

The Royal NEW-BRUNSWICK



Gazette, and ADVERTISER.

T U E S D A Y,

J U L Y 8, 1800.

ST. JOHN: PRINTED and PUBLISHED by JOHN RYAN, Printer to the KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, at his Office, No. 58, PRINCE-WILLIAM Street, where ESSAYS, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. will be thankfully received.

[VOL. XV.]

[NUMB. 738.]

Size of Bread,

ESTABLISHED JULY 1, 1800.
The Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf } lbs. oz.
to weigh - - - - - } 1 11
Ditto Rye - - - - - } 2 8
And other Loaves in proportion.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Mayor.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THOMAS CARLETON, Esq.
Lieutenant Governor and Com-
mander in Chief of the Pro-
vince of New-Brunswick, &c.
&c. &c.
Thos. Carleton.

A PROCLAMATION.



HEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province stands prorogued to the Second TUESDAY of this inst. APRIL; I have therefore tho't

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 JULY next ensuing.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the Fourth day of April, 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 Com-
mander in Chief of the Pro-
vince of New-Brunswick, &c.
&c. &c.
THOS. CARLETON.

A PROCLAMATION.

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, by and with the advice and consent of His MAJESTY'S Council, publish this Proclamation, hereby authorizing and permitting Wheat, Rye, Rice or Indian Corn, and the Flour of Wheat or Rye—also Ash Oar-Rafters and Cap-stand Bars, Staves, Heading and Tree-nails 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 July 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 sixteenth day of June, 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.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of SAMUEL OSBORN, late of this Province, deceased, are requested to present the same within twelve months;—And those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to
MUNSON JARVIS,
Administrator.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
Thomas Carleton, Esq.



LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

Thos. Carleton.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS complaints have been made of many Trespasses committed on ungranted Lands in different parts of this Province, and even on Lands known to have been reserved for Public uses; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, to publish this Proclamation, hereby warning all Persons to abstain from every such offence, and in particular from felling or otherwise making waste of any Fire-Wood, or Timber of any sort, on Lands ungranted, or for which the Occupant has not been registered as an Applicant in the Secretary's Office, upon pain of immediate prosecution on the part of the Crown by His MAJESTY'S Attorney General, to whom orders are given for commencing such prosecution in every case of such Trespass that may come to his knowledge.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the fifteenth day of May, 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.

IMPORTED

In the Ship AMERICA, Capt. MACKIE, and for sale 50 per cent. under the Retail price,

A Parcel of CLOTH,

Either by the piece or small quantity.

A L S O,

A few Crates of EARTHEN WARE, in good order.

JOHN BOOTH, Clock and Watchmaker, St. John Street.

N. B.—WATCHES and CLOCKS, Gold Rings, Silver Tea Spoons, &c. made and repaired on reasonable terms—Please apply as above.

Ready Money given for old Gold and Silver.
St. John, 24th June 1800.

JOHN BLACK, & Co.

HAVE received by the Ship America, from Liverpool, and Brig Britannia, from Greenock, a full and extensive assortment of all kinds of British Goods suitable for this Country, which are now opening, and will be offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

A L S O—

SALT, coarse and fine,
PORTER in hogsheds & barrels,
Port, Sherry and Lisbon WINE,
Jamaica SPIRITS,
BRANDY.

13th MAY, 1800. 42M.

Donaldson & Hendricks, RESPECTFULLY

Inform their Friends and the Public, that they have Imported in the Brig Britannia, Capt. Cowan, from Glasgow,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Which they are now opening for Sale, at their Store, at the corner of the Coffee-House, fronting the Market-Square—together with their Stock on hand, forms a very extensive and handsome assortment of GOODS, which will be disposed of exceeding low, and upon accommodating terms.

N. B.—SEA STORES put up at the shortest notice.
St. John, May 16, 1800.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Wednesday, April 23.

FOREIGN SUBSIDIES.

MR. PITT brought up certain papers, consisting of the treaty between his Majesty and the Elector Palatine of Bavaria, signed at Munich, and others relative thereto. He then moved the order of the day on the bill enabling the Lords of the Treasury to issue Exchequer Bills to a certain amount, on the credit of such aids as are or may be granted for the service of the year.—He then moved it should be read a third time.

MR. TIERNEY said, he rose to make a few observations upon a clause in the bill, "Empowering the bank to send bullion or specie abroad, in payment of such subsidies as may be voted to his Majesty's allies for the services of the war." He complained in general of the practice of introducing into bills clauses that had no connection with the bill and instanced that abuse in the introduction of the present clause, which had not once been mentioned till the bill was read a first and second time, and committed.

The Speaker informed Mr. Tierney that the clause was brought in on an instruction moved in the house, and that it was in the regular proceedings of Parliament.

MR. PITT said, that the clause, so far from being brought in any manner that left room to complain of it, had been noticed two days before it was moved by his Hon. friend, and on the day of its being moved he himself explained the whole of it.

MR. TIERNEY then said, that on a view of the present state of things, it was impossible for him to vote for this clause, unless he could obtain some better information than that he was now possessed of; and he would add that he was surprised in such a situation of affairs, his Majesty's ministers would think of subsidies in the manner in which it appeared they were now to be paid, by sending out of the country the specie and bullion of which it was left in possession. He would ask of gentlemen how, in the situation in which the bank of England was at present, they could think of giving their assent to a clause, which went to enable it to give away that specie, that under its restrictions, it held for the support of its credit, and confidence of the country. On this subject, he felt some difficulty in saying all he thought upon it, as it was a subject full of extreme delicacy, and for that reason, should he not succeed in his opposition to the clause, he would wish that gentlemen would consent that it may be postponed for a week at least, that they should in the mean time have the report of a secret committee, which he would move for to be appointed to inquire into the propriety of remitting three millions of specie out of the country. This he would wish to obtain, as it must appear on the face of it, a business of considerable importance.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he would venture so far as to satisfy the hon. gentleman by stating to him that it is the decided opinion of the majority of the bank, that if remittances are to be made, this is the most expedient, and the most beneficial manner in which they can be effected.—With respect to his observations on the bank, he could also say, that it was now in a situation to pay its notes in specie, if political reasons did permit; and that whenever these reasons would permit, it would be in a situation to resume its payments in specie. The objections the hon. gentleman made, went not only to the mode of payment, but to the payment of the subsidies altogether, as he (Mr. Tierney) acknowledged. For

whatever inconvenience was stated to arise from paying in the manner proposed, still greater would arise from the payment in bills of exchange, and would operate in a greater degree to the inconvenience against which the hon. gentleman would guard us, for the state of his argument comes to that and that only. The bank, he could assure him, felt no inconvenience from it, and whatever was sent in specie, would prove beneficial to the country and to its commerce, as it would tend to turn the course of exchange in its favor by preventing and defeating the artifices of speculators, who counted upon the remittances being made in bills of exchange and not in specie. He did not see why the gold sent there should not prove as beneficial as if left in the coffers of the bank; and if he (Mr. Pitt) was in error, those gentlemen who sat behind him (Mr. Manning, Mr. Thornton, &c.) would, he said, let him right. On the whole it would be beneficial, and the situation in which the country stood gave us an ability to carry this mode of remittance into effect with facility.

MR. MANNING rose in confirmation of the statements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He said the mode that this clause would enable the country to adopt was the most beneficial from the nature of the exchange which would be turned in favor of us. The bank was now, as ever, in a situation to resume its usual functions, but could it accumulate into its coffers all the wealth of Europe, he would be glad to know to what advantage it could be turned if occasions did not occur, such as the present, by which it could turn that wealth to the service of government and to the advantage of the country. He hoped no interruption would take place, as the measure certainly was calculated to turn the course of exchange in favor of this country, and thereby would render a considerable benefit to its commercial interests, at the same time that it would be attended with advantage to the government.

MR. TIERNEY said, that it was impossible that he should not have set his face against the subsidy altogether, if this was the mode in which the house was told that its vote of subsidy was to be carried into effect. To the observation which the hon. member had made on the coffers of the bank being full, he would just reply, that in his apprehension they were not so very full as hinted; and he would now put this question to the bank directors, whether they think that the sending of the specie out of the country after the restrictions imposed upon them for the security of public credit, a fair proceeding; and whether they mean to assert, that when they have accommodated government, the bank of England will then be in a situation to fulfil its engagements with its creditors? Do they mean to say, that the sending of specie abroad does not diminish the circulating medium of the country, or that it can be replaced by bills which have not in themselves any solid security? To this he wished a distinct answer. At no period of our history can an instance be produced where a British minister has had the face to come down to ask for three millions of money to be exported in specie! The right hon. gentleman has stated, that artificial means have been employed to turn the exchange against the country; and finding that if the money was remitted in bills, it would be prejudicial to the commercial interests, he therefore avails himself of the restriction which he told you he imposed upon the bank for the good of the country, and under the colour of this plausible regulation is enabled to carry on the war, through means of the bank not paying its creditors.—Besides, on this be it remembered, the bank directors are not unanimous; report says so, and he speaks it to their credit, especially after reading the