

Empire of Germany, his Serene Highness the Duke of Wurtemberg renounces for himself, his heirs and successors, in favour of the French Republic, the Rights of Sovereignty, territorial superiority, property, and all other rights which he exercises, and which belong to him over the Countries and Territories on the left bank of the Rhine, and in particular—

1. The Principality of Montbeliard.
2. The County of Storbürg.
3. The Seignories of Riquewilt, Ollheim, Aubure, Franquemont, Blamont, Clermont, Stericourt, Chaielot, Granges, Clerval, and Passavant.
4. The Fiefs arising out of the said Principalities, Countries, and Seignories.
5. The Seignories, Fiefs, and Domains, possessed by the heirs and successors of the natural children of the Duke Leopold Eberhard of Wurtemberg Montbeliard, and which are revertible to the Ducal House.
6. The Territories, Rights, and Revenues at Spire, Dudenhoven, and in the environs on the left bank of the Rhine.

III. His Serene Highness in like manner renounces all claims of restitution which he might make upon the French Republic for arrears and non-enjoyment of rights and revenues, and for all other causes, anterior to the present treaty.

IV. In pursuance of the 7th Article of the Treaty of Luneville, the French Republic promises and engages its good offices to obtain for His Serene Highness, those territorial indemnities which shall be as much as possible suited to the convenience and pleasure of his Serene Highness, equivalent to the losses of all kinds resulting to his Serene Highness, from the war, and conformable to the advantages and privileges attached to the ceded possessions.

V. The 8th article of the Treaty of Luneville, concerning the debts of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine, shall serve as the basis of the regulations to be made respecting the debts of the countries comprised in the cession made by the 2d article of the present Treaty.

VI. The private debts of communes and other corporations, shall remain charged to them, and by them paid.

VII. On the day of the Ratification of the present Treaty, all sequestrations placed on account of the war, on the goods, effects, and revenues of citizens of the French Republic in the States of his Serene Highness, shall be taken off, and they shall be at liberty to carry away their goods and effects, and also to sell their property, or receive its revenues, without any hindrance whatever.

IRELAND.

A spirit of industry and agricultural improvement has been lately disseminated in Ireland, from which the happiest effects are likely to result, not only to that country, but to the empire at large. The establishment of Farming Societies has already produced a most laudable and general emulation; the importance of agriculture is sufficiently understood, and this first of the useful arts is cultivated with zeal and perseverance.

That extensive fishing ground, the Nymph Bank, situated at the distance of from ten to fifteen leagues from the southern coast of Ireland, has been lately surveyed by Capt. Fraser the Gentleman who acquired such deserved celebrity by his "General View of the Agriculture and Mineralogy of the County of Wicklow." This extensive and inexhaustible mine of national industry and opulence was first discovered in 1736, by Mr. Doyle; but by a strange fatality, has remained unexplored until very lately. The active and patriotic spirit of Capt. Fraser induced him to visit it, and in consequence of his observations and proposal to Mr. Abbot, (when chief secretary to the Lord Lieutenant) for establishing a Fishery, that Gentleman recommended to Government to be at the expence of making the first essay. A number of vessels have lately sailed from Waterford, under the directions of Captain Fraser, to fish on this bank, which there is good reason to suppose, is not less prolific than those of Newfoundland. The regular depth of water is about 40 fathoms: it stretches southwards from ten to fifteen leagues, and its length from S.E. to N.W. indefinite.

The Second Anniversary of the Naval Asylum was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday last; when Lord Nelson, Sir Sidney Smith, and Sir Hyde Parker, delivered appropriate speeches in commendation of the Institution. Sir Sydney, after his health was drunk with the warmest applause, said, he need not assure the Company of his warm feelings towards them for that Asylum which they had provided for the Orphans of those brave men who had fallen in the late contest. Unfortunately for him, too many were in the list of his dearest friends. He stated, that it was his intention to hand the Governors a list of those sufferers; among them was his intimate friend Captain Miller, of the Thebus; they had served together as Midshipmen under Lord Rodney. Captain Miller lost his life off Acre; and had left two children. The next was Major Oldfield, of the Marines. He would tell the Company where the dead body of this brave man was contended for, and they would judge how he died. It was in a fort of the garrison of St. John d'Acre, when attacked by General Bonaparte, that Major Oldfield, who commanded the fort, was missing. On our troops advancing, his body was found at the mouth of one of the enemy's mines, and at the foot of their works. Our brave men hooked him by the neck-cloth, as he lay dead, to draw him off, the enemy at the same time pierced him in the side with a halbert, and each party struggled for the body; the neck-cloth gave way, and the enemy succeeded in dragging to their works this brave man; and he must do them that justice to which gallant enemies were fully entitled: they next day buried the remains of Major Oldfield with all the honors of war. This brave man has left children.—In the list also, is Capt. Canes, late First Lieutenant of the Tigre. He lost not his life in any of the numerous actions in which he was engaged, but in carrying dispatches to the Mediterranean of the Preliminaries of Peace.—He perished at sea with his ship and crew. This brave officer has left young orphans, who want support, Sir Sidney concluded a most affecting address thus: "That their orphans, and the offspring of the many others who have so nobly fought, and as nobly died in their King and Country's service, may meet support equal to their claims, is the warmest wish of my heart."—The collections of the day, were, 137l. 10s. and subscriptions previous to it amounted to 220l. making a total of 1537l. 10s. Highly to the credit of Messrs. Goldsmids, it should be known, that their Subscriptions, and those of their friends, amounted to upwards of 1000l. Included, with several excellent songs, gave four guineas. The children sung *Rule Britannia*, and *God save the King*, with high glee, and one of the boys repeated, with good effect, the following lines:

War's danger's past, lo! Peace restores again
Their welcome Sires to many a youthful train;
With throbbing raptures swells each little breast,
When to a Parent's bosom fondly prest.
Tho' blis like THEIRS, our adverse fate deny,
This day, no tear we drop, we heave no sigh;
Your glad'ning presence banishes all care,
And our hearts feel, we too have FATHERS here.
With joy, with gratitude, with pride we view
Those snatched by War again restor'd in you,
Ah! not in vain, THEIR gallant blood they shed,
Since British bounty shrinks not from the dead,
But nobly shields, against the ills of life,
The brave man's Orphans in his country's strife.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JOHN JADIS, Esq. late of Margerville, deceased, are requested to present the same within Six Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or his Agent at Halifax, Nova-Scotia.

CHAS. JADIS.
Administrator.
Windsor, 1st Sept. 1802. 6 mo.

New-Brunswick.

SAINT JOHN,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1802.

New-York papers to the 13th ult. contain Reports from the Board of Health in Philadelphia, which state the cases of the Yellow Fever to be less frequent, and less malignant, than its first appearance indicated.

The latest reports from Baltimore (the 10th ult.) state eighteen new cases of the fever in one week.

The ship Prosperity, Loughton, arrived on the 11th ult. from Londonderry at Wilmington, Delaware, with 490 passengers on board.

A CARD.

Articus presenteth his compliments to Alfred, and thanketh him for the information that there were two Creons—but he willeth to be informed which of the two was the King of Thebes, so remarkable for his sagacity, whether Samuel Creon, Esquire, or Mr. Job Creon, Taylor; and also whether Alfred hath sipped from any other rill of the "Pierian spring," than that which runneth in the succinct account in the Tail of Mr. Entick's spelling Dictionary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Philo-Creon" must excuse us for omitting his lines to "Sappho."—We should be glad to oblige him, but we can never permit our pages to offend the ear of delicacy.

Prior engagements oblige us to postpone "A Customer and Reader," in answer to "a Freeholder," until our next.

Mr. RYAN,

HAVING been informed by my friend and agent, Mr. George M'Call, of the ungentlemanly proceedings and publications of Col. Coffin, with respect to his (Mr. M'Call's) conduct in my affairs, and thereby endeavouring (but I trust in vain) to injure the reputation of an honest and worthy character, who was acting, not im-"politely interfering," agreeable to my instructions, I must, Sir, request your indulgence and that of the public, while I candidly lay the whole business before you, not doubting, but you will thereby readily perceive how cruelly I have been used, and what unwarrantable advantages the Col. has endeavoured to take during my absence, on his Majesty's service, with a view of depriving me of my property, from which service, (I think his conduct fully justifies the assertion) he supposed, and perhaps hoped, I should never return.

Permit me then to acquaint you, that so long ago as the year 1784, I purchased a tract of land of Col. Coffin, which land was then surveyed, and staked out to me as 150 acres, more or less, and which I improved, till the year 1791, until when he was unable to give me a deed for it, as the property had till then been held by himself on a very precarious tenure. The manor being now secure to him, he caused my tract to be re-surveyed by Mr. Wm. Hazen, who made it to contain 200 neat acres. This tract, as before stated, was allotted to me as 150 acres, more or less, and as such I had an undoubted right to hold it without any further survey. Yet, supposing the possibility of an error in the first survey, and spurning at the idea of any advantage, should such be the case, I made but little difficulty in consenting to this measurement; but at the same time insisted, that as the Colonel had the customary allowance made him for road, broken and waste lands, that I was justly entitled to the same, which was the cause of some altercation between us.—Finally we agreed to leave it to the determination of our neighbour, Mr. Abel Flewelling, who gave it as his opinion, that I should be allowed ten per cent. Still the Colonel objected, and would not allow it, until I positively refused signing the bond, unless that allowance was made, to which he at last consented.

Previous to this, and without my knowledge and consent, the bond and mortgage had been drawn up by Mr. Nafe, for £100 by Col. Coffin's directions, and to save the trouble of doing the whole over again, it was agreed that an indorsement should be

made on the bond, which to the best of my recollection, was in the following words: "The within bond is settled at eighty-six pounds five shillings," and signed John Coffin, and which endorsement he made in my presence, (of which I have left an affidavit in Mr. M'Call's hands.) But strange as it may appear, there is not the least vestige of such an endorsement now to be seen on the bond; what has become of it, will remain with the Colonel to point out. Now this £86: 5 was the very sum which my worthy agent contended, was the sum to be considered as the principal of the bond, and the justice of which claim, I am happy to have it in my power to state, has (since my return to this Province) been fully confirmed by the award of two very respectable gentlemen in this city, of which the following is an exact copy, as far as related to the principal:—

"We do award, that the principal of the within bond be considered at eighty-six pounds five shillings only."

"Saint John, 31st August, 1802."

(Signed)

"JOHN ROBINSON,"

"JOHN BLACK."

Having thus briefly laid the business before you and the public, Sir, and I hope fully cleared my agent from the imputation of "unwarrantable and impertinent interference;" I shall leave it to the world to determine whether the abuse, of which the Colonel has been so exceedingly liberal, through the channel of your paper, is justly the portion of Mr. M'Call or not.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant.

It may not perhaps be amiss, to acquaint you, that a loose receipt wrote and signed by the Col. was produced to the above gentlemen arbitrators in this affair, wherein he acknowledges the principal of the bond to be £86: 5—This receipt remains with Mr. M'Call.

NATH. MUNDAY.

City of St. John, Sept. 4th, 1802.

Personally appeared before me Nathaniel Munday, late of King's County, Esq. and being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, depose and saith—That he saw Colonel John Coffin indorse on the Bond he had against him, for the payment of the consideration money of a Farm he purchased of him the said John Coffin. "The within Bond is settled at Eighty-six Pounds, Five Shillings," and that he the said John Coffin did sign the same; and the said Nathaniel Munday further depose and saith, that he has now taken up the said Bond, and that there is no such indorsement thereon, and further the deponent saith not.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1802.

HUGH JOHNSTON,
Justice Peace.

Mr. RYAN,

After the above full statement given by Mr. Munday, of the rise, progress and determination of the dispute between Col. Coffin and himself; any further comment by me, on that gentleman's conduct, would be superfluous; the more so, as I am thoroughly persuaded that any thing that John Coffin has published or said, or may hereafter publish or say, neither can or will ever operate to the prejudice of my character, with a candid and discerning public.

I shall therefore take my leave of the Col. with offering him a little friendly advice, namely, that he would in future, endeavour strongly to impress the old adage on his mind, that "honesty is the best policy."

GEORGE M'CALL.

NOTIFICATION.

THE invalid Soldiers of the King's New-Brunswick Regiment, who were discharged on the 25th July, 1802; are hereby notified to apply without loss of time to the Paymaster of the Regt. at Fredericton, for a year's Clothing Money, which His Excellency the GOVERNOR has ordered to be issued to them.

Such of the Men as chuse to draw for the money, will forward their respective discharges with the orders, that the proper receipts may be indorsed thereon.

WILLIAM HAZEN,
Paymaster of the King's N. B. Regt.