



TUESDAY,

JULY 22, 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.

[NUMB. 740.]

[VOL. XV.]

*Assize of Bread,*

ESTABLISHED JULY 18, 1800.  
The Sixpenny Wheat Loaf } lbs. oz.  
to weigh - - - - - } 1 10  
Ditto Rye - - - - - } 2 7  
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.*

A PROCLAMATION.

HEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province stands prorogued to the Second TUESDAY of this month, JULY; 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 OCTOBER next ensuing.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the Third day of July, 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. &c.*

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 selling 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.

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 hogsheads & barrels,  
Port, Sherry and Lisbon WINE,  
Jamaica SPIRITS,  
BRANDY.  
25 MAY, 1800. 12M.

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

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 Tre-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.

NOW LANDING,

From on board the Ship HAWKE, Capt. Thomas Sparke, from LONDON,  
An extensive and valuable Assortment of

BRITISH GOODS,

Suited for this Market—They are now opening and will be offered for Sale on the most reasonable terms by

Wm. & Thos. Pagan, & Co.

WHO HAVE ALSO,

TEAS, Wines, Brandy, Tobacco, Iron, Nails, Spikes, Cordage of all sizes, Sail Duck of a superior quality, and materials complet for a Br g of one hundred and sixty or seventy tons burthen.  
July 1st, 1800. \*6w

HUGH JOHNSTON,

Has imported in the Ship America, Capt. Mackie, from Liverpool, and Brig Britannia, Capt. Cowan, from Greenock,  
From the different Manufactories in England and Scotland,  
A handsome Assortment of

English and Scotch Goods,

For sale on the most reasonable terms at his Store on the North side of the Market Square, for Cash, good Bills, or Country Produce.  
13th May, 1800.

To the Public in general, and Afflicted in particular.

GEO. HYDACKER, Armourer in the King's New-Brunswick Regiment, takes this method to inform those that may be so unfortunate as to stand in need of wearing a TRUSS, that he makes them in the best and neatest manner, and on the shortest notice, by applying to him at Portland Point. All commands will be punctually complied with.  
FORT-HOWE, 22d April, 1800.†

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,  
Wednesday, April 23.

(Concluded from our Paper of the 8th instant.)

FOREIGN SUBSIDIES.

MR. TIERNEY.—"The right hon. gentleman forgets not only the speech I made on the subject of subsidy, but his own in answer to it, which was certainly a very brilliant one. But to explain my own conduct, I should say that I did not mean to stir up the people of this country, as he says, to sue for peace in a dastardly manner—but I avow it to be my wish to awaken the people, and to urge every topic that may contribute to shewing them the ruinous measures of the minister—a minister who, I say, has shewn himself beyond example prodigal of blood, treasure and liberty; with an entire apathy upon the miseries of war, and antipathy to peace. He has, in truth, got himself into such a predicament that he knows not how to go either on or off. He has got himself, or rather the country, fatally for us, in a such a situation that he cannot make peace; and has run such a heedless career that he cannot carry on the war. Hence it is that whenever any subject of this kind comes before us, he flies to general declamation on general topics, and proves, or tries to prove, the growing prosperity of the country; that is to say, whether he finds that bullion is coming in or money going out, still either the one or the other is a proof of the prosperity of the country, but does he soberly believe that any sober man will agree with him, that it is not an injury to this country, and a very serious injury too, that three Millions of money in specie should be sent abroad to feed foreign soldiers, which may be employed to feed our own countrymen? The right hon. gentleman may say what he pleases, but the plain English of the matter is this, three millions of specie are to be employed to give subsistence to foreign troops, which might be employed to purchase food for the people of this country. The right hon. gentleman may make what flourishes he pleases in his speeches, but the question between him and me, is not who can make the most flourishing speech, but who speaks the plain truth, and I will use all the power which God has given me to oppose him. I say again, that if it was known in the first instance, that the stoppage of the Bank would have been made use of for the purpose to which it is now applied, that is to say, for political purposes unconnected with the cause of the original stoppage, that would not have been agreed to by Parliament.

The ground of the stoppage was a sudden run of the bank, arising from the causes which the gentlemen of the bank stated at the time. But the reason why the restriction continues is totally different from that cause, and I say that this mode of proceeding will affect the credit of the bank. With respect to the subsidy, that no subsidy can be carried on at all according to my plan, the right hon. gentleman does not state my arguments fairly, for foreign subsidies have no effect on the Exchange in the manner in which he now states, nor can I conceive how the sending of three millions in specie out of the kingdom can have the effect of changing the course of exchange in our favour. In short, the right hon. gentleman is puzzled greatly, and I am not at all surpris'd that he should take one of his lofty flights, for that is constantly his way whenever he is hardly pressed. I have now to add that when this question is disposed of, I shall move for a committee to enquire into the expediency of sending so much bullion or

specie out of this kingdom at this moment."

MR. PITT—"As to the lofty flight which I am charged with having taken, I flatter myself I shall stand excused by the House on that head—I trust it appears to the House, that while the hon. gentleman chose to treat the subject temperately, I displayed no wish to do otherwise; and that it will be recollected, that it was not until he had branched out into another line, that I attempted to say any thing on the points to which he objects—he struck out into a very extraordinary line of attack, which left me no alternative—he says he will employ all the powers which God has given him to oppose me; what privilege he thinks he has, I know not, but I conceive that misrepresentation is not to be included in it. I think he has misconceived what I said; I know he has misrepresented it in many particulars. I say further, he makes inflammatory statements, that may, and are calculated to have the very worst effects; such was the statement that we were sending abroad three millions in specie to feed a foreign army, when it ought to be applied for food for our own people. I say, I think that this is most inflammatory matter; but it is most fallacious; for the truth is, that you are, by sending this money abroad, defending not only yourselves but all Europe; that you are defending this nation by defending all Europe in the possession of every thing which any the meanest individual can call his own, and you are defending him in the only way in which you can defend him. He makes a question of food of it, and says it is taking away from the food of the people of this country, when in truth it is to be laid out for the safety of every individual in this kingdom; it is laying out three millions in the common cause, in which you know your safety depends. I say you will not be deprived of a single bushel of corn by this measure. I say this is the most eligible mode that can be adopted. I say that no inconvenience will be felt from it, but that an advantage will be derived which could not be expected if the remittance were made through the medium of Bills of Exchange, for it is clear this mode will alter the course of Exchange favourably to us as appears by the declaration of the hon. gentlemen who have spoken on that subject already; and it is manifest that the bullion is now lying dormant at the bank. This the hon. gentleman with all his affectation of closeness of argument cannot deny, and of which he has not taken notice. Why then what is it that we are contesting? Why, that the measure will produce no inconvenience whatever in any sense, but that it is pursued to produce that which is the object of us all. As to the subject which the hon. gentleman states to be an advantage taken of the restriction on the bank, he forgets that the reason on which Parliament directed the continuance of the restriction, was different from that which first laid that restriction on.—With regard to subsidies in general, I have said already enough, and I now appeal to the experience of the world upon that topic."

MR. TIERNEY said he was called on to subjoin a few words—he listened with all the calmness he was possessed of—he certainly did think this war different from all others as the zeal of it was different, being for religion, order, morality, &c. and this zeal was best estimat'd by English guineas. The right hon. gentleman had charged him with not answering some particular parts above others; he believed the importation of wheat—certainly there would be the same quantity imported, but not at the same rate. The state of the case is plainly this, we want the same assistance from government for the importation that ministers have in the war; but not