

BY DESIRE.

ANNO QUADRAGESIMO OCTAVO.
GEORGH III. REGIS.

An Act to permit the Importation of Rice, Grain, and Flour from any Foreign Colonies on the Continent of America into certain Ports in the West-Indies, and to allow certain Articles to be imported from the United States of America, into the British Provinces in North America, for the Purpose of Exportation to the British Islands in the West-Indies.

[30th June 1808.]

WHEREAS by an act passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled, *An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America, and in the West-India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West-Indies*, it is enacted, that it shall and may be lawful in certain Cases for any of the Governors of Provinces in British North America, therein enumerated, with the Advice and Consent of their respective Councils, to authorise the importation of certain Articles for a limited time, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for the supply of the Inhabitants of the said Provinces respectively: And whereas it is expedient that the Importation of such Articles should be allowed for the purpose of supplying other of His Majesty's Colonies than are therein mentioned; be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for any of the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, or Commanders in Chief for the time being, of the Provinces of Nova-Scotia or New-Brunswick, or of the Islands of Cape Breton or Saint John's, with the Advice and Consent of their respective Councils, to authorize the Importation of the Articles enumerated in the said recited Act for a limited time, from any of the Territories of the United States of America, for the purpose of the same being re-exported to any other of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations.

II. And whereas it is provided by an Act passed in the forty-fifth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled, *An Act to consolidate and extend the several laws now in force, for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Merchandize, into and from certain Ports in the West Indies*, that certain Articles therein enumerated may be imported into the several Ports therein named, from Foreign Colonies in the West-Indies, and it is expedient that the Permission for such Importation should be extended, be it enacted, That in addition to the Articles enumerated in the said Act, it shall be lawful to import under the like Authority, Restrictions, Rules, Regulations, Penalties, and Forfeitures provided in the said recited Act, the Articles of Rice, Grain of all Sorts, and Flour, from any Colonies or Plantations in America, belonging to or under the Dominions of any Foreign European Sovereign or State, into any of the Free Ports in Colonies or Plantations belonging to His Majesty in the West-Indies, which are particularly named in the said Act, or in another Act passed in the forty-seventh year of His Majesty, respecting the Port of Amsterdam in the Island of Curacoa, in any Foreign Ship, Schooner, or other Foreign Vessel whatever, not having more than one deck, and being manned and navigated by Persons inhabiting any of the said Colonies or Plantations belonging to any Foreign Sovereign or State.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint John, New-Brunswick, 7th January, 1811.

CASH WANTED

For the Contingent Service in this District.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing BILLS of EXCHANGE drawn on the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, London, thirty days sight, are requested to send sealed proposals to this Office, stating the sum required, and directed to the Subscriber, with the words "Tender for Bills" marked on the letter, when the lowest offer will be attended to.

Payment to be made in Dollars.

HENRY GOLDSMITH,
Assistant Commissary General.

NATHAN LUNT,

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Cheap Grocery two doors above the Store of James Codner, Esq. King Street—where he offers the following articles for sale, viz:

RUM, Gin, Shrub, Cider, Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Onions, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Raisins, Starch, Blue, Allspice, Pepper, Rice, Pearlash, Loaf Sugar, Salt Petre, Ginger,	Flour by retail, Cinnamon, Coperas, Allum, Thread, Tapes, Pound Pins, Paper do. Best Souchong Tea, Dry Fish, Stone Jugs, Crockery, Glass Ware,
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With sundry other Articles.

Saint John, December 31, 1810.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby forbidden to cut Timber of any description, on Lot No. 14, North side of Big Dipper Harbour, on any pretence whatever. Any Person trespassing on said Lot after this notice, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

THOMAS THOMAS, Sen.

St. John, 7th January, 1811.

EXTRACT

From Goldsmith's History of the Cabinet of BONAPARTE.

While Bonaparte was Consul for life, and was preparing to usurp the absolute sovereignty of France, in order to secure his success, he endeavoured to persuade Louis XVIIIth, then at Warsaw, to abdicate the throne in his favour; and for that purpose despatched a confidential agent to Warsaw with the following errand:—Bonaparte says to this Agent

"I wish you to go to Warsaw, on a mission for me, to engage the Pretender to abdicate in my favour. The proposition will be made to him by the Prussian Governor of Warsaw. If he appear disposed to accede to the proposition, you will then shew him your instructions and full powers to treat with him, which will be given to you. I wish to give him and family a full and ample indemnity. In fine he can become king of Poland, which country will recover its ancient splendour. Prussia will be indemnified by giving her Holland.—Russia who will in that case cede her possessions of Poland; can indemnify herself in Turkey; and Austria, who must give up Polish Galicia, can be indemnified with Prussian Silesia: Holland is more than a compensation to Prussia for the loss of Silesia and Prussian Poland. England can have no objection to these arrangements: She can retain Malta, and may unite Ham-burgh and Bremen to the Electorate of Hanover: if England does not think these places solid possessions (*des possessions solides*) let her try and recover America, I will assist her by sending 30,000 men to Louisiana; I am much disposed to communicate this to Lord Whitworth, but I am afraid it will find its way into the English newspapers.

The new emissary here observed, that no English administration, whether wig or tory, would ever think of disturbing the internal peace and tranquillity of the United States. In reply to this observation, Bonaparte, taking hold of this gentleman's arm, said, "I have a party already in that country who must obey me, or I CAN EXPOSE THEM: if England were to agree to my propositions, I should not part with Louisiana, as that would be an excellent position to carry on military and political operations. If the Pretender does not consent, I will insist upon the King of Prussia's compelling him to quit Warsaw, as I shall in that case, have other views upon that country; and the presence of so many French emigrants there, will not answer my purpose. On your passing through Berlin, you may converse freely on this or any other subject, with the minister Haugwitz *qui est entierement a nous*, (who is devoted to us) and who is likewise informed of my ulterior views in regard to Poland. When you are at Warsaw, you will there see a public agent of ours sent from Talleyrand's office, and recognised by the Prussian government as French Consul; his name is Galen Boyer. I do not wish you to tell him your errand till the object of your mission is publicly known. Let him know what he is doing there, and whether Talleyrand has ever had any direct communication with the Pretender Louis the XVIIIth, or any of his people (*ses gens*)"

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS AMELIA.

The sufferings of this amiable and interesting Princess closed at 12 o'clock yesterday. She died without the least struggle or convulsion. The illness of her father was not communicated to her. Her Royal Highness from her infancy was of the most tender and delicate constitution, and subject to repeated illness; and the principal care of herself and friends was to prolong her existence. Her filial piety, and attachment to her father particularly, were almost unexampled. Though she could not spare many hours from her duty to Heaven, she nevertheless made great proficiency in drawing and music, and displayed a classical taste in the selection of pictures. She was born August 7, 1783—Her remains are to be interred the 13th inst. when a general mourning for six weeks will commence. The theatres and all places of public amusement are closed until after the funeral. This is the first death in His Majesty's family for many years; and he has now twelve children living, the youngest of which is thirty-three years old.

HEALTH OF THE KING.

NOVEMBER 7.—The bulletins of the state of the King's health are daily issued from the Palace of St. James's.

BULLETINS.

"Windsor Castle, Nov. 6.—His Majesty has passed the night with very little sleep, and is not better this morning.

(Signed) H. R. Reynolds, M. Baillie,
Henry Halford, W. Heberdeen."

"Windsor Castle, Nov. 7.—His Majesty had more sleep last night, and continues fully as well as in any part of yesterday." Signed, as above.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer visited His Majesty on Monday, and on his return to town a Cabinet Council was held; when it was ordered by their Lordships, "That His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, do prepare a form of Prayer to Almighty God for the restoration of His Majesty's health."

His Majesty's disorder [insanity] has much increased since Sunday.—When on Friday Sir HENRY HALFORD entered his chamber after the death of the Princess AMELIA, the King was so well, that in his usual manner he anticipated the tidings and said, "I find by your manner that my poor girl is no more—I am prepared for the event—she is happy—she is happy." Several hours after he recurred to the event, and spoke of the sufferings of his beloved daughter with christian resignation.—His Majesty also recognized Dr. REYNOLDS by his voice.

Parliament is adjourned to meet the 15th inst. The

members are posting to town in great numbers. When assembled the reports of the Physicians will be presented; when such measures will be taken as the welfare of the nation requires. It is somewhat remarkable, that His Majesty's illness took place the precise day he had completed the 50th year of his reign.

NOVEMBER 4.

We learn that the Board of Trade yesterday commenced granting licenses to export colonial produce by such ships as had previously brought to England cargoes of grain.

There was a rumour at Stockholm, when the last accounts came away, that the unfortunate Gustavus had been assassinated on the way between St. Petersburg and Riga.

Advices had reached Gottenburg from St. Petersburg, stating, that the French Minister had applied for permission to march 25,000 troops through the Russian territories into Sweden.

Price of Stocks this day, at twelve—3 per cent Cons. 66½—Reduced 65½—Omnium 5½ dis.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

During the last week an alteration has taken place in the situation of the French fleet in the Scheldt, in consequence of the squadron under the command of Sir E. Pellew having been forced into the Downs by contrary winds from that station. It was reported yesterday, that the Admiralty had received information of the enemy's fleet having actually effected their escape from that river, and that directions were sent to the Admirals at Yarmouth and in the Downs, to send all the men of war at these places to sea immediately.

Owing to the continual gales of wind from the North East, several ships are on shore upon Yarmouth coast. Between 40 and 50 light ships cut and run for Harwich.

An English expedition, against Malaga, from Gibraltar, is reported to have been made and failed. We should judge, from this, that neither the plague nor yellow fever was very prevalent at either of those places.

It is said that Madame de Stael, who has resided for many years in Germany, and whose literary fame has extended throughout all Europe, is about to quit this part of the world for America, and that she intends to settle at New-York, whither she will be accompanied by her friend, Mr. William Schlegel.

General Mourning.—The mourning for the much-lamented Princess Amelia will be black bombazeen, or raven grey silks, trimmed with crape; bonnets and mantles of black silk, covered with crape. Full dress; cape dresses, ornamented with jet and bugles; bandeaus or turbans to correspond; black crape fans and black leather gloves. The undress gowns will be made tight at the throat, with muslin or crape ruffs.—Gentlemen's full dress; black swords, crape sword knots, and weepers.

All the King's sons are at Windsor. The Prince is much agitated, and seems to feel greatly for the indisposition of the King—and the death of the Princess.

Gustavus Adolphus.—We are happy to state that Gustavus Adolphus is under British protection. At Polangen the Prussian guard was dismissed, it not being permitted to encroach on the imperial territory.—Thence, a distance of about 40 miles, his Majesty proceeded to Riga, and having arrived, sent a courier to the Emperor Alexander, who returned with a respectful message, intimating at the same time that the Ex King must quit the Russian dominions. Soon afterwards Gustavus contrived to effect his escape by a vessel from the harbour, and entered on board a British ship of war.

FROM A LATE BOSTON PAPER.

WEST-FLORIDA QUESTION.

The history of the boundaries and title of West-Florida has again become an interesting topic of conversation.

The parts of America claimed by the French as their possessions prior to the year 1763, by virtue of conquest, and the Bulls of the Pope, comprehended almost all North America, which they divided into two great regions, viz. Canada and Louisiana, and completely surround the English colonies, which in 1776 became the United States of America. This imaginary empire of the French and their conduct towards the American Colonies, now United States, occasioned a war which stripped them of their possessions and confined them, by the treaty of 1763, to their proper bounds.

"By the treaty of 1763," says the intelligent *Federal Republican* of Baltimore, "all the country West of the Mississippi was ceded to Spain, and all the Territory East of that river was confirmed to Great-Britain. The last mentioned power erected the territory lying south of Georgia and of the present Mississippi territory into two provinces, which she called East and West-Florida, and held them till by the treaty of peace of 1783, they were ceded to Spain who thence forward retained them and Louisiana, as three separate provinces, but by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, on the 1st of October, 1800, she ceded Louisiana to France, with the following description:

"The colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, that it had when France passed it; and such as it should be after the treaties entered into between Spain and other States." This is the title the United States purchased from France on the 30th April, 1803, with the following clause:

"The First Consul of the French Republic, desiring to give to the United States a strong proof of his friendship, doth hereby cede to the said United States, in the name of the French Republic, forever and in full sovereignty, the said Territory, with all the rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner they have been acquired by the French Republic, in virtue of the above-mentioned treaty of (St. Ildefonso) concluded with his Catholic Majesty."

"At the time France possessed Louisiana, her title