



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. 732.]

Size of Bread,

ESTABLISHED MAY 2, 1800.
The Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf } lbs. oz.
to weigh - - - - - } 1 14
Ditto Rye - - - - - } 2 10
And other Loaves in proportion.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Mayor.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

Thomas Carleton, Esquire,

L.S. Lieutenant Governor and
Commander 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.

L.S. Lieutenant Governor and Com-
mander in Chief of the Pro-
vince of New-Brunswick, &c.
&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 Cap-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.

Assistant Deputy Commissary and
Storekeeper General's Office.

St. JOHN, New-Brunswick,
10th May, 1800.

WANTED,

FOR the use of His MAJESTY'S Troops at this Post, ONE THOUSAND Cords of merchantable FIRE WOOD, to be delivered into His MAJESTY'S Fuel Yard at Fort Howe, on or before the first day of November next.

Such person or persons as may be inclined to contract for the abovementioned FIRE WOOD, are desired to give in their Proposals—in writing, (sealed) on or before the 10th day of June next, when the lowest offer will be accepted and every necessary information obtained from said Office.

Sufficient security will be required for the due performance of such contract as may be entered into.

ALSO—WANTED

Twelve Tons of good clean STRAW—Proposals as above.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
Assistant Deputy Commissary and
Storekeeper General.

PROVINCE OF
NEW-BRUNSWICK.

WHEREAS (in pursuance of an Act, entitled "an Act for relief against absconding Debtors")—We the Subscribers have been duly appointed and sworn as Trustees to the Estate of Hugh Kennedy, late of Miramichi, in the County of Northumberland, an absconding Debtor—do therefore, in pursuance of such our appointment, require all persons indebted to the said Hugh Kennedy, to pay to us on or before the first day of August next, all such sum or sums of money, debts, duties and things which they owe to the said Hugh Kennedy, and to deliver to us all other effects of the said Hugh Kennedy, which they or any of them have in their hands, power, or possession—And all the Creditors of the said Hugh Kennedy, are also required to deliver to us on or before the said first day of August next, their respective accounts and demands against the said Hugh Kennedy.

Witness our Hands at Miramichi,
this 25th day of March, 1800.

FARQ. M'RAE,
(Signed) JOHN HENDERSON,
RICHARD HALMS,
or either of them.

Matthew Partelow,

TAYLOR and HABIT-MAKER,
Prince William-Street,

MOST respectfully acknowledges the favors he has received from his Friends and Customers, in the line of his business, and hopes still to meet with their patronage.

As he is desirous of giving satisfaction to his Employers, he has provided himself with patterns of the latest and most fashionable dresses, and has arranged the business of his shop in such order, as to be regularly furnished with the same.—He therefore begs leave to offer his services to the Public in general, and assures them his exertion shall not be wanting to please those who may favor him with their commands—and is bold to assert, that they shall be served in the neatest and best manner, and on such terms as cannot fail of being satisfactory to his customers.

N.B. Ready made Cloths of all kinds may be had, and all orders in his line shall be answered shortly after notice.

WANTED,

Two or three Journeyman Taylors, who understand their business perfectly and may be depended upon—none need apply, unless they can be well recommended, Enquire as above.

Interesting.

FROM THE BRITISH REVIEW.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

PRUSSIA.

Here we behold a Monarch placed in the most enviable of all situations, in a situation which enables him, by a proper exertion of his internal resources, to give to Europe a speedy and a permanent peace. But, with a mind either warped by the most selfish and unworthy passions, or perverted by the infusion of Jacobinical principles, he refuses to exert the means which Providence has entrusted to him, and obstinately adheres to the Philanthropic resolution of prolonging, to an indefinite period, the troubles of Europe, rather than engage in a war which, notwithstanding his pretext, could only affect his army and his purse. From a disposition thus perverse, nothing noble, nothing praise-worthy can be expected. It remains for the page of history to do justice to the crowned associate of Regicides, and to appreciate those mean subtleties, which would give to a dereliction of principle, the semblance of policy and prudence.

SPAIN.

This country may almost be considered as a blank in the political map of Europe. The Sovereign is reduced to the lowest pitch of human degradation, by his close alliance with, and implicit obedience to, the assassins of his family. The blind tool, the passive instrument, whatever resources a country, without commerce, relying for support on the produce of its colonies, intercepted by the superior fleets of its enemy, and with a people highly and justly discontented with the proceedings of the government, may be supposed to possess, will be subject to the absolute disposal of the French, whenever it may be their pleasure to call them forth.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Government are well disposed to second the operations of the allies, but, from the situation of that kingdom, it must rather be considered as likely to diminish the general force, by requiring foreign troops to defend it from invasion, than to afford the smallest accession of strength to the allies.

The PRINCES of GERMANY.

Divided by the unconstitutional interference of the King of Prussia, who, having violated his own allegiance to the head of the Empire, seeks to gain as many associates in rebellion as he can; weakened by internal dissensions: and hesitating between a plain sense of duty and false conceptions of interest; the Germanic Empire is rendered incapable of exerting that force, which, undivided, and properly directed, would suffice to resist the whole power of France. The soundest part of the German community is, unquestionably, the lower classes of people. These entertain a just sense of national pride; these place a just value on national independence. Here, the people set an example which, if followed by their superiors, would place the safety of their country beyond the reach of danger. They hold the French in abhorrence, and deem no sacrifice too great for the defeat of their efforts, and the destruction of their power.

AUSTRIA.

Any attempt completely to develop the political system of the cabinet of Vienna, would only serve to expose the presumption of the writer, and would very little, if any, information to the reader. Far are we from acce-

ding to the justice of their conclusions, who, having imbibed the prejudices of the old French Court, impute every decision of the Imperial Council, every movement of the Austrian army, to the ambition of the House of Austria. They who could discover any trace of ambition in the disgraceful peace imposed on the Emperor at Campo Formio, the conditions of which tended vastly to encrease the power of his most formidable enemy, and proportionably to diminish his own, must be in the habit of viewing political events through a very different medium from any which we have been accustomed to use.

Without diving into the arcana of the Austrian Cabinet, or without raising up for them a system to which, like true system mongers, to make every thing bend, it will, we conceive, be, at once, wiser and safer to judge them by their conduct; and, certain it is, that this affords but too strong ground for censure and mistrust. The two facts, which we formerly noticed relative to the secret orders given to the Austrian Generals Bellegarde and Kray, to which the latter had the magnanimity to disobey, sufficiently characterise the wretched impolicy, and the dishonest duplicity of the aulic council. But, in how much stronger a point of view are these displayed, when we consider the sudden retreat of the Archduke from Switzerland, at the very moment when the arrival of the Russians rendered victory the certain consequence of a battle, and at the only moment when it could have been attended with material prejudice to the arms of the Allies, and have rendered the issue of the campaign a matter of doubt?

This event, too, took place, not after a series of disappointments calculated to discourage the troops, and to fill their leaders with dismay, but after a succession of victories, for their rapidity, extent, and importance, unequalled in the annals of war!—after all the strong fortresses of Italy (which had cost the French so much time and so much labour to subdue) had been recovered in the short space of six months (with a single exception,) and the enemy dispossessed of all their strong holds, and driven back to the very frontiers of their own territory! Such conduct is so truly incompatible with all the known principles of human action, is so hostile to the real interests of the Emperor, and is at the same time, so irreconcilable with the imputed ambition of the House of Austria, the gratification of which, if it really exists, must depend not on defeat, but on a succession of victories, that we shall not enter into a fruitless search after its motive. Whatever be the cause, the effect must be deplored. It tends to excite diffidence, and to create disgust.

Previous to this extraordinary event, the conduct of Austria had been uniform, consistent, and in some respects, magnanimous. While forsaken by her Continental Allies, she for some time supported, alone, the contest with France; and, during the present campaign her exertions, in every quarter, were such as to leave no doubt of the sincerity of her professions. She had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of her Russian Allies, to the invincible courage and matchless skill of whose commander, she was indebted for the speedy recovery of Italy. The sudden change in her system, then, appears the more extraordinary; while the treatment, which the Russians have received, at her hands, in return for their services, convicts her of the basest ingratitude.

Thus we see this formidable Power, with increased resources, and additional means, for continuing the war with the fairest prospect of success, evince a disposition so perverse, as to baffle every attempt to ascertain the line of conduct