

On the 13d April, Mr. Fox introduced many resolutions to the much talked of *shop tax*, and was backed by a number of eloquent speakers in the House of Commons. They endeavoured to prove it a partial, and consequently an unjust tax, unproductive to the revenue. The Chancellor of the exchequer could not, however be convinced of this, and the motions for a repeal of it, by Mr. Fox, was negatived by a majority of 36.

On Tuesday last arrived in this port his Most Christian Majesty's Packet le Courier de l'Europe, Clement le Fournier, Esq. commander, in 45 days from Havre-de-Grace.

By this packet later intelligence is received, respecting the assembly of NOTABLES, than by the ship George. We are told by a London paragraph of the 24th of April (see London head) that Monsieur Neckar was banished from Paris. But, we are assured, that it is not the fact; Mr. Neckar simply retreated a few leagues and returned.

It is a notorious fact, that M. de Colonne is dismissed, to which account is added, in private letters to a respectable gentleman in this city, the following anecdote respecting him—That while on his expeditious rout through the country, he passed a place of execution, where a malefactor had just received the rewards of his demerits; and, on his arrival, the intelligence of his personage soon buzzed through the numerous crowd, whose rage was so great that it was with difficulty that the police prevented his being absolutely hung upon the gallows, through the two standards of which they passed him and his coach.

We are also assured, that there was the greatest unanimity subsisting in the grand assembly of the Notables immediately after the confusion of M. de Colonne's impeachment had subsided.

Passengers, arrived in the packet from Havre-de-Grace, are as follow, viz.

Monsieur Delafosse, lady to the Hon. Charles Delafosse, Esq. Vice-Consul-General of his Most Christian Majesty to the United States, residing in this city.

Messieurs St. John de Crevecoeur, Consul of France for New-York—Marquis de Lotbiniere, a Canadian Gentleman—Commodore Paul Jones, Norris of Philadelphia, Esq.—Mumford, of Richmond, Esq.—Breck, son of the Hon. Samuel Breck of Boston—Holker, son of—Holker, Esq. of Philadelphia—Rukers, Esq. and his Lady—Miss Betsey Ramsay.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 15.

"Verdun is in the greatest confusion; nobody is to be trusted; all the King's ministers are disgraced."

"M. de Calonne is ordered not to leave Versailles, where he now keeps in flight. He would have been impeached when in place as minister, but it was thought disrespectful to his Majesty. He is now impeached by M. le Marquis de la Fayette."

"M. de Turgot is named Contrôleur de Finance, to supply the gap—it is not supposed he can keep it long."

"Le Comte de Saxe, M. de Marmont, is exiled, or retired to his house; and M. le Marquis named in his place."

"Le Contrôleur des Bâtimens du Roi, Inspector of the King's buildings, M. d'Angerville, is dismissed; and the first officer of the parliament of Paris, M. d'Aligre, is desired to resign his charge; if he refuses he will be instantly proscribed from administration. M. d'Ormesson is named to succeed him. These are the principal changes."

"M. le Marquis de Vaudreuil, brother to the Admiral of the fleet, a great favourite of the Queen, wanted the place of Contrôleur des Bâtimens du Roi, but he is still in disgrace."

"To give you some little idea of the pecuniary state of this country, take the following circumstances—

"M. de Baron d'Alfagrac (brother to the Abbe the paragon in the funds, sent or ordered to the Bastille a few weeks ago) was proprietor of the country of Sancerre. This town was represented to his Majesty as a purchase worthy of attention, and what he bought not to let slip. [You must know that a speculation of this kind is more lucrative than taking a Nabob.] The King cannot alienate the crown land, but he can make an exchange; the Bar would not sell Sancerre for money only, but demanded something in exchange and some money. The country of Sancerre was accordingly estimated at 1,500,000 French livres; one million was paid in money; and for the 500,000 livres, as many different parcels of wood-land and meadow, &c. in the different parts of the kingdom, belonging to the King, were to be assigned, as were investigations by the Nobles, are found to be worth 1,500,000 of livres; so that 50,000 sterling was to have been paid by his Majesty with 600,000. You may judge from this sum, what would have been the good will to the nobles who made the bargain. During M. de Calonne's administration, nothing has been transacted without his being first touched. The purchase of L'Orient, from the Prince de Guemene, was of the same kind; but the impeachment by Monsieur la Fayette demands a rigorous inquiry into all these matters. It is said, Calonne is a defaulter for 150,000,000 French livres—the facts and reports of the day."

"At the beginning of the *Assemblée des Notables*, M. de Calonne, from the spirit and vigor of the members, the air would turn out badly for him, advised the King to sign letters des cachets, for as many of the heads; which he did, by only saying, "They were called together to consider his benefit, and they should debate in all freedom." Calonne had again the audacity to propose to his Majesty to dismiss the Garde de Sceaux, and to sign 32 letters des cachets to different notable, archbishops, bishops, &c. &c. It was the application which decided the King, who most unfortunately wishes to do what is right; but how is he to do it from him, truth, right, and justice are always hindered. It is said that the King did not sign a letter of cachet against Calonne; but that he was frightened out of the town

by the mind. "I was afraid his abilities would open the eyes of the King, at people for his Majesty replied, "No, he would not; that he had written the book with a good intention, and did not deserve punishment." These are noble sentiments, give me leave to tell you, from absolute power."

The following is the impeachment of M. de Calonne by the Marquis de la Fayette.

"Monsieur,

"The King desires us to indicate no particular abuses, but in signing our names; the advice which I gave on Saturday has procured us this permission; I will profit by it, with zeal, impartiality, and liberality, which are in my heart. I have said, that it was necessary to attack the monster of stockjobbers. His Majesty desires to assure us, that he does not support stockjobbing: I had been the interpreter only of the public alarm."

"I proposed, and now propose to the office, that his Majesty be supplicated to order a serious examination, by persons not suspected, of all the gifts of the King, of domains, as well as of the titles of gifts, sales, exchanges, or purchases, which are, or ought to be in the chamber of accounts, so that his Majesty may know the value of those he has made, investigate barterous contracts which have not been liquidated, and break those wherein he has since his succession to the throne been injured of more than one half. And to support my suspicions by some examples, I have quoted the contract of L'Orient, because the public has been scandalized, in learning that, for the seignury of L'Orient, and the lands of Chatelet being together worth no more than 180,000 livres a year, the Prince of Guemene has had the principalities of Dombes, estimated at 40,000 livres rent (without reckoning, say they, 800,000 livres, paid to M. de l'Aubeepine, who had obtained possession of it) and the immense sum of 12,500,000 livres payable in 25 years."

"I have quoted the exchange of the Comte de Sancerre, because I fear it has been paid for by 8000 acres wood, of which 3000, 3 or 500, in the country of Blaisois, are worth of themselves, as it is said, the Comte de Sancerre; and that the public adds to these 8000 acres a great number of lands in different provinces, and a great sum given to M. le Baron d'Espagnac."

"I have the mortification to believe, that the King has acquired, since his accession to the throne, about 700,000 livres of revenue in lands and forests, which he had paid for with about 700,000 livres a year; 50,000 of which, or thereabout, in annuities for livres; and that he has gained on this occasion, either in ready money or engagements to pay it, at stated terms, upwards of 45 millions."

"It is possible I may be deceived, but a great disorder supposes a great depredation."

"I ask why the Ministers of finance propose to the King, purchases or exchanges, which not being by any means proper for him, can only serve the purposes of particulars."

"I might perhaps ask also, why the King is made to purchase domains, at the same time that it is thought necessary to sell them: he has."

"I am not of the King's Council, neither of the Chamber of Accounts, nor one of the Administration of Domains; I cannot, therefore, verify what I indicate; but my patriotism is alarmed; and I solicit a rigorous examination."

And since the information now given is signed by me, and is to be laid before his Majesty, I repeat with double confidence, the reflection I have submitted to Monsieur, which is, that the millions which are dissipated are levied by impost, and that impost can be justified only by the necessities of the state; that so many millions abandoned to depredation or to avarice, are the produce of the sweat of the brow, of the tears, and, perhaps of the blood of the people; and that the calculation of the misfortunes which have been caused to compose these sums so lightly and prodigally dissipated; is a frightful one, for the justice and goodness which we know to be the natural sentiments of his Majesty."

(Signed) LA FAYETTE."

We learn from good authority, that several of the northern tribes of Indians are disposed for war, as well as the Creeks to the southward, who have been furnished with arms and ammunition for the bloody purpose of our good friends the Spaniards of South-America.

We learn from New-Jersey, that the *Hessian Fly* has found its way into that state, and made such melancholy ravages in the wheat fields as to cause the present year's crops to fall short, some nearly half, and others will not produce more than the seed sown.

ST. JOHN, JULY 10.

On Saturday last arrived the—Capt. Lovett from Boston.—On Sunday night the ship Ranger, Capt. Bennett from New-York.

We are informed that a Rhode Island Packet or passage boat lately arrived at New-York, with an entire new kind of colours displayed, the British Union and the 13 stripes, the Union in the form of the 13 Constellations.

The list of Letters in the first page of this paper was set for the press on the 5th instant, those who have taken up their letters since that date, will take no notice of that list.

Meteorological Observations in our next.



By His EXCELLENCY
L. S. Thomas Carleton, Esq;
Lieutenant Governor, and Commanded
in Chief of the Province of New-
Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.
THOMAS CARLETON.

WHEREAS his Majesty was pleased in Council on the 8th of April 1785, to regulate the commerce between the subjects of his Majesty's dominions and the inhabitants of the United States of America; And whereas the state of cultivation in most parts of the province of New-Brunswick, renders it necessary further to continue the permission in that respect given for a limited time by my proclamation, published on the tenth day of January last: I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council to publish this proclamation, and do in pursuance of the powers given me by the said regulations hereby allow and permit horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and all other species of live stock and live provisions, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, flour, bread, biscuit, rice, oats, barley, and all other species of grain, to be imported by British subjects, from any of the United States of America, into the ports of this province, in British built vessels owned by his Majesty's subjects and navigated according to law, for and during the term of six months commencing from the tenth day of this instant July. And of this proclamation and permission, all persons whom it may concern will take due notice and strictly conform thereto.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Fredericton, the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and in the twenty seventh year of his Majesty's reign.

By his EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND
JONATHAN ODELL.

Irish MESS PORK in Barrels,
BEEF in Barrels,
And a few Half Barrels of MESS Beef,
To be Sold by
William and Thomas Pagan, & Co.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are desired to make immediate payment, and all those having any demands against him are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested that they may be adjusted and paid.

He has for sale on the north-east side of the river St. John, and about three miles from Fredericton, a tract of Land, containing 350 acres, whereon is erected a good log-house; about 20 by 16 feet with a good shingled roof, and a good cellar—five acres of winter wheat in the ground, and some more land cleared but not cultivated. Also 2 other tracts or rights in hand with the premises, lying on Clinchore Island, nearly in front, 4 or 5 acres of which is fit for mowing this season. For particulars enquire of Monsieur Hayt, Esq. at Fredericton or of the subscriber on the Kennebec River.

Likewise one hundred acres, with one of the best mill streams in the province, and with the additional advantage of their being no other within any convenient distance, boats of a large draft of water may come up to it, at any season of the year; on this lot is a frame house 38 by 18 feet, and 13 feet posts, the roof well shingled, the sides rough boarded, has 4 rooms on a floor, the carpenters work nearly finished, a brick chimney with an oven, and a cellar of 22 by 16 feet, and 7 feet in depth, with a gravelly bottom; three acres of the land is cleared and the soil good. Terms of payment will be made easy and a good title given, by

ALEXANDER FAIRCHILD.