subsistence to thousands of our citizens—the great nursery of our seamen and the rights to which can never be abandoned by New-England.

Under such circumstances, silence towards the Government, would be treachery to the people. In making this solemn representation of our sufferings and our dangers we have been influenced, only, by the duty which we owe to our constituents and our country, to our consciences, and the memory of our fathers. And to the Searcher of all hearts we appeal, for the purity of our motives and the sincerity of our declarations.

Far from wishing to embarrass the administration, in any of their negotiations for Peace, we cannot but express our regret, that they should not have evinced a sincere desire, for this great object, by accepting some of the repeated overtures, made by the enemy, for the suspension of hostilities.—And permit us, in conclusion, most earnestly to request, that measures may immediately be adopted, to stay the sword of the destroyer, and to prevent the further effusion of human blood; that our invading armies may be forthwith recalled, within our own territories; and that every effort of our Rulers may be speedily directed, to the attainment of a just and honorable Peace; that mutual confidence, and commercial prosperity may be again restored to our distracted and suffering country; and that by an upright and faithful administration of our Government, in the true spirit of the Constitution, its blessings may be equally diffused, to every portion of the Union.

In the House of Representatives, June 14. Read and accepted. Sent up for concurrence.

TIMOTHY BIGELOW, Speaker. In Senate, June 15, 1813.—Read and concurred.

JOHN PHILLIPS, President. QUEBEC MERCURY EXTRA. SUNDAY EVENING, June 13, 1813. BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

Head Quarters, Kingston, 8th June, 5 o'Clock, P. M.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces has just received an Express, announcing that a strong division of the American army had advanced to the Forty-Mile Creek, with the intention of attacking the position occupied by Brigadier-General Vincent at the Head of Burlington Bay.

The enemy's plan was however anticipated by the gallant General and completely defeated at day break on the 6th inst. on the American army, which was completely defeated and dispersed.—12 Officers, 2 of whom are Generals, and 5 pieces of cannon were taken—and the fugitives were pursued in every direction by a numerous body of Indians under the chief Norton. The enemy's force is stated at 200 cavalry and 4000 infantry, besides a strong force in boats.

This intelligence was communicated off York at 2 P. M. to Commodore Sir James Yeo, who had sailed with the fleet on the 3d inst. to co-operate with Gen. Vincent—and immediately proceeded with reinforcements on board to support the General's further attack upon the enemy.—Further reinforcements under Major Deharen, proceeded this day from Kingston to join General Vincent. The British loss has been very slight.—The official despatch is hourly expected. E. B. A. G.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE. SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1813.

Arrived Tuesday, Am. Ship Union, Capt. Paul Post, from Cadiz, bound to Boston, cargo, Salt, Pig Lead, Lemons and Raisins, (with a Licence) det. by the privateer Dart.

Wednesday, H. M. S. Rattler, Capt. Gordon, from St. Andrews, and H. M. S. Boxer, Capt. Blyth, from a cruise, and

American schooners Rebecca, (formerly of Nova-Scotia) from Boston, cargo Flour; Two Brothers, Nancy, and Fair Trader, with assorted cargoes; prizes to the Boxer. Privateer Dart, Harris, from a cruise. Sailed this morning, H. M. B. Bold, with several vessels under convoy, for Halifax.

MARRIED] On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. VIETS, Mr. SAMUEL D. SAYWARD, to Miss JANE L. TRAVIS, both of this City.

On Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. VIETS, Mr. CALVIN CAMP, of Sunbury County, to Miss HESTER VIETS, of this City.

PRIZE GOODS.

EDMOND and BEDELL, HAVE lately received from Halifax, a handsome assortment of PRIZE GOODS, purchased at the VOLANT'S Sales—consisting of Gown Silks, assorted; Ladies' and Gentlemen's black and white Silk Hose; Ladies' Silk and Kid Gloves; Silk Shawls; Black Florentine; Ribbons assorted, &c.

They have likewise received Superfine, Second and Coarse Cloths; Cassimeres and Serges; Swansdown; Flannels, Blankets; Slops of all kinds; Cotton Cambricks; Printed Cottons; India white ditto; fine Cotton Shirtings; Derbyshire ditto; Bed Ticks, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ striped Cottons; Cotton Cassimeres; Mens' and Youths' Hats.

ALSO—Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Old Cognac Brandy, Souchong Tea, Indigo, Mess Beef, cargo No. 1 ditto; Swedish Iron, double and single refined British ditto, and a variety of other articles, which they offer for Sale very low for Cash, at their Store opposite the Store of JOHN ROBINSON, Esq. St. John, 6th JULY, 1813. 65g.

TO BE LET. FRONT and Back Room, with the use of a Kitchen, situate near the Market Square.—Further particulars inquire at this Office. St. John, 26th June, 1813.

BY HIS HONOR MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE STRACEY SMYTH, PRESIDENT and Commander in Chief L.S. of the Province of NEW-BRUNSWICK, &c. &c. G. S. SMYTH.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to the first Tuesday in June instant; I have thought fit by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the first Tuesday in September next.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and in the fifty-third year of His MAJESTY'S Reign. By His Honor's Command, JON. ODELL.

JOHN KNUTTON, Has received by the Brig ALEXANDER, from Glasgow, a large assortment of fashionable and other GOODS which he is now opening at his Store in Prince William Street; as they were purchased on the lowest terms he will sell them very cheap for CASH or BILLS of EXCHANGE,

AMONG WHICH ARE, PELISSE CLOTHS, Cotton Cambrics, a variety of elegant Lenos and Muslins of the newest patterns, Printed Calicos, Gingham, a variety of Shawls, Dimity, Muslinet, Counterpanes, Nankeens, Silk and Cotton Velvets, several kinds of Silks, Thread and Cotton Lace and Edgings, Lace Veils, Gloves, Umbrellas and Parasols, Ladies and Childrens Hats of different kinds, Ladies Morocco and Kid Slippers, Linen Cambrics, Irish Linen, Cotton Shirting, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Rattinet, Shalloon, Callimanco, Durant, Bombazeen, Bombazet, Wildbore, Black Crape, Mattresses, &c. St. John, 6th July, 1813.

Five Thousand WEIGHT of COFFEE, will be Sold by Auction, at the Store of JOHN L. VENER, Market-Wharf, on WEDNESDAY next, by ANDREW CROOKSHANK. St. John, July 1, 1813.

RYE MEAL and INDIAN CORN.

RYE MEAL of the first quality, and North River YELLOW CORN, in perfect order, for Sale by WILLIAM PAGAN, & Co. St. John, JULY 1, 1813.

JOHN ROBINSON, Has Received by the PEGGY from London, and AUGUSTUS and PAULIS 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 Single Teas, British Shirting ditto, Pepper, Ditto Sheeting ditto, London Soap, Cambric Muslins, Superfine, Second and French Cambricks, Coarse Cloths, Irish Sheeting, Double mill'd Cassi. Ditto Dowls, meres, India Silk Handkerchiefs, Common ditto, chiefs, Red, Yellow, and Ribbons, White Flannels, Cotton Suspenders, Baizes and Serges, Stationary, and many other Articles suitable for the Season. St. John, 19th June, 1813.

JAMES TAYLOR, Has Just Received per Ship TRITON, from London, and Brig PACIFIC from LIVERPOOL,

A VERY EXTENSIVE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE, Which he now offers for Sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short Credit. Margerville, N. B. June 24, 1813. 31b.

CAUTION. WHEREAS my Wife REBECCA has behaved in a very unbecoming manner, I hereby forwarn all Persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. PETER GANTER. 6th July, 1813.