

PARIS, OCT. 28.

ELECTION OF DEPUTIES.

Proclamation of the King.

"LOUIS, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre.

"To all to whom these presents may come, greeting.

"Frenchmen--at the moment when the law which guarantees to your suffrages an entire independence, and which secures to your interests a juster representation, is about to be carried into effect for the first time, I am desirous that you should hear my voice.

"The circumstances are serious. Look at home, look around you--every thing speaks to you of your dangers, your wants, and your duties.

"You have acquired a firm and legitimate liberty--it is founded upon laws emanating from my love for my people. and from my experience of the times in which we live. With these laws it depends upon yourselves to ensure the tranquillity, the glory and happiness of our common country. You have the will, know how to manifest it by your choice. Liberty is only preserved by wisdom and fidelity. Exclude from the noble functions of Deputies, the authors of disturbances, the partizans of discord, the propagators of unjust distrust against my government, my family and myself--and if they ask you why you repulse them, shew them France so overwhelmed five years ago, so miraculously restored since, approaching at length the moment of receiving the price of so many sacrifices, of seeing her imposts diminished, and all the public charges alleviated. Tell them that it is not when every thing flourishes, when every thing prospers, when every thing increases in our country, that you will put to the hazard of their ridiculous reveries, or deliver up to their perverse designs, your arts, your industry, the harvests of your fields, the lives of your children, the peace of your families, that felicity, in fine, which is envied by all the people of the earth.

"From all quarters, a crowd of citizens offer themselves to your suffrages, sincere and zealous friends of the charter, equally devoted to the throne and to the country, equally the enemies of despotism and of anarchy. Choose from amongst them your deputies, to consolidate with me that order without which no country can exist, and I will consolidate with them those liberties which have always had for their asylum the throne of my ancestors, and which I have twice restored to you.

"The world expects from you superior lessons, and you owe them to it so much the more, as you have rendered them necessary. In offering to nations the spectacle of that liberty in which they take so high an interest, you have given to them the right of demanding from you an account of those snares into which they may be drawn--teach them, therefore, to avoid the thorns with which your path has been strewn, and shew them that it is not upon ruins and wrecks, but upon justice and respect for the laws, that free institutions are founded and consolidated.

"It is thus, that marching at the head of civilization, France, in the midst of the agitations which surround her, may remain calm and confident--united with the king, her prosperity is beyond attack--the spirit of faction can alone compromise it--but if it ventures to manifest itself, it will be repressed within the walls of the chambers by the patriotism of the peers and deputies, and out of the chambers by the vigilance of magistrates, the firmness of all those who are armed to protect and maintain the public peace, and above all, by my determined will.

"Frenchmen!--you have recently given me the testimonies of your noble and generous sentiments--you have participated in the consolations which providence has sent to me and my family--let this pledge of perpetuity which Heaven gives to France, be also the happy pledge of the union of all men who are sincerely attached to the institutions which I have given you, and with them to the order, the peace and the happiness of the country.

"Given at the chateau of the Tuilleries, the 25th of October, in the year of grace, 1820, and of our reign the twenty-sixth.

(Signed)

"LOUIS.

"By the King.

"The president of the council of ministers.

(Signed)

"RICHELIEU."

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

23D JANUARY, 1821.

In our paper of the 16th, we inserted some observations on the commencement of the operations of the Bank. We were led to make them in consequence of two reports which were in circulation, and which, we believe, will sound correct. We can now state from good authority, that the Bank takes the Doubloon at £3 : 15 : 6, and pays it at £3 : 17 : 6. Previous to the Bank's commencing business, some persons in St. John would exchange the Doubloon for 2s. 6d. when it was valued at £4. Now the Bank will give in paper, £3 : 15 : 6 for it, and when they cash that paper, it must be taken back at £3 : 17 : 6. This arrangement would seem at first to be inequitable; but when it is considered that the Doubloon does not form any part of the legal currency of the Province, the Bank has an undoubted right to traffic with, and speculate upon it, in the same way as any other article; and those who are entitled to receive money at the Bank, may refuse to take it but upon such terms as the parties agree. We notice that the Guinea, and the Gold of Portugal, are taken at the Bank according to weight--that is, we suppose, agreeably to the value fixed by an Act of the General Assembly in 1805, which was disallowed by the KING, but has since been acted upon by an agreement in writing, in the same way that the nominal value of the Doubloon was settled; and hence we see our Guinea wrapped up in a paper covered with a nominal value marked upon it, beyond its real value, from 2d. to 6d. and so the Half Joannes. This bubble will also shortly burst: no person being obliged to receive the Guinea for more than 23s. 4d. whatever its weight may be; and the Half Joe will not be valued by the Courts of Justice higher than 40s. although it may weigh more than fixed by standard. Will it not be better, at once to make the Law our guide in all cases? We were pleased to find that the Bank has fixed the true legal value on the English Shilling and Sixpence, that is to say as nearly as could be done for a single price; but perhaps it would be as well to let five of those Shillings make 5s. 6d. (the value of a Crown) for the same reason that we take two York Sixpences (as they are commonly called) for 7d. although they pass separately for only 3d. each.

We understand that the Court of Sessions lately held in Fredericton, ordered the Doubloon to be received in payment for Tavern and Retail Licences at £4, and for Taxes at £3 : 17 : 6.

On Wednesday afternoon last, a salute from the Artillery Park, announced the arrival of His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

For the New-Brunswick Gazette.

INGENIO is a man of parts, improved by a liberal education, extensive reading, and accurate observation. His profession having led him into various countries, and introduced him into the polite circles, his address is courteous without looseness, and dignified without affectation: his conversation easy, instructive, and entertaining, is a never-failing source of intellectual delight to those who are honoured with his acquaintance. Though no laudation he allows others the privileges he claims for himself--to exercise his own thoughts in matters of either science or religion. INGENIO is a lover of the established order both in Church and State--but from principle. He does not carelessly adopt opinions on any subject, much less on that which most concerns an immortal being; and having discovered the congruity of the Fathers of the English Church; its Homilies, and its Liturgy, with the Sacred Scriptures, which, convinced of their authenticity and obligation, he has adopted as the only rule of faith and practice, he has joined her communion. Convinced, however, that a forced uniformity of sentiment and form in religion, as in any thing else, would be an evil; that every man is accountable to God for his principles as well as his conduct; that it is every man's unalienable right to judge for himself in matters of religion, and that an unassuming and consistent devotion, supported by an upright carriage, meeked by a universal charity, are the undissembled marks of real religion, he respects the sentiments, the liberty, and the person of the conscientious Dissenter, while he gives him the right hand of fellowship as a brother, in the common cause of a catholic christianity.

BIOTUS, morose, surly, and ignorant, of obscure origin, without education, without reading, and of little experience but what he has scraped together among his original acquaintance, (persons of the same stamp and character with himself,) assumes the insolence of infallibility; and blundering over truths of most important description and application, dreaming that wisdom is with only those of his own crude opinions, denounces all that dare to differ from him as Hypocrites, Fanatics, and Seditious. With a volubility peculiar to himself, he profusely teems invectives against them, misrepresents their motives and their conduct, and would, were he chief magistrate and a despot, teach them

the extent of his tolerant principles. Ask Biotus, however, for a reason for his own notions on any subject, and he is dumb!

DIED] On Sunday evening last, Mr. JOHN ESSINGTON, aged 65. Yesterday morning, at the Maryland settlement, Mr. JOEL MURRAY.

ST. JOHN, JAN. 16.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, sch'r Wm King, Abbott, Belfast, master, lumber.

CLEARED.

Ship John & Thomas, Baxter, Liverpool--timber. Brigs Grasshopper, Fortune, Demerara, lumber. Tratalgar, Johnston, Jamaica--assorted cargo. Leopard, McLean, Demerara--do. New brig Jessie, Ellis, Liverpool--timber. Sch'r Susannah, Atcheson, Trinidad--lumber. Sloop Caty-Ann, Green, Lub c--ballast.

The ship Ayrshire, hence, was off the Port of Liverpool on the 2d Nov.

The British brig Henry Lovett, Corning, of Annapolis Royal, N.S. is said to be totally lost near Aux Cayes.

The ship Waterloo, Martin, from St. John, N.B. bound to Liverpool, foundered at sea, and was abandoned on the 24th of October--crew taken off and carried into Liverpool, by the ship Merchant from New York.

London, October 24.

The City of Edinburgh, from St. John, N.B. to London, parted from her anchors at Scilly, on the 16th instant, and ran on shore on the Point of the Crow Bar, and filled with water. Sails and stores landed.

October 31.

The Resolution, from St. John, N.B. to Glasgow, was on shore near Aberoch, on Thursday. She ran foul of the Avon, from Waterford to Liverpool, and carried away her foremast, bowsprit, &c. The latter was carried into Pwllhely, on Saturday. The R. it was expected, would be got off the following spring.

The City of Edinburgh was got off on the 19th inst. with her cargo on board, and carried into St. Mary's Pier, with considerable damage.

Liverpool, Nov. 2. Arrived, Adelphi, Stewart, from New-Brunswick; Blucher and Hero, ditto, Mirimichi.

The sch'r William Jewell, M'Herion, arrived here from St. Johns, N.E. experienced very severe weather on the coast--had her crew frost bitten--and lost her topsail, gib, boats, &c. Spoke Tuesday last, Cape Sable 70 miles distant, ship Prince Regent, Stanton, from St. John, New-Brunswick bound to Liverpool, England. Captain Stanton and a part of his crew had been severely frost bitten--Supplied the William with a ship's main top gallant sail, &c.--Halifax Journal.

One of the physicians who was in consultation on the body of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, has arrived in the United States, and is going to communicate the particulars which caused her death.--Halifax Recorder.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, November 21.

BOUNDARY LINE.

Mr. Mallary, submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the U States, be requested to lay before this House, information respecting the progress made by the Commissioners under the Treaty of Ghent, in establishing the boundary line between the United States and the Canada; whether any part of the boundary line is settled; whether the Commissioners of the United States and Great Britain have met during the present year; and how much money has been drawn from the Treasury, for the purpose aforesaid; and how much each Commissioner, Agent, or any person on their account, has drawn; the names of each person employed by the said Commissioners and Agents, in their respective sections; the purposes for which each person was employed, the length of time employed, and the compensation each person has received for his service. A statement of all the items of account rendered by each of said Commissioners and Agents, and the particular purposes for which the monies drawn by them have been expended; the amount of compensation each Commissioner and Agent has received since his appointment; and whether any money has been allowed to, or retained by, said Commissioners and Agents, except the sum of 4444 dollars 44 cents per ann.

The resolution was agreed to nem. con. and a committee was appointed to present it to the President.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.

Extract of a Letter from Cape Henry, 25th October, 1820:

"The prisons have all been thrown open, and to the number of nearly 4000 poor devils have been set at liberty; it is too shocking to relate to you the miserable appearance of some of those poor wretches, many of whom have had their backs broken by bastinadoing, and will now be cripples for life--Christophe's crimes and cruelties will now be known, and will astonish the world--The Dey of Algiers has not been near so bad. It is said that one of his last orders was to murder all the whites and mulattoes, as he attributed the commotions entirely to them."

From the London Sun.

The plot thickens.--'Tis not now by side winds or by insinuations--at Copenhagen-house, or Spasfields, that REBELLION is cherished! He rears his horrid crest in our streets--in our palaces--in our courts of justice--even in the supreme seat of

British influence, and in front of the throne!--Who could have believed--but one short month past--nay, but half that brief period, that the highest court of judicature in the Empire, sitting upon the most important cause that ever came before an earthly judge, should be told that decision one way would be agreeable to the mob, but that a decision in a contrary spirit, would be the last they would ever give!

Yet such, if we are to believe printed reports, has really happened--nay more, for it has been allowed to pass unnoticed. Was it fear or contempt that prompted to this silence? not the first, we humbly trust--for if that be, then the threatened revolution has begun.

But even the Royal Press has been nearly silent upon this most unheard of occasion. But if disloyalty and immorality are suffered to impugn the laws, until they make rapid fortunes--for such is literally the case--whilst loyalty is looked coldly on or neglected--can we wonder at the silence or caution of that part of the press, whose sentiments are prompted solely by a love of their country, by veneration of the constitution, by reverence for their monarch; who seem to flatter the passions or prejudices of their countrymen for venal profits, but who, from a more natural regard for their own personal safety, must naturally pause before they rush headlong before popular fury, unprotected and unsupported!

We will not however, suffer ourselves to be biased even by such natural caution. With the happiness of our country we must sink or swim. If our country is to meet its DOWNFALL, let us perish with it, proud to sink into ruin with all that is great or good or venerable: but while we exist, no slavish fear shall check our loyalty to the Monarch, our support to his Government in all things honourable to Britain--or induce our silence, when error may appear; and in that spirit we now call upon that Government not to content themselves with the consciousness of meaning rightly, but to step forth and act manfully--aye, and with the certainty of support from the great body of the Nation, in opposition to the clamors of the discontented; and the threatened atrocities of the revolutionary.

AT a General Session of the Peace holden at the County Court-House in Fredericton, in and for the County of York, for the term of January 1821--

ORDERED,--That a Special Session be holden on the first Tuesday in March next; and that all Collectors of Rates be summoned to attend on that day, and render accounts of all monies collected by them, or for which they have precepts to collect--or to stand committed.

Extract from the Minutes, H. G. CLOPPER, Dy. Clerk of the Peace.

Boarding.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, at Mrs. DENNISON'S, York Street. Fredericton, 22d Jan. 1821.

NOTICE.

ALL those who have neglected to call on the Subscriber and pay the interest due on their Notes of Hand, to the 24th June last, are now requested to pay to the first of January 1821.

STEPHEN CAMERON.

Fredericton, 16th Jan. 1821.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Copartnership of JOHN BAILEY WILLISTON, JOHN THOS. WILLISTON, JOHN McLEOD, and ANGUS McLEOD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent: Therefore all persons having any just demands against said Copartners, are requested to render their accounts for adjustment, within nine months from the date hereof; and all those who stand indebted, are desired to make immediate payment to WILLISTON & McLEOD. Miramichi, 30th Dec. 1820.

NOTICE.

JOHN RISTEEN, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has opened his Shop, in Camperdown-Allisy, (opposite the Market-House) where he intends carrying on the WHEEL-WRIGHT BUSINESS, in all its Branches, viz. Waggon, Carts, Ploughs, Gigs, Sleighs, and all kinds of Wood for the use of Agriculture: where they may have them made in the best manner, and on the shortest notice;--and he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the public favour.

Fredericton, 21st Dec. 1820.

TO BE LET,

And possession given immediately, PART of a Dwelling-House, in Regent-Street, belonging to the Subscriber, and recently occupied by Mrs. PRES-COB. It is well calculated for a Public House, and is Licenced until June next. In the rear there is a good Stable, and an excellent well of water.

JOSEPH STEVENS.

Fredericton, 9th Jan. 1821.