

works. A dancing Dutchman is not among the least wonderful of the revolutions of the day, and the annals of fashion hardly expected to record the graceful movements of Mynheer Van den Snockbumping, who, we find, opened one of the Imperial balls at Amsterdam with a gay Parisian dame!

Accounts brought lately from Sweden state, that Bernadotte is in considerable favour with the people, and that he takes great pains to conciliate them. Intelligent people, however, suspect that this is mere finesse, and that he is at bottom the tool of Bonaparte. At Gottenburgh, lately, guineas were selling at £19. A Jew had brought over with him to the amount of £20,000; for which he was paid at that rate by good bills on London.

The most novel intelligence received from the Continent, is that Bonaparte had made proposals to the King of Denmark for the purchase of the town of Altona, for which he has offered about one hundred thousand pounds sterling.—These terms, it is said, have been rejected, on account of the sum being deemed by his Danish Majesty considerably short of the value of the place.

It appears that the regalia, sword of state, arms, glasses, and other articles shipped for the Emperor of Hayti, were seized after the vessel had gone down the river. They were all brought back, and are now in the Globe-yard, opposite the Custom-House. The sword of state gives a grand idea of the muscular power of the Emperor; for it is near eight feet long. There are several other swords, and for the shipping of these arms there ought to have been an order from the Ordnance. The Imperial Crown is not found on board. There are several magnificent mirrors of immense size and great value, with a very fine Herschell telescope. The agent has made application to Government, as the entry was merely an error, and we understand the whole is imputed to ignorance of the laws. There was a bond given for the shipping of upholstery—but the Searchers followed the vessel, and upon examination, found the articles did not agree with the description. They might have been all entered at the low duty of 4 per cent.

THE LORD MAYOR ELECT.

GUILDHALL, NOVEMBER 1, 1811.

This being the day appointed by the LORD CHANCELLOR to receive the Lord Mayor Elect, in order to communicate to his Lordship the approval of the PRINCE REGENT, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, of the choice of the Citizens of London of CLAUDIUS STEPHEN HUNTER, Esquire, Citizen and Merchant Taylor, to be Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year; and his Lordship, together with several of the Aldermen, the Recorder, Common Serjeant, and all the other City Officers, being assembled in the old Council Chamber, it was notified to the Lord Mayor Elect, that the Master, Wardens, and Clerk of the Merchant Taylors' Company (of which Company his Lordship is a Member,) were in attendance; whereupon WILLIAM CHILD, Esq. the present Master of that respectable Corporation, attended by SAMUEL DOBRE, JOHN HARTNELL, SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, and WILLIAM CLARK, Esquires, the Wardens, and RICHARD TEASDALE, Esq. Clerk of the Company, were then introduced; whereupon Mr. CHILD informed the Lord Mayor Elect that he and his Wardens, attended by their Worthy Clerk, had waited upon his Lordship, to congratulate him upon his being elected Chief Magistrate of the City of London, the highest situation to which a Citizen could aspire, and an office of great importance, not only to the City of London, but to the country at large, and one which he had no doubt his Lordship would execute most honorably to himself, and with the greatest satisfaction to his fellow-citizens; and concluded this address, by wishing his Lordship health to go through the arduous but honorable duties he had to perform, and by requesting Mr. TEASDALE to read to his Lordship the following Resolutions, viz.—

“At a Court of Assistants held at Merchant Taylor's Hall, on Thursday, the 24th day of October, 1811.

“It was unanimously ordered, That the Master and Wardens, accompanied by the Clerk of the Company, be, and they were requested accordingly to wait upon Alderman CLAUDIUS STEPHEN HUNTER, Esquire, to congratulate him in the name of this Court, and of themselves, upon his election to the exalted and important office of Lord Mayor of the City of London; and the Clerk of the Company was ordered to transmit a copy of this Resolution to the worthy Alderman, and to request he would name a time for the Master and Wardens to wait upon him, for the purpose of their personally communicating to him such congratulation.

“It was also unanimously ordered, That the said Alderman CLAUDIUS STEPHEN HUNTER, Lord Mayor Elect, a Member of this Court, have the use of this Company's Hall, and other rooms thereto belonging, and also their plate for his public entertainments prior to, or during the period of, his Mayoralty.”

This ceremony being gone through, the Lord Mayor Elect addressed the Master, Wardens, and Clerk of the Merchant Taylors' Company as follows:

“GENTLEMEN—It is with a deep sense of respect and esteem that I have now the honor to thank you for your very flattering congratulations; and I beg to assure you, that these marks of your affection will never be effaced from my mind.

“Allow me to mention to you, Gentlemen, that the manner in which you now appear before me, surrounded as I am by my brother Magistrates, and the Great Officers of this ancient City, is no less respectful to the City over which I am about to preside, than it is honorable both to you, Gentlemen, and to myself in particular. Such respect as this, to persons in authority, is the means whereby that authority may be supported, for the benefit of good order, and all that is desira-

ble for the due protection of our invaluable rights and privileges.

“Allow me to thank you once more, and to add, that I hope for your company at dinner this day, at Merchant Taylors' Hall, on my return from the LORD CHANCELLOR'S.”

NOVEMBER 5.

The Party Writers perplex themselves and the Public with military statements, which no one can understand, and predictions which no lover of his country would wish to believe; the whole tendency of which is to prove, that Lord WELLINGTON must ultimately take to the fleet, or be beat on land. The great peal of thunder that BONAPARTE threatens us with, is only suspended for temporary reasons, and as HECTOR said of Troy—

“But it must come, the day ordained by Fates,

“How my heart trembles, whilst my tongue relates!”

Such are the predictions of the Party Writers, and with the known propensity of the English to listen to a gloomy tale, it is not easy to give a satisfactory answer in a merely military way of argument; but the following true statement of affairs will set all right at once, without leaving room for the Party again to lift its moulted wing. It is in the common way difficult to conceive why BONAPARTE, who has camps at Boulogne, in Holland, and many other places, and who indeed has troops every where, from the Pyrennees to the Banks of the Vistula, does not send more men into Spain. He seems to have the power in abundance, but to want the will,—of course it is concluded, that the great politician and warrior is playing a deep game, and will do the business when he thinks fit. In fact BONAPARTE has men and money sufficient for the purpose, BUT an army at such a distance, in so wasted a country, cannot be provisioned. If he were to send double the number of men, double the number would perish, and he could never keep them three weeks together at one place. Forty thousand horses and oxen are now employed, and are insufficient to carry enough for MARMONT's army, for more than half that is sent is consumed on the road. From Bourdeaux to Bayonne is a desert sandy country; Spain is wasted or her provisions concealed; there is for these reasons a physical impossibility of this peal of thunder, unless Lord WELLINGTON would agree to fight his great army the moment it came up. Now as it happens; unfortunately for the Party, that Lord WELLINGTON always takes positions that enables him to refuse a battle till he pleases himself to fight, and being a good General, which even the Party cannot deny, he would always keep a large army at bay, till want of provisions would oblige it to disperse. The gloomy predictions are therefore useless. Lord WELLINGTON does not expect to expel the French from Spain, but he expects to prevent them from conquering it; and well is it known, that if they do not get full possession, the war must exhaust France, immense as her power is. By keeping near the coast, our army is well supplied, and a few British ships carry more, and consume less, than the forty thousand beasts of burthen.

This plain, intelligible, and true statement ought to be generally known. This country has too much blood and treasure at stake to be misled by the unintelligible columns of a Party print.

FRENCH BRANDY.—The following story is in circulation:—“The high price of brandy, and the circumstance of the British Government having refused licences for farther importations of it from France, have suggested to certain enterprising speculators now in this country, a singular expedient for procuring that exceedingly scarce commodity. The plan which they hit upon and carried into effect, was as follows:—Brandy was shipped by their correspondents at Bordeaux, at a time agreed upon between the parties in a vessel carrying American colours. A privateer at the same period proceeded from England to the mouth of the Garonne, and captured the American as for a breach of blockade. The brandy thus obtained was brought to England, and condemned in the regular way. The captors now thought no obstacle remained to the introduction of it to the open market; but on a representation being made of the business to the Board of Trade, by the English merchants engaged in that branch of commerce, their being so introduced was prohibited. The scheme has thus been frustrated, and the brandy remains under bond for exportation.”

ROMAN COINS.

On Saturday se'nnight a man who was employed in getting stone out of a quarry at Cleve Prior, near Evesham, discovered two large earthen pots, which, on examination, he found contained a considerable quantity of coin. He was of course greatly overjoyed at the discovery, but having got possession of the idea that the Lord of the Manor would lay claim to the treasure, he refused to tell the quantity of pieces he had found; however, he has disposed of a few, which are in the hands of Gentlemen in Evesham and the neighbourhood. They prove to be gold and silver coins of several Roman Emperors. The gold coins are of the Emperors Valerian, one of the Valentians, Gratian, and Theodosius; it is scarcely possible to imagine their excellent state of preservation; they appear as if they had just been issued from the mint, not the minutest mark being obliterated, though from 14 to 1500 years have elapsed since they were coined, and what is very interesting to the antiquarian, counterfeits were discovered among them, executed in a most excellent manner, being copper plated with gold. The silver coins are those of Constantius, Julian, Valentinian, Gratian, and Theodosius; these were not in so good a state of preservation as the gold. The execution of these coins is of course not very good, the art of cutting the dies being at that period very much upon the decline. The man has acknowledged that he found

100 of the gold ones; the silver ones most probably greatly exceeded that number.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1812.

Arrived, Saturday, Schooner Four Sons, Capt. Garrison, from Halifax—On Wednesday the 8th inst. at 8 A. M. between the Seal Islands and Cape-Forchu, Capt. G. saw a Schooner with her bowsprit and mainmast gone and her rigging wound round her fore-mast, on coming up under her stern, he discovered her to be the Schooner Arthur of Salem, with Lumber on deck, she being full of water and no person on board.

“From YARMOUTH, N. S. December 12.

“A Ship loaded with Timber, has been lost off Beaver River—the crew, it is feared, have perished.”

The second Edition of the Hampshire Telegraph, of November 18, says—It was the Collingwood transport from Lisbon, that brought the intelligence of General HILL's victory near Merida, which event it states to have occurred about the 27th of October, and not on the 4th of November, as erroneously copied into our last, from a London paper. We have thought it necessary to explain this mistake, lest the apparent incongruity of the dates, may have led to some doubts as to the authenticity of that highly pleasing report.

HALIFAX CHRONICLE, December 27.

BY AUTHORITY.

AT THE COURT AT WHITEHALL,

the 1st of OCTOBER, 1811.

PRESENT,

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 49th year of his present Majesty's Reign, entitled—“An Act to authorise His Majesty to permit, until the 25th day of March, 1812, any goods, and commodities, to be imported into, and exported from, Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, in any ship or vessel whatsoever.”

“It is enacted, That it shall be lawful, in any ship or vessel, in any manner owned or navigated, to import into, and export from, any Port or Ports, within the Province of Nova-Scotia or New-Brunswick, which shall be specially appointed for that purpose by His Majesty's Order in Council, any goods or commodities, which His Majesty, by Order in Council, shall specially authorise and allow to be so imported and exported respectively, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

“His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by virtue of the Power vested in His Majesty by the above recited Act, is pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, and by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, to Order, and it is hereby Ordered—That from and after the 1st day of November, 1811, and during the continuance of the Act above recited (March 25, 1812) until further Order made thereon—it shall be lawful in any ship or vessel, except a vessel belonging to France, or to the subjects thereof,—to export from the Port of Halifax, Nova-Scotia, and the Ports of St. Andrews and St. John, New-Brunswick, to any port belonging to the United States of America, from which British vessels are, or shall be, excluded, any Articles, being the growth, produce or manufacture, of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, or any of His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations or Settlements in the West-Indies—provided such articles shall have been certified by the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs at any of the Ports abovementioned from whence the same shall be shipped for any of the Ports of the United States as aforesaid, to have been imported into one of the said Provinces of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, in a British ship or vessel, from a Port of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, or from a Port of the said Colonies, Plantations or Settlements; and also to IMPORT into the Port of Halifax, Nova-Scotia, and the Ports of St. Andrews and St. John, New-Brunswick, from any of the said Ports of the United States—Wheat and Grain of any Kind, Bread, Biscuit and Flour, Pitch, Tar and Turpentine, such articles being of the growth, produce or manufacture of the said States;—and the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.”

(Signed)

CHEWYND.

Assistant Commissary General's Office,
Saint John, New-Brunswick, 1st January, 1812.

CASH

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

FRESH FLOUR, &c. for Sale.

FRESH Superfine FLOUR, warranted good,
INDIAN MEAL by the barrel.

Also, a few barrels of TAR.

Inquire of ELIAS HARDING,
at Mr. M'Pherson's, King-Street.
Saint John, January 9, 1812.