



TUESDAY,

SEPTEMBER 1, 1801.

St. JOHN: PRINTED and PUBLISHED by JOHN RYAN, Printer to the KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, at his Office, No. 50, PARSONS-WILLIAM Street, where ESSAYS, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. will be thankfully received.

[VOL. XVI.]

[NUMB. 798.]

Assize of Bread,

PUBLISHED JULY 28th, 1801.
The Sixpenny Wheat Loaf } lbs. oz.
to weigh - - - - - } 1 10
Rye - - - - - } 2 5
And other Loaves in proportion.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Mayor.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to the first Tuesday of this instant June; 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 first Tuesday in September next ensuing.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the first day of June, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-first 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.

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 Capstank Bars, Staves, Heading and Treennails, 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 this date—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 first day of July, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His EXCELLENCY's Command,
JON. ODELL.

JONATHAN LEWIS,
TINNER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of New-Brunswick, that the purposes carrying on the Tinning Business in all its various branches in the Parish of Kingston, near the Church. Those persons who please to favor him with their commands, may rely on the strictest punctuality, and their orders executed with neatness and dispatch.
Kingston, 25th July, 1801.

Cobbett & Morgan,
Booksellers and Stationers,
At the CROWN and MITRE, PALL-MALL, LONDON,

HAVING commenced Business under the Patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of WALES, the Dukes of CLARENCE, KENT, and CUMBERLAND, and Prince AUGUSTUS, beg leave to express a hope, that, by their earnest and constant endeavours to render their undertaking not altogether unworthy the protection of their Royal Patrons, they shall not fail to obtain some degree of encouragement from the Nobility and Gentry, and the Public in general.

In their Assortment, both of Books and Stationary, it has been their object to exhibit variety, utility, and elegance; and they are confident, that no one, who shall favour them with his custom, will ever have to complain of the unreasonableness of their charges, or of their want of attention to his orders.

Mr. COBBETT thinks he has some reason to expect, that many gentlemen, in his Majesty's Colonies in America and the West-Indies, will be disposed to favour him with their custom; and he assures all those, who may be so disposed, that every order, whether large or small, with which they may honour him and his Partner, shall be executed upon the lowest terms, and with the greatest punctuality and dispatch. They have, constantly, an extensive assortment of books, in every department of Science and Literature; and, as to new publications in request amongst politicians and people of fashion, they trust they have an undoubted claim to pre-eminence.

They will take orders for Prints, Caricatures, Transparencies, Memorandum-Books, Maps, Charts, and, indeed, for every other article, that issues from the press, in whatever size or form.

To those who order books for sale again, or for the furnishing of schools, or whole libraries, whether public or private, they will make a liberal discount; and for any customer, however small his order may be, they will cheerfully undertake, and diligently execute, any commission to obtain old or scarce publications.

Every article of Stationary, but particularly such articles as are most frequently called for by Ladies and Gentlemen, they will supply in the most diversified assortments; and, they beg leave to conclude by stating, that no exertions shall be wanted, on their parts, to satisfy, oblige, and prove their gratitude towards, all those, who may think them worthy of their encouragement.
Pall-Mall, March 23, 1801.

Ten Dollars Reward,

TO any one who will discover and inform the Subscriber of the person or persons who has wantonly, and maliciously, destroyed his Glass Windows at his Farm House at Phillips' Creek, in the Parish of King's Clear.
July 6th, 1801. S. JARVIS.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late John Nutting of Newport, Hant's County, Nova-Scotia, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same properly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof to the Subscriber; and all persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to DANIEL McNEIL, Administrator.
Newport, N. S. Nov. 21, 1800.

LONDON, JUNE 21.
THE POLITICS OF EUROPE.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.
WE present our readers with a variety of topics, every one of which, at the present juncture, cannot but excite curiosity. And first, with regard to the Minister who is now in the confidence of his Majesty's counsels, he does not appear to be a man of words, but of facts. The idea that Mr. Addington came into power under the influence of Mr. Pitt, can in no manner be reconciled with his manly, candid, and impartial conduct, absolutely divested of animosity and conceit. Nor can we subscribe to the common opinion, that Mr. Pitt resigned his power without compulsion. Considering the nature of the Government of Great-Britain, it is impolitic for the Sovereign, and dangerous for the nation, that a set of men should continue so long in administration as the late Ministers have; and therefore those who advised his Majesty to change his Cabinet, consulted the interest of the Crown, and the welfare of the people. The subject is too delicate to be discussed at large, but a sagacious mind will easily discover those reasons to which we allude, and which we think it proper to pass over in silence. It is true that Mr. Addington was raised to the Chair of the House of Commons by the choice of Mr. Pitt, but this circumstance implies no political connection between these Gentlemen; and as there never was an instance of a Speaker so much approved and respected by every part of the House as Mr. Addington has been, it is reasonable to conclude that Mr. Pitt could not possibly find a Member so well adequate to the task; and Mr. Addington does not appear more indebted to the favour of the Minister for his late situation, than Admiral Nelson might be to the Admiralty for his brilliant triumphs. It is a matter of astonishment to observe, that in Foreign journals, Mr. Pitt's fame is generally degraded, which can only be imputed to the malice of the enemy, who wish to wound the reputation of a Minister, whose incontrovertible wisdom secured their humiliation.

The Northern Confederates have at length been convinced that it is not always an easy matter to reconcile the theory to the practice. In their conspiracy against our invulnerable naval power, they evinced the imprudence of those irrational beings who, wishing to humble the lion, entered into a general league, and sent their antagonist a formal challenge; but as soon as the majestic beast made its appearance, they were all roared into confusion. The new Emperor of Russia has given absolute proofs of his pacific disposition, not only towards this country, but with regard to the rest of Europe.

The establishments of the Archduke of Tuscany and of the Duke of Modena are two Gordian knots, which we think that the sword of Bonaparte will not be able to cut off. It will be difficult for France to satisfy the Court of Prussia respecting the indemnities, and chiefly on the subject of Holland. The new constitution that has recently been proposed in that country meets with such general disapprobation, that even the Dutch patriots and even the most cankered jacobins begin to be converts to the system of restoration, wishing the return of the House of Orange; it being impossible for them to forget their former national impotence and prosperity. The Court of Prussia finds the grapes of Hanover a little sour, and the Emperor of Germany does not like the face of his affairs in Italy. The pretensions of the Cabinet of Vienna cannot be so easily settled as may be imagined. We are sorry to see that the effusion of human blood on the conti-

nent is not yet at an end. The fate of his Sicilian Majesty is much to be lamented; this unfortunate Sovereign being surrounded with jacobinical enemies, whom he is compelled to embrace as friends. It is rumoured that the King of Sardinia has agreed to give up that island to France, on condition of being placed on the Throne of St. Peter. This event we have long since predicted, and it will not prove an indifferent compensation for Charles Emanuel, although it is probable that he will enjoy but a little share of the Papal territory; the port of Ancona, in particular, will certainly remain in the hands of France. As from that port a vessel may reach Macedonia in a very short time, it has been supposed that the First Consul might avail himself of this circumstance to forward a reinforcement to the French in Egypt; but the obstacles that present themselves in the execution of such a plan render it an absolute chimera. Of the deliverance of Egypt no doubt can be entertained. Whether our Cabinet's intention be to retain this conquest or not, we will not take upon ourselves to determine. Of this, however, we are certain, that Egypt being in the hands of Great-Britain, she will be able to end the contest with France with a glorious peace.

CONTINUED.—JUNE 29:

The third Manifesto of the French government, though less distinguished for sentiments of conciliation than the two former, is evidently, like them, directed to the attainment of peace.—It may, indeed, be considered as one of those RUSES DIPLOMATIQUES which marked the ancient order of things in France—for though it labours to shew that all our acquisitions during the war have been made by treachery and collusion, yet it admits that these acquisitions are so valuable and extensive, that nothing of importance remains for us to conquer. The threat of invasion is again renewed, and the British Ministers are made, in a certain way, responsible for the fate of negotiation.

Were Ministers prompted to retort upon the enemy the accusations which he has preferred against this country respecting its conquests and acquisitions, they could easily find a fruitful source of retaliation in Italy, Germany, Switzerland, and Holland, where the arts and intrigues of the emissaries of Revolution have not been attended with less success than the operations and manœuvres of the most distinguished Generals of the Republic.

But whatever may be the views and wishes of Bonaparte in the publication of these papers, and whatever effect they may have produced upon the people of both countries, they can have little connection with the question of peace which is in discussion between the two powers. The communications between London and Paris on that important subject are now carried on with uninterrupted activity, and something like a basis of negotiation will, in all probability, be settled, or the overtures will entirely be broken off, within a very short lapse of time.

Notwithstanding the pacific professions of the Consulate, Government has received positive intelligence that military preparations are continued along the French coast, and that the combined fleet has been ordered to put to sea the first favorable opportunity. It is rather difficult to reconcile this conduct with the recent assurances of the French Government; but,

That this information has not been unworthy the attention of Ministers is evident, from the orders which have been issued by the Admiralty to reinforce the Channel fleet with eight sail of the line.

BLANKS of various kinds may be had at this Office.