

To the Members of the House of Assembly for defraying their expenses of travelling and actual attendance during the present Session, the days of such travel and attendance to be certified by the Speaker, *Ten shillings per diem.*

To the Chaplain of the Council in General Assembly, for his services during the present Session, *Fifteen pounds.*

To the Chaplain of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session, *Fifteen pounds.*

To the Clerk of the Council in General Assembly, for Stationary and other expenses during the present Session, *Thirty pounds.*

To the Rector and Church-Wardens of the Parish of Fredericton, to be applied to the relief of the Children of the deceased ISAAC HEDDEN, Esquire, late Clerk of the Assembly, *Twenty-five pounds.*

To the Clerk of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session, *Ten shillings per diem*, and for other services, *Fifty pounds.*

To the Sergeant at Arms attending the Council in General Assembly, *Ten shillings per diem*, for his services during the present Session.

To the Sergeant at Arms attending the Assembly, *Ten shillings per diem*, for his services during the present Session.

To the Door-keeper of the Council in General Assembly, *Five shillings per diem*, for his services during the present Session.

To the Door-keeper of the Assembly, *Five shillings per diem*, for his services during the present Session.

To the Messenger, *Five shillings per diem*, for his services during the present Session.

To the Clerk of the House of Assembly, for Fuel, Stationary, and other expenses of the present Session, *Forty-three pounds, Six shillings and One penny.*

To the Treasurer of the Province, for his services from the first day of March, One thousand, Eight hundred and One, to the first day of March, One thousand, Eight hundred and Two, *One hundred and Eighty pounds.*

To the Tide-Surveyor in the City of Saint John, for his services from the first day of March, One thousand, Eight hundred and One, to the first day of March, One thousand, Eight hundred and Two, and expenses incurred in performing the same, *Forty pounds.*

To His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, for payment of the several Adjutants of the Militia, for the year One thousand, Eight hundred and One, a sum not exceeding *One hundred and Sixty pounds.*

To His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, for defraying Contingent expenses of the Province, a sum not exceeding *One hundred pounds.*

To the Justices of the Peace for the County of Westmorland, for completing the Court-House in that County, *One hundred pounds.*

To His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, a sum not exceeding *One hundred and Fifty pounds*, to defray the expense of such person as His Excellency may appoint, who shall view the Roads leading from the Nova-Scotia line to Saint John and Fredericton, and from Saint Andrews to Saint John, and report the situation of the same to the Lieutenant-Governor, Council and Assembly, at their next meeting, with his opinion of such alterations as he may judge requisite more effectually to complete the general communication, with estimates of the expense of such alterations or erection of such Bridges as he may think necessary.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, *Three hundred and Fifty pounds*, towards defraying the expense already incurred in building a Province Hall for the accommodation of the General Assembly and Courts of Justice in Fredericton.

To the keeper of the Light-House on Partridge-Island, *Seventy pounds*, and also *Ten pounds* for Fuel, commencing the first day of January, One thousand, Eight hundred and One, and ending the first day of January, One thousand, Eight hundred and Two; and the like sums from the first day of January, One thousand, Eight hundred and Two, and ending the first day of January, One thousand, Eight hundred and Three; which the Treasurer shall pay as the same may become due, out of the monies arising from the tonnage on vessels, deducting such part as he may have already paid.

To the Commissioners of the Light-House on Partridge-Island, for the purpose of making such repairs to the same and to the keeper's house, as may be found necessary, *Twenty-five pounds.*

To the Sheriff of King's County, *Twelve pounds, Eight shillings and four pence*, for returning a Member to serve in General Assembly.

To the Members for the City and County of Saint John in General Assembly, for defraying the expenses to be incurred by printing the Journals of the present Session, *Thirty pounds.*

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That all the before-mentioned several sums of money, shall be paid by the Treasurer by warrant issued by the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, out of the monies now in the Treasury, or as monies may come into the same.

XIX. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force (so far as relates to the quantum of duties imposed and the manner of collecting the same) until the first day of April, which will be in the year of our Lord, One thousand, Eight hundred and Three, and no longer, except for the recovery of any penalties inflicted in and by the thirteenth section of this Act.

Assize of Bread.

PUBLISHED February 12th, 1803.
The Sixpenny Wheat Loaf } lbs. oz.
to weigh - - - - - } 2 5
Ditto Rye - - - - - } 2 10
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.

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 Ash Oar-Rafters and Capland 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 January, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-second year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
JON. ODELL.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have any legal demands against the Estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of this Province, deceased, are requested to send in their accounts duly attested to the Subscriber, within six months from the date hereof.—And all persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN WARD,
Administrator.
St. John, March 24th, 1803.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have legal demands against the Estate of JOHN BETTE, late of King's County, deceased, are requested to send in their accounts duly attested to the Subscribers, within Six months from the date hereof.—And all persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN McLEOD,
JOHN WATERBURY,
Administrators.
St. John, 3d Nov. 1801.

Latest European Intelligence.

Received via New-York.

PARIS, December 27.

The Magistrates composing the Tribunal of Appeal at Turin, have presented the following Address to the First Consul of the French Republic:

"Citizen First Consul,

"We have the honor to present you the Proces Verbal of our Installation. This act, which is at once the deposit of our engagements towards the Government to which we owe our existence, and the pledge of our duty, is under this double title an object of homage the most pure and the most agreeable which we have to offer to you. It is the guarantee of the accomplishment of our dearest wishes, the association of our Country with the high destiny of France. The Piedmontese contemplate with heartfelt satisfaction, the materials which are to compose the edifice of their future prosperity; but they wait with agitation the instant when an end shall be put to all remaining inquietude. We do not partake Citizen First Consul, of these timid alarms, and we enter on the career to which you have called us, with that security which your former benefits conferred on us, inspire, and with that courage which belongs to Republican Magistrates. You have promised Victory to France, and the Universe is witness that you have kept your word. You promised Peace to Europe, and every part of Europe recognizes you as the restorer of social order, and the Pacificator of the World. You promised to the Piedmontese happiness, and you have acquitted that glorious debt.

(Signed by)

"BOTTON, President,
"AVAGADRO, Vice-President.
"And the other Members of the Tribunal."

AMIENS, Dec. 14.

On the morning of the 9th, a courier from London arrived with dispatches for the English Minister, Lord Cornwallis.—After having delivered them to that Minister, he continued his route to Paris, from whence we may presume that he was the bearer of other dispatches for the French Government. About mid-day Lord Cornwallis communicated, by a message to the French Minister, the contents of these dispatches, and at 6 o'clock Citizen Joseph Bonaparte went to the hotel of the English Minister, where they held their first conference, which lasted until midnight. An immense crowd of people assembled upon the arrival of the courier, in front of the hotel of the English Minister, who being seen a few minutes after, passing a window, received the universal applause of the people. The two Ministers were to meet on the 10th to continue the negotiations. The Spanish and the Batavian Ministers, who arrived here on the 8th, are to take part in these conferences. We are assured that the Ministers will go to Morfontaine, the Country seat of Citizen Joseph Bonaparte, until the end of Congress. It is not yet known when that event will take place.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Such is the favourable state of the Negotiation at Amiens, that Lord Whitworth, whose departure for Paris, in quality of Ambassador, it was expected would have been delayed till the signing of the Definitive Peace, is immediately to proceed thither. The Dukes of Dorset accompanies his Lordship, and we understand they will leave town this day or to-morrow.

The Paris papers represent new differences to have arisen between Austria and Prussia, on the subject of indemnities; we have, however, seen a copy of a Convention concluded between these powers, by which each renounces all claims to indemnities in Germany. This Treaty was negotiated under the influence of France, and will probably be the means of averting the horrors of renewed hostilities on the Continent.

It has been rumoured for some days past, that Spain had refused to surrender the Island of Trinidad, and that orders had in consequence been given by our government for the renewed blockade of her ports.—We believe the reports to be unfounded, although we are unable to account for the extraordinary supineness of the Cabinet of Madrid in the important affair of Peace.—It is a fact, that although application has been made by our Government for passes to secure our merchant vessels from

any molestation from the cruisers of Spain, which, in the event of meeting, might have resulted from the latter being ignorant of Preliminaries of Peace being signed, yet none have been received, and no British vessel, with the exception of carrels, has yet sailed from this country for any of the ports of Spain. There are, indeed, three ships at Portsmouth, and several in the River, about to proceed to Alicante, Barcelona, &c. but whether they will continue to wait for passes, or sail on the faith of the existing Treaty, is not we believe, decided; although the Portsmouth ships were expected to have sailed some days since.

December 24.

It is highly probable that Government is in expectation of the immediate conclusion of the Definitive Treaty of Peace; and to this hope may be attributed the unexpected adjournment of both Houses of Parliament, to next Monday, instead of the intended adjournment for the recess. Mr. Addington's declaration, in answer to the question put to him by Mr. Wyndham, that the Treaty of Badajos is to be considered as the basis of the negotiations between Great-Britain and France, as far as they respect Portugal, while that of Madrid is to be annulled; must prove a subject of great satisfaction to the country. It evinces the peculiar attention given by Ministers to the interests of our most faithful ally, as well as their firmness in resisting the encroachments aimed at by France upon the Portuguese territory in Guiana, although the measure had been ratified by the Tribunal and Legislative Body.

December 25.

Lord Hutchinson with the General and Medical Staff, and several Regiments, were left in Egypt on the 5th of October; the troops in general were healthy, and recovering fast from the fatigues of the last glorious Campaign.

December 30.

Adm. Mitchell's fleet from Bantry Bay, arrived at Portsmouth yesterday evening. The arrival of this fleet will put an end to the uncertainties and doubts which some have entertained respecting the state of affairs on board. It is a satisfaction meanwhile, to know that the vigilance of Government has been directed to remedy any inconvenience that might arise from delay in consequence. A detachment of four ships of the line from Sir James Saumarez's squadron, has been some time ordered, which will render our fleet in the West-Indies of sufficient force to make us respectable, whatever may be the object of the French; though there can be no reason to believe that it is hostile in the remotest degree to the British interest.

We last night received Paris papers to the 26th inst. The Moniteur contains the official notice of the sailing not only of the fleet from Brest, but also of the squadrons at L'Orient and Rochefort. The total force to which those squadrons amount, is 23 ships, of which 5 are Spanish. They carry in the transports that accompany them 25,000 men. It does not appear, however, that the French government considers the object of the expedition as likely to be soon accomplished, as they have established regular mails to St. Domingo, and means of communication with that colony.

The departure of the Chief Consul for Lyons is still delayed, but would, it was expected, take place very shortly. The Minister for Foreign Affairs and for the interior, were also preparing to depart for that city.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2.

During the last fete at Paris, (saith the garrattier correspondent of the Morning Herald) a man of the lower class, who had gained the attention of many by-standers by his pleasantries, said at last that one thing was wanting to complete the festivity; and being asked what, replied, a king! "Aye," said he, holding up the tip of his finger, "if it was but as big as this, it would do." He repeated this, till he was noticed by the spies of the Police, and was apprehended. The Minister treated the affair in the most serious manner, as an attempt to excite a counter-revolutionary movement, and laid copies of the examinations before the Chief Consul, who desired to see this venturous politician. "And how, my friend," said he, "could you think of disturbing the general festivity yesterday, by what you said about a king?"—I never wished to disturb the festivity, but I spoke in praise of a king, because I am of that