

The Royal
NEW-BRUNSWICK



Gazette, and
ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY,

JANUARY 28, 1800.

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NUMBER 738

Assize of Bread,

Established January 28, 1800.
The Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf } lbs. oz.
to weigh } 1 9
Birtw } Rye } 2 4
And other Loaves in proportion.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Mayor.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
Thomas Carleton, Esquire,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR and
Commander in Chief of the Province
of NEW-BRUNSWICK, &c.
Thos. Carleton.

A PROCLAMATION.

HEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province stands prorogued to the Second TUESDAY of this inst. January; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the Second TUESDAY in APRIL next ensuing.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the Tenth day of January, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred, and in the Fortieth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
JON. ODELL.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THOMAS CARLETON, Esq.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
and COMMANDER IN CHIEF
of the Province of NEW-BRUNSWICK, &c. &c.
THOS. CARLETON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is necessary from public emergency, and to prevent distress to the Settlers in this Province, that the importation of the following articles should be authorized and permitted for the supply of the Inhabitants for a longer time; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, to publish this Proclamation, and by virtue of the power and authority granted to me, in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the twenty-eighth year of His 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"—I do hereby authorize and permit Wheat, Rye, Rice and Indian Corn, and the Flour of Wheat or Rye, and also Ash Oar-Rafters and Capstank Bars, to be imported by British subjects in British built ships, owned by His Majesty's subjects, and navigated according to Law, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for and during the term of Six Months from the first of January next—and of this Proclamation all persons whom it may concern will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and in the fortieth year of His Majesty's Reign.
By His Excellency's Command,
JON. ODELL.

REMARKS ON
"THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES."

NO. I.
MOST readers (say the British Reviewers) will agree with Edward King, Esquire, the author of this learned work, that the conclusion of the present century is marked by distinguishing and striking characters; but to what result they tend is wrapt in the appointment and direction of DIVINE PROVIDENCE. With becoming awe and timidity, but with conviction, Mr. King points out some parts of scripture prophecy of which he conjectures recent events are an accomplishment. Some years ago (See hereafter) he expressed a persuasion that "the pouring out of the seventh vial, mentioned in the book of the revelation, &c. &c. was in our hand;" and he now informs us, that "the woe is indeed come to pass, almost in its full plenitude."

Mr. King proceeds to examine "the features of his divine prophetic declaration and warning which must be done with great caution, and cannot be done without horror. The verses to effect this purpose, five verses of the chapter, from 17 to 21, each inclusive, are carefully exhibited in the original Greek. He insists that "voices, thunders, and lightnings, seem, in the prophetic language of all the prophets, to denote intimations of new things, doctrines and teaching of new opinions, good or bad; convictions of truth and bringing divine truth to light." Under this persuasion, he says, "We cannot but acknowledge with astonishment, that no period like that commencing about 1788, did ever so much abound with all sorts of new informations and discoveries; concerning remote countries, and concerning natural history; concerning new philosophical discoveries, and concerning both ancient and modern history: no period did ever so much abound with new opinions and new doctrines; and at the same time it must be acknowledged, that, about this period, and since its commencement, many elucidations of real truth have come forth with convincing light."

Concerning the earthquake, in the next verse, it is remarked that the Greek word properly signifies a tremendous shaking of all things; "and if such a shaking of Empires and of the state of civil government is the emblematical import of those words of prophecy, to what period of the world whatever can they be deemed so applicable as to the present; or to what state of things whatever, as to the present state of Europe?"

The verse which follows, attracts peculiar notice, of which we shall give a short abstract.

Verse 19. "And the great city was divided into three parts, and the cities of the nations fell." Thus translated, Mr. King regards this verse, commonly referred to Rome, as almost unintelligible: he remarks that "the Greek word in its true import, does not merely signify a city with its walls and buildings, but rather the civil constitution of a country, or indeed a free state as distinguished from a kingdom," and accordingly he translates in this manner: "A state which was a great one, became divided into 3 portions, (or lots) and the states of the nation, (or the states among the nations, as distinguishing them from the kingdoms) fell."

"If this translation be just, with what awful astonishment must we behold the events of the present day! Was not Poland a state, rather than a kingdom? its king being merely elective—Was it not a great one? being one of the largest, in extent of land, and in its produce, from the fertility of its soil, of any in Europe. And is not Poland actually become divided into three portions or lots, one to Russia, one to Ger-

many, one to Prussia? And is not this an unparalleled event—an event unlike any one that ever before happened in the world—and an event to which alone of all others these words of prophecy could ever with any propriety be applied? And if the next words, "The states among the nations fell," signify states, as distinguished from kingdoms, were not the Netherlands a state?—and is not that fallen? Was not Holland a state?—and is not that fallen? Was not Genoa a state—and is not that fallen? Was not Venice a state?—and is not that fallen? Were not the dominions of the house of Austria, in Italy, states?—and are they not fallen? Was not Switzerland a state?—and is it not fallen? In short, are not all the states in Europe fallen?—all the states in which constituted the Western Empire and belonging to the Western Church on which this last and tremendous woe has poured out? And was there ever a period of the world when these words of prophecy could be properly and in every sense applied before?"

We must not dismiss this 19th verse of the chapter without allowing a little attention to this last clause:—and great Babylon came in remembrance before God, to give unto her the cup of the wine of the fierceness of his wrath. Mr. King has the concurrence of the ablest interpreters in concluding that, by Babylon, Rome is intended: "and is not Rome (he asks) indeed now filled with the effects of wrath and vengeance, and torn to pieces by the scourge? are not its boasted treasures of art and antiquity removed to another place? are not its palaces stripped and spoiled? are not all her pleasant and precious things departed from her? is she not consumed with the fire of the fierceness of anger and violence? is not the papal power at Rome, which was once so terrible, and so domineering, at an end? was not this end in other parts of the holy prophesies, foretold to be at the end of 1260 years? And now let us see, hear and understand, THIS IS THE YEAR 1798. And just 1260 years ago, in the very beginning of the year 531, Belisarius put an end to the Empire and dominion of the Goths at Rome: leaving thenceforward, from A. D. 538, NO POWER in Rome, that could be said to rule over the earth, excepting the Ecclesiastical Pontifical Power. And if these things are so—then truly that great city Babylon is fallen—is fallen—is thrown down—and shall be found no more at all."

We venture not to controvert this gentleman's exposition of the signs of "the times." They are singularly striking, and wear some features which may have a resemblance to what has been for ages obscurely and emblematically foretold. We approach (he says) unto the latter days! I tremble whilst I write! God forbid I should mislead any. But if I do apprehend aright, I must, I ought to speak and write with circumspection that which I apprehend. I am no rash enthusiast. I desire to be exceedingly guarded against error: and I have not the least presumptuous idea of intending to prophecy.—His concluding words are, "These are not days to compliment away the truth, or to be timid in declaring it. Truth is awfully great. Let it ever fairly be brought to light, and left to its own energetic strength to prevail."

The same pious and learned author published a book in the beginning of the year 1788, in quarto, entitled, "Morsels of Criticism, tending to illustrate some passages in the Holy Scriptures, upon philosophical principles and an enlarged view of things." The author of *The Pursuits of Literature* (a production which has caused much speculation in Europe, and which, for piety, learning, eloquence, and real patriotism, has not been exceeded in the present age) calls

the public attention, with much earnestness, to some parts of this work. Speaking of Edward King, its author, he says—"He seems to approach the sacred writings with that prostration of mind, that distrust of his own powers, and that self abasement, which are required of those who desire to look into the hidden things of God. I shall contend for no interpretations given by Mr. King or by any other man, but I may propose them to public consideration: for I never observed more caution, and more wariness, than in this writer: The events of the world, of the Christian world, are so awful and so alarming, as to induce us to believe that they happen not without the immediate providence, and decree of the Supreme Being, for the fulfilling of the preparation for those times when "the kingdoms of this world must (in defiance of all human policy) become the kingdoms of God and of his Christ!" I will therefore offer to thinking persons some passages from this work, by Mr. King, written several years before the present events had taken place in Europe, or could be conceived to be possible. I am as little disposed to superstition and enthusiasm as any man living; and I do not give them as additions to the idle prophecies and random conjectures which have appeared in such numbers. But the circumstance which peculiarly strikes me is this; that they were written without any specific reference to any nation in Europe, but simply and in general that such times and such events might be expected in some part of the Christian world. AMICUS.

(The remainder in our next.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

An article from Stutgard mentions, that the French who had advanced to Old Brissach, have been repulsed, and forced to repass the Rhine.

The Vienna Court Gazette contains the terms of the capitulation of Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Cornetto. The garrison are to proceed to France. The fall of Ancona is expected to take place immediately. There will then be no more troops in Middle or Lower Italy. The King of Sardinia it is said, returned to Turin on the first of last month.

The mail brings reports of a separate peace being about to take place between the Emperor of Germany and the French Republic. The Archduke, it is rumoured, has sent a Colonel to Paris, with very important dispatches, in answer to some received from Paris.

November 5.

The day before yesterday Lord Bridport arrived at Torbay. Our fleet saw five ships in the Outer Road, which Lord Bridport sent an equal force to engage, upon which they went into the Inner Road.

The Duke of York, whose arrival we announced yesterday, landed at Yarmouth, accompanied by General Dundas, Colonel Brownrigg, and Capt. Popham. After a short stay at York House, Piccadilly, he set off for Windsor, to pay his respects to his Majesties. In the afternoon his Highness proceeded to Oatlands, where he passed the remainder of the day.

The Emperor of Russia has given full assurance to the French that he has no intention of diminishing their country. All he proposes is to make a few alterations in their Constitution, which at present however are confined to some marks on the margin!

When Louis XIV. was obliged to relinquish his attempt upon Holland, he went back to his proper element, the Court of Versailles; he vented his chagrin against the Dutch in three words—"Adieu, canaux canards canaille." We have nothing left but to adopt the words of the splendid monarch.