

Bonaparte's title, not so much upon the choice of the people, as a species of the right of conquest—not upon opinion, but power. Upon the liberty of the press, political discussion, reform, every topic of the kind, they hold the language of despotism. In their writings, as well as their conversation, they throw out the foulest insinuations against the Whig party in England, and its illustrious head. I by no means know that the Chief Consul is privy to these proceedings. His *accueil* of Mr. Fox, however, proves nothing. It was the proudest day of his life when this great man appeared at his levee, and personal vanity would prompt him to politeness. If Mr. Pitt were to be presented, I have not a doubt that he would compliment him as the saviour of England from the horrors of Jacobinism; that he would praise his energy in entering into the war, and his perseverance in carrying it on. Bonaparte, perhaps, has but a poor opinion of both, and thinks them but piddling politicians. According to his standard of merit, a man is probably great as he attains power. Mr. Pitt would therefore fall greatly in his opinion by his resignation, and he must consider it as a conclusive proof of imbecility in Mr. Fox that he should have been eighteen years in opposition without ever bringing about an 18th of Brumaire.

It is most wonderful to see what a complete counter revolution has been effected. The circle has now been completely described, and things are exactly as they were in the year 1788. There is a change only in names. If Louis XIV. were allowed to re-visit the earth, he might for some time suppose that his throne was filled by one of his descendants, who eclipsed his splendor.

Still I do not think that Bonaparte abuses his power so much as has been represented. He every day does acts that appear to us most arbitrary. All England was thrown into a flame because Wilkes's house was searched upon a general warrant. Such searches are common here without any warrant at all. You know the manner in which the English papers were seized by the police. The coffee-houses and reading rooms have since been visited by Government agents—some of them several times a day. A man stalks in, examines all the papers on the table and in the hands of the subscribers, opens drawers, and questions with an air of command the master and mistress of the house. I believe that these are likewise spies, and that people are sometimes arrested on their information. But you are not to imagine that the French feel as we would under similar circumstances, or that equal blame attaches to the French Government as would to ours for similar misconduct. Such things were common before the revolution, and habit makes them appear trifling to Governors and Governed. What would an English Peer think were he banished from his country seat, or ordered not to come within thirty miles of London? Yet such a proceeding here does not excite on either side the idea of a stretch of power. Bonaparte is not to be tried by our laws or our notions. I dare say he himself considers his Administration as mild and beneficent.

The number of *mecontents* is certainly great, but the population of France is decidedly disposed, at least to acquiesce. I confess I have scarcely found such a thing as attachment to Bonaparte's person. Many admire, many fear, but few love. The people support the Government because they think it would be succeeded by a worse one, not from affection or esteem to their present ruler. Some are even to be taxed with ingratitude. Every rational man will allow that Bonaparte did more for France than it was the fortune of almost any hero before him to do for his country. Yet it is not uncommon here to fling his military talents, and to ascribe his exploits either to chance or to the advice of others. Upon the whole, however, he seems to me to be as secure as any hereditary Monarch in Europe. His enemies hate each other more than they hate him, and they will never be brought to co-operate.

I can give you little news. General Lasnes is at his country seat about a league from Paris. He had a long audience of the Chief Consul on Saturday. I have heard that he himself expects to return to Portugal immediately. Notwithstanding all his failings he is a prodigious favourite with the army, and Bonaparte stands considerably in awe of him.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) SEPTEMBER 25.

The French frigate *La Decade* sailed on Wednesday morning from Port-Royal, for St. Domingo. We understand the principal object of her visit here, was to negotiate Bills to a considerable amount, drawn by the Officers commanding in St. Domingo, upon the French Government, which had been effected, and she has departed with 50,000l. or upwards of specie on board.

A short Sketch of the Character and Services of the late Major M'Kerras, of the Royal Engineers, who was killed in Reconnoitring the Coast of Egypt, in the month of February, 1801.

Major M'Kerras was a Lieutenant at Gibraltar during the memorable siege in the American War, where he was highly distinguished by his professional talents, zeal, and bravery.

After being long stationed in the West-Indies, he went to St. Domingo in the year 1793, and as commanding Engineer, took a most active part in the fatiguing and dangerous service of that Island, where he was twice wounded. Of his useful exertions in that baneful climate, he received the strongest testimonies from the different General Officers in command, and before his return to England in the year 1797, he was rewarded by the rank of Major.

After the death of the late gallant and much lamented Lieut. Col. Day, who was killed at the Helder, Major M'Kerras went to Holland, and though he was too late for actual service, yet his advice and assistance were highly useful afterwards.

He was commanding Engineer with the Army of Sir Ralph Abercrombie in the Mediterranean, and was sent from the Bay of Marmorice with Major Fletcher, of the same corps, a short time before the sailing of the fleet, to examine the nature and defences of the coast of Egypt, for the purpose of ascertaining the most favourable point for a

descent. In the execution of this important and hazardous duty, he fell by a musket ball from an armed vessel of the enemy, and thus honorably terminated a life which had ever been eminently respectable, as well from private worth and virtue, as public service.

(NEW-BRUNSWICK.) SAINT JOHN, DECEMBER 11, 1802.

From the Kingston (Jama.) Royal Gazette, October 16.
Head-Quarters, St. Domingo 22d Fructidor, year 10. (8th Sept. 1802.)

The General of Brigade, Kerversau, commanding the District of the East, to the General in Chief Le Clerc, Captain-General of the Colony.

GENERAL,

I have the honor to send you a copy of two Declarations made out at the Police Office here, respecting the shipwreck of an English vessel, which foundered under full sail off Cape-Raphael, and from which vessel a free American negro only escaped.

I have thought it necessary, and that it would be useful to commerce, to cause it to be inserted in the public prints; in order that those concerned in fitting out the said vessel, and others interested in her, should be made acquainted with her fate.

I have the honor to greet you, with the most respectful attachment,
KERVERSAU.

Extrait from the Register of Declarations made at the Police Office of St. Domingo, the 10th Fructidor (August 27th) 10th year.

Christoval Moreneno, Captain of the Spanish schooner *la Monsenate*, declares that coming from the Island of Porto Rico, and having got off Cape-Raphael, and about to pass between Saona and the Main-Land, he perceived a signal from Saona, and believed it to be made by fishermen, and being likewise in want of water, he anchored, and sent his boat with two men, as well to buy fish as to procure water, but, instead of finding fishermen, they only found there a negro, whose language they did not understand, but who acquainted them by signs, that he was cast away; that charity, and the assistance they would expect in a like situation, constrained them to bring him on board the vessel, where, through the interpretation of one of the crew who spoke English, it was learnt who he was.

William Coke, declares, that he was cook on board an English vessel, called the *Liverpool*, from St. John's, New-Brunswick, commanded by a Captain Johnston, and bound to Jamaica. The crew consisted of seven men; and, when passing Cape-Raphael, the vessel was overboard, being under full sail; by a sudden gust of wind, and that all the crew, himself excepted, perished; that he saved himself on one of the hatches, and that he was four days at sea before he could reach the land; that he had remained there 20 days, living on raw crabs and water, until he was taken up by the above-mentioned schooner.

(Signed) DELAUNE, Interpreter.

We are happy to find, after enquiry, that no such Vessel belongs to, or has sailed from the Province of New-Brunswick; and are in hopes the whole is a misrepresentation.

For the Saint John Gazette.

FROM DUNG-HILLS DEEP OF SABLE HUE,
THESE DIRT-BRED—HEROES SPRING TO VIEW,
TO WEALTH AND POW'ER, AND PLACES RISE,
LIKE NEW WING'D MAGGOTS CHANG'D TO FLIES;
AND FLUTTERING ROUND IN PROUD PARADE,
STRUT IN BLACK ROBE, OR GAY COCKADE."

MR. MOTT,

THERE are in the Province of New-Brunswick two distinct families of Officers on the half-pay list—The one may be called—The family of *The Hard-Knocks*—The other is—*The Whole-Bones*—The members of the first expended some of their stock of courage in the King's service during the war, and at the peace they set themselves down quietly to enjoy the comforts of civil society, and to partake of the advantages of civil Government, having established their characters as men of spirit, they were not very ambitious to fight one another.

The *Whole-Bones* (one of whom has lately introduced himself into your Paper under the family name) are men who belonged to those corps, which were not employed in actual services, but were stationed at retired posts, where they preserved their skins and their bones whole—in these situations they had a fair opportunity (agreeably to the simile of their scribe) to bottle up their courage, and they kept it corked and wired during the times of danger. But as soon as tranquillity was restored to the Country, these *Heroes upon the peace establishment*, came forward bounding and strutting at a most tremendous rate. They carried, Sir, all the "nice points of honor quivering upon the tips of their tongues." If you dared to approach one of them, he would fix his arms a-kimbo, and after cutting a number of capers, he probably would tell you that he was—DON PEDRO CLORISSO BOBADILLO—SEGUNDO—and that if any man presumed to look askew at him he would draw—I'cod, Sir—He would draw—his Cork, Sir.

These vapouring Blades have frequently excited contempt, and afforded amusement to the members of The Hard-Knock Race—and (as one of them) I beg leave through the channel of your Paper to intimate to Mr. Whole-Bones, the writer, (who I believe is a very conspicuous branch of that distinguished family) that he may save himself the trouble of publishing—Warrants or pointing out any other plan of protection for half-pay Officers—against men of his character, as they are very sure that, Froth is the worst thing they can have to encounter, either with him or his associates.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

SIMON HARD-KNOCKS.

S A I L E D.
Ship Brothers, Crookshank, for Jamaica; Brig Susanah, Thomas, do. and Snow Venus, Ward, do.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

DECEMBER—1802.	Sun Rises & Sets.	High Water.
	H. M. H. M.	H. M.
11 SATURDAY,	7 42 5	0 32
12 SUNDAY,	7 42 5	1 7
13 MONDAY,	7 42 5	1 42
14 TUESDAY,	7 43 5	2 23
15 WEDNESDAY,	7 43 5	3 9
16 THURSDAY,	7 43 5	3 52
17 FRIDAY,	7 43 5	4 34

Last 17th Day, oh. 48m. Morning.

To the Worthy and Independent Electors of the County of Sunbury.

GENTLEMEN,

I EMBRACE this opportunity of thanking you, for having of your own accord, and without any solicitation on my part, re-elected me one of your Representatives in General Assembly. In giving me by your unsolicited suffrages this public and honorable testimony of your approbation of my past services, you have made it the more flattering and acceptable to me: I shall certainly retain a grateful recollection of it; and I trust my conduct in the ensuing House of Assembly, will prove no less satisfactory to you than it appears by your repeated choice of me, to have done in former ones—At any rate no endeavours of mine shall be wanting to render it deserving of the confidence which you have thus again been voluntarily pleased to repose in me.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, with the greatest respect and esteem, your most obedient and very faithful
Humble Servant,

JAMES GLENIE.

County of Sunbury, 9th November, 1802.

SAINT JOHN'S DAY.

THE Master, Wardens, and Brethren, of SAINT JOHN'S LODGE, No. 29, respectfully acquaint their Brethren, that they intend to celebrate the Festival of Saint John the Evangelist, on the 27th inst. in their Lodge-Room at Mrs. MALLARD'S Tavern.

All the Brethren not belonging to the Lodge, who mean to favour them with their company, are requested to give in their names at Mrs. Mallard's by the 25th inst.

The Lodge meets at 11 o'clock, at their Lodge-Room, from whence they intend to go to Church to hear Prayers; after which, a Dinner will be provided.

Saint John, 11th December, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of PATRICK POWER, late of this City, *Mariner*, deceased, are requested to present them to either of the Subscribers (properly attested) within Six Months from this date—And those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN TOOLE, or FRANCIS WATSON, } Administrators.

Saint John, 11th December, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of ANDREW WALSH, late of this City, *Mariner*, deceased, are requested to present them to either of the Subscribers (properly attested) within Six Months from this date—And those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN TOOLE, or FRANCIS WATSON, } Administrators.

Saint John, 11th December, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have any demands against the Estate of JAMES THAIN, of the County of King's, Province of New-Brunswick, deceased, are requested to send in their Accounts duly attested to either of the Subscribers, within Six Months from the date hereof—And all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to them.

JOHN MOUNT, or JAMES GRIGOR, } Executors.

Saint John, 25th September, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JOSHUA CURREY, late of Queen's County, deceased, are requested to present them properly attested within Eighteen Months from the date hereof, to either of the Subscribers—And all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

RICHARD CURREY, or DAVID CURREY, } Executors.

Waterborough, 21st October, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of MARY STRAIGHTER, late of this City, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested for settlement, within Twelve Months from this date—And those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment.

HENRY GARDNER, Executor. SUSANNAH BAKER, Executrix.

St. John, May 15, 1802.

BLANKS of various kinds may be had at this Office.