

The Royal NEW-BRUNSWICK

TUESDAY,



Gazette, and ADVERTISER.

OCTOBER 20, 1801.

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[VOL. XVI.]

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

THOMAS CARLETON.
A PROCLAMATION.

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

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the first day of September, 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.

THOMAS 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 Capstain 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.

Take Notice.

WHEREAS ANN WOODLAND, my Wife, has departed from my Bed and Board, without any just cause; I do hereby forewarn ALL persons from crediting or supporting her the said ANN, on my account, as I will not pay any person that will trust her after the date hereof.

ANTHONY WOODLAND.
Fredericton, 22d September, 1801.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER intends shortly to leave this place for a while, he therefore requests those Persons indebted to him to make payment by the First day of November next, to enable him to pay his Creditors.

Those accounts not settled by that time, will be put into the hands of an Attorney at Law.

JOHN MELICK.
St. John, October 10th, 1801.

DESERTE D.
FROM His Majesty's Corps of
Prince Edward Island Fencibles—
JAMES CUDDY,

Aged 35 years, five feet five and half inches high, born at Dungarvon, in the County of Waterford, Ireland, black hair, dark complexion, hazle eyes—had on when he went away a round blue jacket, with scarlet collar and cuffs, white linen trowsers and round hat.

EDMUND FLYN,
Aged 40 years, five feet five inches high, born at Grange, in the County of Kilkenny, Ireland; black hair, fair complexion, grey eyes—had on when he went away a round blue jacket, scarlet collar and cuffs, white linen trowsers, and a round hat.

DONALD M'CORMICK,
Aged 20 years, five feet seven inches 3 quarters high, born on Long-Island, in the County of Inverness, Scotland; brown hair, fair complexion, marked with small-pox, grey eyes—had on when he went away, a round blue jacket, with scarlet collar and cuffs, white linen trowsers, and a round hat.

ROGER M'GRATH,
Aged 35 years, five feet seven inches and a quarter high, born at Caperguin, in the County of Waterford, Ireland; light brown hair, fair complexion, grey eyes—had on when he went away, a round blue jacket, with scarlet collar and cuffs, white linen trowsers, and a round hat.

ARCHIBALD M'LENNAN,
Aged 25 years, five feet seven inches high, by trade a taylor, born at Long-Island, in the County of Inverness, Scotland; black hair, fair complexion, grey eyes—had on when he went away, a round blue jacket, with scarlet collar and cuffs, with linen trowsers, and a round hat.

ANY person apprehending the aforesaid Deserters, or any of them, so as they may be brought to Head-quarters, Charlotte-Town, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD for each of the said Deserters.

JAMES COLLEDGE,
Lieut. & Adjt.
CHARLOTTE-TOWN, 17th Aug. 1801.

ALL Persons indebted to
the Estate of ABRAHAM VANDERBEAK, late of Fredericton, in the County of York, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment—and all persons having demands against the said Estate, to exhibit the same to

HANNAH VANDERBEAK,
Administrix,
JOHN MURRAY BLISS,
Administrator.

Of whom may be purchased on reasonable terms, a likely Bay GELDING and a very fine Bay MARE, six years old, have been accustomed to run together—a pair of brown MARES, age not known, with a good plain double let of HARNESS, a good WAGGON, a new Horse SLED, an Ox SLED, a Covered SLEIGH, well calculated for a Stage, an Open SLEIGH, a good PLOUGH and HARROW, a side SADDLE, a Man's SADDLE and two BRIDLES.

Fredericton, 2d July, 1800.

ALL Persons who have
any claims against the Estate of John Hartt, late of Burton, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to Thomas Hartt of Gagetown, or Samuel Hartt of Sheffield, Administrators to said Estate, and all who are indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Thomas Hartt, Samuel Hartt.
GAGETOWN, 2d Feb. 1801.

LONDON,
August 13.

THE POLITICS OF EUROPE.

THE reconciliation of this country with the Northern Powers, joined to the continuance of our naval triumphs, has given the finishing blow to the Cabinet of the Tuilleries. All the hostile machinations of Bonaparte are now defeated, his best hopes disappointed, and his resources, as appears from the late mutiny at Turin, nearly exhausted. There cannot be a more striking proof of the derangement that prevails in the Consular measures than the mimic apparatus on the coast of France. Menaces, in general, are a weapon placed in the hands of those against whom they are directed; a political truth, which seems to have escaped the sagacity of the Chief Consul. No subject can certainly look on the insidious intention of our foes with indifference; but at the same time, far from feeling any symptom of alarm, every true British heart must swell with joy on the occasion, it being a palpable proof that France is reduced in means, indigent in devices, and literally at her last shift. The idea of invading this country with impunity, in the existing circumstances, cannot appear less ridiculous to the French people than it is to ourselves. Though the scheme of crossing the water in air balloons may well suit the genius of a volatile nation, we would not advise the Chief Consul to ground the hopes of his success on his aerial basis. It would be much better to borrow the ring of Gyges, that rendered objects invisible, or to find out the plant called Elythropa, which is supposed to have the same effect; the invaders would then be sure to come to London without impediment. Or let the French Government provide ten thousand whales, the French grenadiers may lie snug in their guts concealed, along with the gun-boats and all the whole train of artillery. There is another plan, perhaps not quite so romantic as the others: it is, to make the French walk at the bottom of the sea, by means of the secret of Drebelius, which enable men to breathe under water. Of this arcanum it is said that Charles the Second was in possession; but it died with that Monarch, and unless the First Consul can raise Charles from the dead, or in some manner or other recover the famous secret of the German philosopher, he must drive from his mind every thought of invading Great-Britain.

We are not to know that France, by the bombastic parade of her preparations, means only to keep us in a state of alarm, and swell the national expenditure: but even in this particular she will find herself the dupe of her own artifice. The incomparable gallantry of the Hero of the Nile, has already given her an important lesson at Boulogne, by the destruction of the gun-boats and shipping. Nor can the triumph of our resentment end in that place. While this island is defended by her brave sailors, we may boast of a palladium superior to that of Greece and Rome; and we take here an opportunity of suggesting an expedient, which we shall leave to the consideration of the reader:—We propose to encircle the island with a certain number of small towers, every one of which shall contain a gun, to be fired occasionally, for the purpose of transmitting intelligence. It is worth remarking, that a single gun, by repeated explosions, may communicate distinct words, lines, and pages, without any variety at all in the report or sound. The process by which this desideratum may be obtained is not abstruse, and may be carried into execution without the least difficulty; so that, according to this plan, Government in a few minutes will have an opportunity of receiving distinct intelligence, of any length, from the most distant part of the island, in any season and at all times. It is need-

less to observe, that the telegraphs now in use are insufficient, being of no service at night, besides the numerous variations in the atmosphere, that render it a precarious and equivocal engine. The Chinese have from time immemorial been in the practice of transmitting intelligence by signals to any part of their vast empire, for the service of their Government; but their method has no refinement, their signals do not express different words, nor can they form any regular discourse; while the gun which we propose will be fit to communicate the contents of a letter without missing one single word, and even with the punctuation, notwithstanding that, we observed before, the sound shall always be the same. We have another to suggest—which is, to mine several places on the shore where it is probable that the enemy may attempt a landing. This might be adopted in Ireland as well as in England, and at a very moderate expence. The shore being thus mined in several secret directions, it would terrify a Frenchman even more than our great guns, and we should never hear any more of invasion. Our idea is totally unconnected with the quondam fortifications of his Grace of Richmond. It implies a simple operation attended with little trouble.

As to Bonaparte, he has too much judgment not to be convinced that this country is absolutely invulnerable from any French attack; but imperious necessity compels him to act a farce. It is reported that he has just made an alliance with Austria. The Emperor is certainly disgusted with us, imputing the ill fate of the battle of Marengo, and his humiliation, to the contempt with which our late Cabinet treated the offers of Bonaparte; yet it is absolutely impossible for the Emperor and the first Consul to shake hands with any degree of cordial sincerity. The enormous aggrandizement of France, and her gigantic pretensions, invite the jealousy of every power incomparably more than what may spring from our commercial prosperity; the consular establishment being absolutely incompatible with the dignity as well as the welfare of all the European Potentates; a circumstance which leads us to think that Bonaparte will soon see the necessity of subscribing to our own terms.

The vigorous exertions of the present Minister, his prudent moderation, his conduct, free from animosity, intemperance, and equivocation, cannot but determine the First Consul in favour of this country. Notwithstanding the gaffconades relative to Menou and Ganteaume, we think that the French resistance in Egypt is at the last gasp, and Bonaparte must be sensible of it.

JOHN L. VENNER,
HAS IMPORTED
IN THE MINERAL SPRING, FROM
LONDON,

*An Extensive Assortment of
BRITISH GOODS,*
Which are opening for Sale at his Store,
on the Market-Wharf.

THESE GOODS are perfectly adapted to the consumption of the Country—they have been put up under Mr. VENNER's own inspection, and in a way that enables the Subscriber to sell unusually low, and to warrant the articles in general of a superior quality.—His former friends it is presumed will find it greatly advantageous to renew their orders, they may be assured the business will be conducted in the same liberal manner, and as much to their satisfaction as heretofore.

For the accommodation of purchasers out of town, payments will be received in the Produce of the Country on the fairest terms.

ZALMON WHEELER.
CASH and the highest prices always given for SKINS and FURS.
St. John, 21st July, 1801.