

England, with the view of rendering all accomodation impracticable. Even the overtures solemnly announced to Parliament, threw no restraint on these invectives, and the strange spectacle was seen, perhaps for the first time, of a nation, negotiating for peace, yet openly preaching war in its journals, and daily insulting, by new outrages, the government with which she had just been soliciting a reconciliation.

UNDOUBTEDLY, it would be unjust to impute such conduct to the English nation at large, which laments its indecency, and perceives the dangers with which it is attended. We know that the sound part, the bulk of that enlightened nation, is as desirous as we are, of peace, and tired of seeing her political existence so long held in suspense, by the hatred of a few ambitious persons who persist in dividing two nations who are formed to esteem one another, we know too, that the writers who have become the organs and apostles of this unruly faction, are neither the best writers in England, nor men the most highly esteemed for attachment to their country. But their paragraphs and political maxims are made public; they are repeated in several of the London News-papers, and have not been contradicted; and tho' their turn of mind be a sufficient guard against the malignity of their satires, their writings have, however, this dangerous tendency among a people already too prone to haughtiness, that they encourage pretensions, which may form a real obstacle to the conclusion of the peace so earnestly desired.

THE MORNING POST asserts "That it is well known that the French government is not disposed to concede to England, any better terms those of the treaty of Amiens, and that it cannot be supposed that Ministers will cause the nation to *retrograde*, by bringing it back to the stipulations of that weak and unfavourable treaty;" Whence the English Journalist concludes, that peace will not take place.

ONE sees, at once, the whole imprudence of such language; for let the treaty of Amiens be as unfavourable, as they would have it thought, were even the intention and the hope entertained of never more reverting to it, it would be impolitic and ill-timed, to treat with so much contempt, a treaty subscribed by England, at a period and in circumstances, assuredly much more favourable to her, than those in which

she finds herself at present. This is publicly to avow the cause of the present war, which it was so much their interest to conceal, and formally to give the lie to all the reasons alledged by the King, in the face of Europe, when his Majesty announced to his Parliament the breaking out of the war.

IN order to decide on the merits of the question, stated by the Morning-Post, it would be necessary to know how far its assertions are correct, and whether it be true, that the treaty of Amiens has been assumed as the basis of the negotiations entered upon with England. We live not in a country in which affairs of state are *discussed on the Exchange*, or in the public squares; in France, the secret of negotiation does not fly through the shops of Journalists. But judging of this important question, merely by the suggestions of reason and equity, and estimating the advantages which each of the two nations may claim in the treaty, at this moment under discussion, we consider the pretensions brought forward by the English Journalist as absurd.—We know not whether bringing her back to the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens be making England *retrograde*; but this we know, that in the critical state to which events have brought the English power, if either of the two nations must make a retrograde step, it is not for France to do so. What! Does not France retain all her advantages? What progress has England made in the sanguinary contest brought on by the rupture of the treaty of Amiens? And since when is it, that the claims of the contracting parties are not estimated by the results of the war? For twenty years that England has been exciting and subsidizing the enemies of France, has not the latter vanquished them all? Although the war has twenty times changed its name, has not its purpose been always the same, the reduction of the French power; and has England ever accomplished that purpose? At the date of the treaty of Amiens, England had still powerful allies remaining in Europe; at present she would not find a single one, inclined to take part in her quarrel. In violating the treaty of Amiens, she had in view to bring forward the treaty of concert, by which the power of France was to be limited and reduced in all quarters, and the five famous articles of this agreement have turned against their authors, and

have left no other bounds to the power of France, but those prescribed by her own moderation and magnanimity! When things have come to such a pass, it were well to guard against extravagant pretensions, were it only through self love; and to reflect, that they do not retrograde, who accept of honourable terms, from the most powerful Conqueror and greatest Monarch, whom the world has seen.

NO PEACE!!!

NEW-YORK, OCT 13.

Latest Foreign intelligence.—By the arrival on Saturday morning of the sch'r. Hamlet, Henry, in 32 days from Bourdeaux, and the Robert Burns, Waite, from Liverpool, we are furnished with Paris dates to the 28th of August, and London dates to the 22d inclusive. A passenger on board the Hamlet, to whom we are indebted for files of Paris and Bordeaux papers, informs us that negotiations for PEACE were entirely broken off, and that *the Earl of Lauderdale demanded passports for his return to London, on the 28th of August.*

Michael Ryan,

HAS just received, and for Sale at his Store, late in the occupation of Mr. E. W. Miller,

4th proof BRANDY,

Jamaica SPIRITS and Antigua RUM,
MOLASSES—Holland GIN—Claret WINE,
Loaf and Brown SUGARS,
Coarse and fine SALT,
Best Florence OIL,
Castile and Turpentine SOAP,
A few qntls. of excellent DRY FISH,
TEA, ALLSPICE, PEPPER, MUSTARD,
INDIGO, SNUFF, STARCH, and BEESWAX.

—ALSO ON HAND—

A small assortment of BOOKS—and STATIONARY, consisting of Quills; Vellum, Wove, and common Letter Paper; Playing Cards, &c. &c.—All of which will be disposed of, on the most reasonable terms for CASH or Country produce, such as BEEF, PORK, BUTTER, &c.
NOVEMBER 1st, 1806.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any demands against the late Co-partnership of LUDLOW FRASER & ROBINSON, are requested to call on the Subscriber, and receive payment.
P. FRASER.

FREDERICTON, SEPT. 20th, 1806.

Wanted,

A QUANTITY of Merchantable BEEF, PORK, FLOUR and CORN, for which the highest prices will be given.
EDWARD W. MILLER.

Five Pounds Reward!

BROKE GAOL, in Fredericton, on Friday night the 12th inst. JOSEPH HART and CHRISTOPHER SMITH, confined for Felony. Hart, is a tall thin Man, Swarthy complexion, Pock-marked, and a Cast in one or both Eyes, downy look, lounging gait, inclining to stoop, upwards of 50 years of Age.

SMITH, is a short Man, fair complexion, by trade a Currier, about 35 or 40 years of Age. Whoever will apprehend them and lodge them in any of His Majesty's Gaols, or otherwise secure them so that they may be brought to Justice, shall receive a Reward of FIVE POUNDS, or TEN DOLLARS for either of them, to be paid by the Treasurer of the County of York.

Examining their Wrists, may assist a discovery as they have been Iron'd near Two Months,
FREDERICTON, 15th Sept. 1806.

BLANKS of various kinds may be had at this Office.