

**Five Pounds Reward.**

**ELOPED** from Kingston Gaol about ten days since, and now lurking about this City, a Negro fellow about twenty years of age, five feet high, knock kne'd, has a down look and flat nose, had on a blue sailor's jacket and trowsers, and goes by the name of **DAVID PRINCE**.—Whoever will give information of the said fellow, so that he may be apprehended, shall be entitled to the above reward.

All Masters of Vessels and others are hereby cautioned against harbouring or carrying off said fellow.

**JOHN COFFIN.**  
St. John, October 17, 1800.

**FOR SALE,**  
By **JOHN FERGUSON,**

A FEW Damask Table Cloths of the finest quality, the largest size 4½ yards by 3—some fine Irish Sheeting, and a few pieces of Irish Linen remarkably fine, and one piece of the most fashionable Irish Tabinett.

St. John, October 10, 1800.

**TO BE SOLD,**  
A Pair of Excellent HORSES, remarkable for gentleness in a Sleigh, fit for the saddle or for a Farmer, both young and engag'd sound, wind and limb.

**ALSO,**  
A SLEIGH, with a pole and shafts to run with one or two Horses occasionally, adapted for a family, and furnished with Skins, &c. complete.

Two Sets of Sleigh HARNESS, as good as new—Two SADDLES and BRIDLES, to be disposed of at the same time.

**LIKEWISE,**  
A BOAT, with a flat bottom, 4 oars, Sails, &c. newly painted and sails remarkably fast.—Enquire of Serjeant **FERGUSON,** St. John.  
October 7, 1800.

**IMPORTED**  
In the Brig **SUSANNAH,** JOHN WATT, Master, from LIVERPOOL, and for SALE by

**DANIEL KING,**  
LIVERPOOL SALT,  
Ale in barrels,  
Strong and Small Beer in bottles,  
London Porter in ditto,  
Port and Sherry Wine in ditto,  
Soap and Candles,  
A few Table and Tea sets of Liverpool China,  
Also, a complete assortment of Earthen Ware in crates and hdds.  
Stone Bottles from 2½ to 5 gallons.  
HE HAS ALSO ON HAND,  
Sugar in hdds. tierces and barrels,  
Rum and Molasses.  
St. John, October 3, 1800.

Commissary and Storekeeper General's Office.  
St. JOHN, New-Brunswick,  
September, 1800.

**WANTED,**  
FOR the use of the Troops at this Post, Twelve Tons good clean STRAW, to be delivered between this and the first day of November next. Such person or persons as may be inclined to contract for said Straw, or any part thereof, are desired to give in their Proposals in writing as soon as possible, when the lowest offer will be accepted.  
**WILLIAM ROBERTSON,**  
Assistant Deputy Commissary and Storekeeper General.

POST-OFFICE, SAINT JOHN,  
September 23d, 1800.

**WANTED,**  
TWO VESSELS from 30 to 40 Tons Burthen, suitable for Packet-Boats to carry His MAJESTY'S MAILS from this Office to the Post Office at Dieppe.—Proposals will be received at either of the said Offices, until the 9th day of December next, when the Vessels best calculated for the Service will be employed.  
N. B. A preference will be given to good Vessels belonging to this Port.  
**WILLIAM CAMPBELL.**

Rags! Rags! Rags!  
CASH or BOOKS given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, at this Office.

*Assize of Bread.*

ESTABLISHED OCTOBER 10, 1800.  
The Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf } lbs. 12.  
to weigh - - - - - }  
Ditto Rye - - - - - } 7  
And other Loaves in proportion.  
**WILLIAM CAMPBELL,** Mayor.

**LUDLOW, FRASER and ROBINSON,**  
HAVE RECEIVED,

By the *Britannia* from Glasgow, the *Hawke* from London, and the *Liberty* from Liverpool, and are now opening for Sale at their Store in Saint John Street,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**MERCHANDIZE;**

Consisting, among others, of the following Articles, viz:

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| <b>SUPERFINE,</b><br>Second & coarse Broad Cloths,<br>Elastic Cloths,<br>Yorkshire plains,<br>Cassimeres,<br>German ferges,<br>Duffels,<br>Fearnought,<br>Red, white & yellow flannels,<br>Green and red bairnes,<br>7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 blankets,<br>Point blanketing,<br>Coverlids and carpeting,<br>Calamancos,<br>Durants,<br>Moreens,<br>Shalloons,<br>Plain and striped wildbores,<br>Camblets,<br>Bombazeens,<br>Bombazets,<br>4-4, & 7-8 Irish linens,<br>Irish dowlas,<br>Do. sheeting,<br>Russia sheeting,<br>Lancashire ditto,<br>Scotch ditto,<br>Irish diaper of all kinds,<br>6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 table cloths,<br>Russia towelling,<br>Flax and tow wagnaburghs,<br>Checked and spotted handkerchs.<br>Fancy do.<br>Blue pullicats,<br>Long lawns,<br>Cambrics,<br>Book and jaconet muslins,<br>Muslin handkerchiefs,<br>9-8 and 7-8 printed calicos,<br>Printed muslins,<br>Cotton shawls,<br>Muslin do.<br>Cotton counterpanes,<br>Men's cotton stockings,<br>Women's do. do.<br>Linen and cotton checks,<br>Striped cottons,<br>Fine striped bed-ticks,<br>Fustians,<br>Corduroys,<br>Thicksets,<br>Striped nankeens, | <b>Dimitics,</b><br>Chins, satin and love ribbons,<br>Black galloon,<br>Barcelona handkerchiefs,<br>White and black satin,<br>Black mode,<br>Sewing silks and twist,<br>Men's & women's gloves,<br>Colored and white threads,<br>Pound and paper pins,<br>Ladies' fashionable bonnets,<br>Do. Morocco slippers,<br>Stationary of all kinds,<br>Umbrellas,<br>Hyson, fouchong, and bohea teas,<br>Loaf Sugar,<br>Raisins & currants,<br>Pepper and pimento,<br>Mustard,<br>Powder and pomatum,<br>Starch and fig blue,<br>Black lead,<br>Porter in bottles & casks,<br>Brown Stout in do. and do.<br>Ale in do. and do.<br>Port, Sherry and Lisbon wine,<br>An assortment of buttons,<br>Cutlery of all kinds 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. & 20d. nails,<br>Screws and brads,<br>Spades & shovels,<br>Frying pans,<br>Andirons,<br>Shovels and tongs,<br>Patent shot,<br>Bar and sheet iron,<br>Cast iron stoves,<br>7 by 9 and 8 by 10 crown glass,<br>Glass ware assorted,<br>Earthen ware do.<br>Brown and white soap,<br>Mould and dipt candles,<br>White rope,<br>Salmon twine,<br>Wool cards,<br>Pewter & hard metal spoons, with a variety of other articles. |
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They have also on hand,  
Turk's Island SALT, a few Barrels of excellent Muscovado SUGAR, and a few Tierces of PORK.  
St. John, July 18, 1800.

**Lang and Turner,**  
HAVE JUST IMPORTED

In the Ship **GOVERNOR CARLETON,** Capt. **ROBERTSON,** from **GLASGOW,**  
A Compleat Assortment of

**CARPETS & CARPETING, TIN and STONE WARE,** the latter comprehending several elegant and compleat Table Sets of Blue Edged and Enamelled Ware.—Which with their former assortment of GOODS, they are selling on the most reasonable terms by Wholesale and Retail.  
St. John, 26th August, 1800.

**LONDON, AUGUST 13.**

**THE QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE.**

Every one asks the question, "Will there be an alliance of the powers of the north?" and every one answers this question as is his peculiar habit of thinking, his prejudice, his caprice, his humour, his conceit; and therefore no one answers it rightly. The present posture of the states of the north, the condition of their marine, the situation of their manufactures, their commercial relations with Great-Britain and the south of Europe, the general inducements, in fine, to dispose those powers to peace and to indispose them to war, which enter so deeply into the composition of those views of prosperity and power at home, of consequence and credit abroad, which they must be supposed severally to cherish. These considerations, and the interest subordinate, out auxiliary to them, are to have their full weight in the scales of the balancing and provident statesman, who will not precipitate nations into war in the moment of common irritation, but who will endeavour, by all wise and dignified precautions, to avert the evils of the hostile state, and secure and perpetuate the comforts of tranquillity. There is not one reason obvious to the enquiring mind, that can make it the choice of wisdom for the Princes of the North of Europe to unsheath the sword. United they may be equal to the defence of the sources of the Baltic; but in no respect is their force fearful—and, as single states, compared with Great-Britain, their strength is contemptible.

The Marine of Denmark consists of about twenty-five ships of the line, some frigates, and armed vessels, and these are not in a state of complete repair. Sweden can equip from forty to fifty line of battle ships; Russia has rather a numerous fleet, but it is, on the whole badly appointed, and though always a match for either Denmark or Sweden, perhaps for both, in skill she has nothing to offer against a St. Vincent and a Nelson, who are enterprising as they are skilful; and in real force nothing to oppose to the single English fleet that now cruises in the British Channel. Denmark, Sweden, and Russia are unquestionably then, in themselves, not to be dreaded; but, with the united fleets of France, Spain and Holland in the south, and the fleets of those powers in the north, is the navy of Great-Britain adequate to her defence, and that of her dependencies? We answer, without hesitation, "Yes." Great-Britain has fleets in the India seas, on the coasts of America, in the West-Indies, on the shores of the Mediterranean, and in the British and St. George's Channels; has immense resources in men and naval stores, and, above all, has a long line of illustrious admirals, some of them already the terror of France, and all of them eminently gifted to aid in council, and assist in action. Even numerically our Marine is nearly as strong as that of the other nations of Europe; but whatever be the inequality in this respect, in zeal, in discipline, in cool intrepidity, in reflecting courage, it is not arrogant to say, that all is with us, and, in effective force, there is actually little, if any thing, against us. Such our means of asserting our national honour, and chastising the ingratitude of countries that almost owe their existence to our commerce or our arms!

But we shall experience great inconvenience and loss if trade be interrupted. It is not denied that a state of peace is preferable to a state of war; yet if a nation who would be tried in her own Courts of Honour, and not in ours, will hazard an experiment in the science of the laws of nations—will assert it as her right that her Fleets and Convoys be at liberty to transport naval stores to the enemy—will call upon us, in the name of good faith, to respect her flag, yet pout and look angry when we bring her to the test of honour—if this nation, not content with flaking so much to gratify her avarice or her pride, will join a coalition of neighbouring nations, it is indisputably true policy in Great-Britain to resist so foul a conspiracy against her legitimate rights. An armed neutrality covering the course of the Baltic, is in its nature war. It is, indeed the most dangerous kind of war. We can estimate the means of an open enemy, but not of an insidious rival. Catharine succeeded in forming one armed neutrality, and she thence acquired a dangerous influence in the Cabinets

of Europe. Alike devoid of the sagacity and dexterity of the Great Catherine, Paul would be an ill-omened Ally at in the councils of Monarchs. To whatever point, therefore, we bend in our enquiry, the impolicy is flagrant, of permitting the Northern Princes to coalesce on the principle of the armed neutrality; and hence, if they form themselves on that model, our course is open and marked; we must strike. It is ever fatal to nations, however powerful, to yield to their enemies all the advantages of successful war, in a state of armed peace. The national character would receive a blur which no subsequent triumphs could efface, did we quietly suffer Russia, the Swede, and the Dane, to dictate Maritime Law to Europe. But, "Will there be a Coalition of the Powers of the North?" In the recollection of the observations we have hastily thrown together in the present essay, no cautious reasoner would answer affirmatively; nor does it become the sober inquirer at once to answer negatively. Without, however, incurring the responsibility of prophecy, we answer "No."

Paul is not formed to give stability to any project—he is a mere zealot; and it is in politics as in war, zeal without judgment, like strength without science is always ultimately found to be unavailing. But if he even dragoon his weaker neighbours into offensive alliance, it is memorable that his co-operation can only be relied on so long as the Allied Courts minister to his pride, or continue to mitigate his unprovoked wrath, by an unconditional submission to his will.

From these reflections, there result the propositions of two most interesting enquiries:—"Is a Coalition of the Powers of the North, under their present circumstances, practicable?" Supposing such a coalition formed, "Is the Emperor Paul capable of adhering to a whole campaign to the common cause?"

AUGUST 20.

**KLEBER,**

Whole assassination has been mentioned possessed brilliant talents as a soldier. His whole military career fills us with astonishment; so rapidly did he rise to distinction, so soon was his character formed, so early did he find himself named among the bravest and ablest Generals of France; and since we would adhere in all things to the truth of history, it is to be added, that almost as much as Buonaparte himself he has confirmed his title to a place among the great. This man then, if fortunately the assassin has arrested his progress, is in his death to free this country from an active daring adventurer, whose successes, by giving stability to the power of France, threatened to consolidate the conquest of Egypt for ever. If again, the event of which we treat has not happened, at least this will be memorable, that Kleber like Buonaparte, was so unpopular in Egypt as to render the report of his assassination not only plausible, but the truth of it quite probable.

The exactions of the Corsican incensed the Egyptians, but his soldiers with the bayonet suppressed all disposition to revolt. Though no hand was so bold as to strike the dagger to the heart of Buonaparte, there was scarcely an Egyptian who felt for the honor of his name and of his country, who would not have rejoiced in the fall of that invader: and Kleber, who succeeded to the inheritance of the arch marauder, could shew not a fairer title to a milder destiny. Hence the assassination of Kleber, simply as an event, could not be refused belief, did we wholly reason from what is known of the Arabs and of the French. But it is incumbent on us to distrust our feelings, and even our logical inductions, on occasions so well calculated to arouse all that eagerness of hope, which, by enervating the mind for the hour, begets all the docility of belief.

A cause has been assigned for the assassination of Kleber, which we think it right to notice, but which appears to us not at all probable. It is stated, and by persons of no mean consideration, that the assassin Arab was incited by the Chiefs of his tribe, whose rage was not to be restrained when they learnt that the French General was about to abandon Egypt, and give up the country to the Turks. Besides that, Kleber is known to have broken the Convention with the Grand Vizier, and thus turned his attention afresh to the conquests; we know, that from the beginning, the Arabs hated and execrated the French name. But rumours equally