



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.

A Copy of His Majesty's Order in Council, of the fifth day of November last, settling the Royal Style and Titles, and also the Ensigns Armorial, on the Union of the two Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland; together with draughts of the Royal Arms, Standard, and the Union Flags thereto annexed, having been, by the King's command, transmitted to me by His Grace the Duke of PORTLAND, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, directing me to cause the same to be made known and carried into effect in this Province; I do therefore, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, publish this Proclamation, hereby notifying all whom it may concern that, by the said Order of His Majesty in Council, it is appointed and declared that from and after the first day of January then next ensuing, 'His Majesty's Royal Style and Titles shall from thenceforth be accepted, taken and used, as the same are declared and set forth in manner and form following; that is to say:—

In the Latin Tongue by these words:
"GEORGIUS Tertius Dei Gratia
"Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defen-
"sor, et in Terra Ecclesie Angli-
"cane et Hibernicæ Supremum
"Caput."
And in the English Tongue, by these words:

"GEORGE the Third by the
"Grace of God of the United
"Kingdom of GREAT-BRITAIN
"and IRELAND, King, Defender
"of the Faith, and of the United
"Church of England and Ireland,
"on Earth the Supreme Head."

And that the said Royal Style and Titles, so declared and set forth, shall be from thenceforth united and annexed forever to the Imperial Crown of the said United Kingdom and its dependencies: And all officers civil and military, and others His Majesty's subjects within this Province, are hereby required to take due notice of the premises, and to govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the tenth day of April, 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.

God save the King.

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 All Oar-Rafters and Capstand 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 du-

ring 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 January, 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.

AS the Subscriber is about to leave the Province, he requests all persons having any demands against him to send in their accounts;—and all those indebted to him to make payment by the FIRST day of MAY next, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney without discrimination. WM. HUTCHINSON.
Suffex-Vale, Feb. 23d, 1801.

A. GOODALE,
Merchant-Taylor and Habit Maker,
FROM BOSTON,

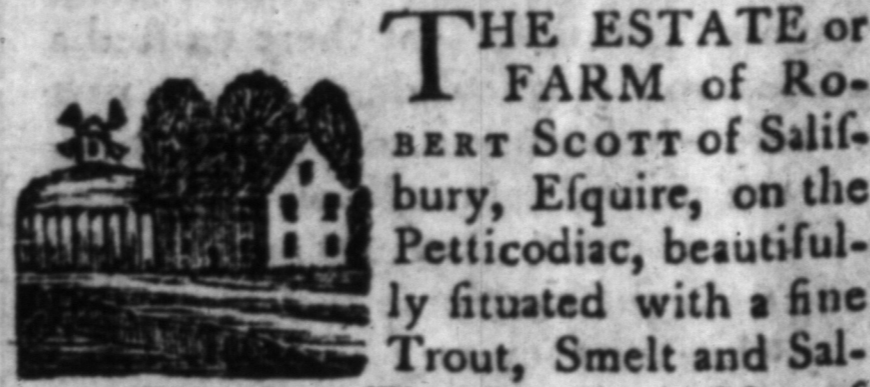
BEGS leave most respectfully to offer his services to the Inhabitants of this City and its vicinity in the line of his business, and flatters himself by a strict attention to the commands of his employers to merit a share of the Public patronage.

He has opened his shop in King-street, in the house of Mr. PATULLO, and has on hand a few pieces of excellent Cloths and Cassimeres, and expects by the spring ships from London to be furnished with a neat supply in addition thereto, with every article in his line—Those who please to favor him with their custom, may calculate on the utmost satisfaction being given them.

GENTLEMEN from the Country will be served with punctuality and dispatch.—Garments not made to suit, will be immediately replaced.

Take Notice.
THE Subscriber intending shortly to decline business, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment.—Those accounts which remain unsettled after the 1st of May ensuing, may expect an application from an Attorney at Law, who will have positive instructions to enforce the payment thereof without discrimination.
JOSEPH WATTON.
Sheffield, 6th March, 1801.

FOR SALE,



THE ESTATE OF
FARM of ROBERT SCOTT of Salisbury, Esquire, on the Peticodiac, beautifully situated with a fine Trout, Smelt and Salmon Fishery. The Land consists of above eight hundred Acres, and extends a mile and half a quarter upon the River, which with two large brooks, which run through the same to all advantage, make a great part of it intervalle, and that which is not, is esteemed by many no way inferior to the real intervalle itself. The place lies in the heart of a settlement, and at present keeps a good stock of Cattle; and as the frosts are not here so prevalent, Indian Corn and all kinds of Grain are raised in perfection. The Farmer can be at no loss to judge that great improvement can be made. On the premises there is a genteel, neat, commodious Framed House, which though it stands but on a small eminence, you command a prospect of the Farm, the River up and down, and see the traveller in his way from Fort Cumberland to the City Saint John—And what may yet further truly recommend is that Mr. Scott will (according to value) sell cheap, and give the most reasonable terms of payment; being now grown to years, and no son living with him, seeks to disentangle himself from the care, the hurry and bustle of life.
Salisbury, Sept. 5th, 1800.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of THOMAS MULLEN, late of this City, deceased, are requested to present the same within Twelve Months from this date properly authenticated—And all Persons indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to
Lawrence Dowling,
Charles M'Pherson, } Executors.
St. John, June 23d, 1800.

Latest European News.
(VIA NEW-YORK.)

LONDON, March 3.
The bulletin of this morning is, we are glad to say, more favorable than yesterday's. It is as follows—

BULLETIN.
Queen's House, March 3.
"His Majesty had a very good night, and his fever is much abated to-day.
(Signed) "T. GISBORNE."
"H. R. REYNOLDS."

In the early part of the night his Majesty's fever began to abate, and it is said that he obtained eight hours sleep.

The second Hamburgh Mail arrived late last night. It has brought a copy of the note transmitted by the Prussian government to Lord Carysfort.

Prussia seems at length to have departed from that cautious policy which she has hitherto adopted. The terms and tenor of that note are decisive, and leave no room for doubting that she has entirely acceded to the Northern convention.

The mail has brought no other news of much importance. On the 11th ult. the Secretary of Lord Elgin arrived at Vienna from Constantinople, with advices that the remainder of the English troops destined to act against Egypt had arrived at Marmora, where a great number of ships of war were at anchor. The gulph of Marmora is situated so as to communicate both with the Archipelago and the Black Sea.

There does not appear to be any foundation for the rumour brought by the first mail of the defeat of the English troops who landed near Damietta.

STATE PAPERS.

LEIPZIG, FEB. 16.
The following is a copy of the note transmitted on the 12th Feb. by the Prussian Minister Count Haugwitz to Lord Carysfort, the English ambassador at Berlin.

"The undersigned, state and cabinet minister, has laid before his Prussian majesty the two notes which Lord Carysfort, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from his majesty the king of Great-Britain and Ireland, has done him the honor to transmit him on the 27th Jan. and 1st of Feb. last.

"The undersigned, having it in commission to return an explicit and circumstantial answer, is under the necessity of informing Lord Carysfort, that his Majesty cannot see, without the utmost grief and concern, the violent and hasty measures to which the Court of London has proceeded against the Northern naval powers. Error alone can have given occasion to these measures, as the assertions in the note of the 27th sufficiently shew. In that it is said that the maritime alliance "has for its object to annul the treaties formerly concluded with England, and to prescribe laws to her with respect to the principles of them; that the neutrality is only a pretext to impose these laws on her by force, and to establish an hostile alliance against her."

"Nothing, however, is farther from the above-mentioned negotiation, than the principles here supposed. It is founded in justice and moderation, and the communication of a copy of the convention to such of the belligerent powers as had the justice and patience to wait for the same, will prove this beyond the possibility of a denial.

"When, in the beginning of January, the Minister of his Britannic Majesty officially proposed to the undersigned the question—'Whether the Northern Courts had actually concluded the confederation which had been reported: and, whether Prussia had acceded to it?'—the King conceiving that the respect which Sovereigns owe to each other, and the liberty possessed by every independent State to consult its own interests, without rendering an account to any other power, authorized him to withhold any communications relative to himself and his allies, and contented himself with answering, that as he had seen, without interfering, the connexions which England had entered into without consulting him, he considered himself as entitled to the same confidence: and that if the King of Great-Britain thought it his duty to support the rights and interests of his kingdom, his Prussian Majesty considered it as not less his duty to employ eve-

ry means in the defence of the rights and interests of his subjects.

"This answer, might have sufficed a few weeks since; but in the situation in which affairs now are, the King thinks himself called upon to make an explicit declaration to the Court of London, relative to the spirit of the treaty, which has probably been attacked, because it was not known, and which is far from having the offensive views of which the contracting parties have been arbitrarily accused.—They have expressly agreed that their measures shall be neither hostile, nor tend to the detriment of any country, but only have for their object the security of the trade and navigation of their subjects. They have been attentive to adapt their new connections to present circumstances.

"The strict justice of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia has even in the detail proposed modifications which alone might be sufficient to indicate the spirit of the whole. It has since been determined that the treaty shall not be prejudicial to those treaties which had been before concluded with any of the belligerent powers. It was also resolved that this determination should be candidly communicated to these powers, to prove the purity of the motives and views of the contracting parties. But England would not allow them time for this. Had she waited this confidential communication she might have avoided those intemperate measures which threaten to spread still wider the flames of war. She might likewise have received satisfaction from the correspondence with Denmark, if, instead of dwelling on two detached passages copied into the first note of Lord Carysfort, from the note of Count Bernstorff of the 31st December, the Court of London had attended to the solemn declaration that it could never be for a moment imagined that Denmark entertained any hostile projects against Great-Britain, or such as were inconsistent with the maintenance of a good understanding between the two powers; and that the Court of Denmark congratulated itself on having obtained an opportunity to contradict such unfounded reports in the most positive manner.

"This open and explicit declaration acceded with the assurances which the undersigned had more than once given to Lord Carysfort on the same subject; and it is difficult to conceive, how the English Court could conclude, as it afterwards appeared that it did from the Note of the Danish Minister, that the Convention of the contracting Powers went to establish new principles of maritime law, which had never been acknowledged by the Tribunals of Europe, and the object of which was hostile to England."

"The conclusion is totally false, and as little authorized by the answer of the Danish Court as the undeserved accusation, that it proposed 'to excite a hostile confederacy against Great-Britain, and with that view was employed in active preparations.'

"Never were measures more inconceivably merely defensive than those the Court of Copenhagen; and the spirit of them will be less mistaken, when it is recollected what menacing demonstrations that Court experienced on the part of the British Government, in consequence of the affair of the frigate Freya, before it adopted those measures.

"The arbitrary conduct of England on this occasion is naturally explained by the lofty pretensions she has so long advanced, and which have been several times renewed in the notes of Lord Carysfort, at the expence of all the maritime and commercial Powers. The British government has, in the present, more than in any former war, assumed to itself the sovereignty of the sea, and has arbitrarily formed a maritime code, which it is extremely difficult to reconcile with the true principles of the law of nations; it exercises over friendly and neutral Powers a usurped jurisdiction, which it maintains to be just, and endeavours to represent as an indefeasible law sanctioned by the tribunals of Europe.

"Never have the Sovereigns of England permitted their subjects to be amenable to this law in the numerous cases when the abuse of power has transgressed the limits of justice. The neutral Powers have made the strongest remonstrances and protestations; but experience has shewn that these are generally without effect. It is not there-