

dirty shop, so flock the females, that they rarely venture into it unattended.

The lower class of people have a superstitious notion, that he has a blue room for the same purpose as is told in the old idle story of Blue-beard; and that those females who have been seen to enter his house were never seen to go out of it again! It is true that he has a locked up room in his house that has not been opened for a great number of years, and which circumstance has probably occasioned such an absurd report, and which credulity delights to swallow. The reason that this room is fastened, and which he has not entered into for so many years, is owing to the following circumstance: Mr. — was engaged to be married to a beautiful young woman; a few days before the ceremony was to take place, he invited her and her relations to partake of an elegant *dejeune*. Having prepared all things ready for their reception, he anxiously waited for the arrival of his intended bride, when a messenger entered the room and informed him of the melancholy news of the young lady's sudden death! This so affected him that he whimsically resolved to fasten up the room, and never to enter it as long as he lived! Every article that was prepared for the entertainment, with the necessary appurtenances, were left in the order they were placed; he nailed up the windows and door, and in that state it has continued ever since.

Mr. — does not seem to wish that people should think him otherwise than that of an eccentric, singular miser; on being asked by our friend, whether he kept a dog or cat? "What for, Sir?" To destroy any vermin you may have in your house, rats, mice, &c. "No, Sir, they only make more dirt and spoil more goods than any service they are of; but as to rats and mice, how can they live in my house? When I take care to leave them nothing to eat!"

Mr. — does keep a carriage! but it is an old one of his father's, which he keeps in a cellar. His sister has an elegant chariot, and often comes to see him, but never alights, being as much afraid of the filth of his house, as the common people are of his blue room.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

The extraordinary Deputation of the Empire has at length, as we predicted, declared its assent to the plan of Indemnities, as proposed by the Emperor Alexander and the First Consul; and this important arrangement, which has for its object the permanent tranquillity of the Empire, will, no doubt, be carried into full effect, notwithstanding the peevish remonstrances and idle complaints preferred by the Cabinet of Vienna.

While the restoration of order and harmony is on the point of being effected in Germany, we sincerely regret the revival of those feuds and animosities in Switzerland which have convulsed that unhappy country for several years past. The opposition of the petty Cantons to the new Constitution of the Helvetic Republic cannot, however, prove successful; and, although the French troops have been withdrawn for the present, it may be found necessary to match a new army into the country to enforce the authority of the Central Government. Such is the rancour which actuates the different parties against each other, that the interference of France in some way will be absolutely requisite to prevent those scenes of civil war and internal calamity with which the inhabitants are threatened.

Among the articles contained in the Paris papers, which we have received to the 23d inst. the principal relate to the incorporation of Piedmont with the French Republic, and the mission of Citizen Lauriston, Aid-de-Camp to the First Consul to Vienna. The former must appear in all its relations, a measure of sound policy, and immediately calculated for the happiness and security of the inhabitants. The arrival of Lauriston at Vienna will, in all probability, reconcile that Court to the new system of indemnities, and lead to the speedy evacuation of Passau, by the Imperial troops.

Mr. Liffon, our minister to the Batavian Republic, has delivered his credentials at the Hague and assumed the duties of his office. M. Schimmelpenninck, the Batavian Minister to this country, is expected here early in the ensuing month.

OCTOBER 1.

The Emperor of Russia is fitting out two ships to make a voyage of trade and discovery round the world, and to establish on an Island, contiguous to Japan, a factory or colony which may open a trade with the Japanese.

A letter from Malaga, dated 28th August, received at Hamburg, and transmitted to us by a correspondent, contains the following intelligence: "On the 17th inst. failed from this port the Dutch Admiral De Winter, with three sail of the line. On the 19th an American ship arrived and brought news that the Dutch Squadron had had an engagement with several corsairs belonging to the States of Barbary, which terminated in favour of the former. It is now known that these States have declared war against Spain, Holland, and England.

In an official communication, published at Stockholm the 14th ult. means are recommended for strengthening and increasing the naval force in the Mediterranean, the nation being declared on the eve of war with Tripoli, the state having demanded such a sum for the price of peace, as to render its continuance impossible.

OCTOBER 4.

The second Lieutenant-Colonels of all Regiments of the line, are, it is said, to be reduced on the 24th December. The second Majors, we understand, are to be continued.

We likewise hear that all additional Lieutenants belonging to the three Regiments of Guards are to be reduced on the 24th instant, excepting a few, who are to remain as Ensigns until vacancies may offer without purchase.

OCTOBER 5.

The First Consul has ordered a superb service of China to be completed at the manufactory of Loire, for Lord Hawkebury. It consists of three sets, viz. 1st. a table set, with tortoise shell coloured borders, white bottom, and a green bugle-horn in the centre.—2d. A table set, brown tortoise shell coloured borders, bottom white, veined like marble, antique emblematical figures, bronze-coloured, in

the centre.—3d. A dessert service, white borders, enriched with gold, purple coloured bottoms, cypher H. in the centre.

OCTOBER 8.

A dispatch, in the French papers arrived to-day, from Admiral Lesleignes, who had been sent with a Squadron to Tunis, announces that the Bey received them with every mark of politeness, assented without hesitation to all their demands; and on their departure sent along with them an Ambassador, to congratulate Bonaparte on his nomination to the Consulship for life. How honorable are the results of a vigorous policy! These Corsairs who rage like lions against those who tremble before them, require but the shew of vigorous resistance to make them as tame as lambs.

Admiral Bruix is to be the new Ambassador from France to the Court of Lisbon.

The complete evacuation of Egypt by our troops is announced in letters from Constantinople of the 12th ult.

Extract of a private letter from Paris, October 2.

"French literature follows the same strain of sublimity with French politics. A publication has just appeared, demonstrating, that without fast-days, there can be no navy in France. This is the sum of the author's reasoning—"Without fast-days there would be no fish eaten; if no fish were eaten there would be no fisheries; without fisheries there would be no fish; without fish there would be no navy;" THEREFORE, without fast-days there would be no navy, Q. E. D.

Extract of another letter, October 4.

"The Aid-de-Camp to the First Consul, M. Rapp, set off last night for Switzerland. His orders are, to repair to Lausanne, and there to summon the Government to accompany him to Berne, without an escort. This being done without any other interference, M. Rapp is to go through the several Cantons, summoning each of them to declare—"Whether they wish to be on terms of peace or of hostility with the French Republic?"

Letters from Paris, dated the 2d inst. give a melancholy account of the stagnation of trade, and total dearth of specie. Cash is not to be obtained under 15 per cent. on notes not exceeding a month.

The French troops ordered into Switzerland at the interposition of him whose rule of action is guided from above, are detached from the Milanese, and are to march by the Lake of Como towards the Lake of Constance, so as to form a barrier between the Swiss and the Austrians, should the latter offer to support the new Government. Besides these other troops will march into Switzerland by the pass of Pontreui, which the French still hold, though it is situated in the Canton of Basle.

OCTOBER 9.

The Acts passed by Bonaparte in his quality of President of the Italian Republic, daily tend to shew, that this new State is considered as merely a province of France, as closely connected with, and as dependent upon, that country, as Ireland, while governed by a Viceroy, was upon Great-Britain. A decree which has lately been issued, annihilates the independent existence of the Italian Republic still more, and places its resources absolutely at the disposal of the First Magistrate of France. Bonaparte here commands such a proportion of the army, and warlike ammunition found in the Italian Republic, as may be judged necessary, to be delivered up to France. The property in these which is left to the Italian Republic is fixed at 4,000,000 of livres: Whether France is to reimburse this sum, or whether a proportion of their own property to this amount is to be left in their hands is not explained. The only pretext under which this extraordinary grant can be made is, that these places were once conquered by France, that on giving them up to the Italian Republic, the only give up what portion of them she chose; and that she can at any time reclaim her grant, or what part of it suits her. It is evident that the whole resources of the Italian Republic may by the same logic, be laid claim to: And what more could be done to a conquered country immediately in the hands of France?

The affairs of Switzerland have returned to their ancient channel, with a rapidity scarcely equalled by the violence of a revolutionary explosion, tending to overturn a long-established Government.—The old Federative Government, under which the Swiss so long enjoyed their primitive simplicity of manners, has every where triumphed; and the Helvetic Republic, the offspring of so many years of bloodshed and disaster, has suddenly dwindled to a few fugitives, throwing themselves on the protection of France. The conduct which the First Consul will pursue on this occasion now admits of dispute: It is true that he once formally declared himself the supporter of the new Helvetic Government; but at that time this party appeared the decided majority. The face of affairs is now completely changed.—The French troops would have to contend with the whole power of Switzerland; and the vigour of the Consular Government would be employed to prevent in Switzerland the restoration of the ancient order of things, a measure which it is as actively employed to restore in France. These considerations may serve to produce the same effects on the policy of the First Consul, which might be expected from the generosity and humanity of a more elevated mind.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 27.

Extract of a letter from Demarara, dated the 27th Sept. received by the Brig Recovery, Pierce.

"We are again troubled by the Maroon negroes, and am afraid before long we shall have a general revolt of the slaves in this colony. I expect it will be so before long, as I before told you there will be no more slavery in Dutch Guiana."

GUADALOUPE.

The disturbances in this devoted Island seems not to have diminished. The mortality among the French troops, inspires the rebels with new vigour. General Richepanse died the 3d of September, and daily ravages are made among the soldiers.

Stratagem seems to be the forte of the blacks, for we are told, by a person of information, recently from Guadaloupe, that the black General sent down articles of capitulation to General Richepanse, previous to his death, specifying that he would surrender on conditions if he would allow him a

certain sum of money, provisions and a fleet sufficient to transport him and his army (about 20,000, to America, where they had an idea they could land). The articles were acceded to, and the provisions delivered, but no sooner was this done than the contract was at an end, and the negro General profited by the duplicity he had practised.

HALIFAX, NOVEMBER 13.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER,

From the Right Honorable The SECRETARY at WAR, dated WAR-OFFICE, the 28th September, 1802, to Lieut. Gen. BOWYER, Commanding His MAJESTY'S Forces in NOVA-SCOTIA, NEW-BRUNSWICK, and their Dependencies:—

"I have the honor to acquaint you, that Persons holding employments to which they have been appointed by Commanders in Chief, cannot properly receive half-pay, at the same time with the pay of those employments. (Signed) "C. YORKE."

The LIEUTENANT-GENERAL thinks, publishing the above Extract, is the best mode of making it known, to those whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNETT, Military Secretary.

(NEW-BRUNSWICK.)

SAINT JOHN, NOVEMBER 27, 1802.

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. N. Bond, dated Custom-House, Yarmouth, (Nova-Scotia) Nov. 13, 1802.

"I have to inform you, that the Brig Mary, belonging to Messrs. Forsyth, Smith, & Co. was found on this coast, keel upwards, on the 4th inst. and was drove on shore near this harbour a few days afterwards. She had no living nor dead bodies on board of her—was loaded with Lumber from St. Andrews, and bound to Halifax. About two thirds of the Lumber is saved; 50 bars of Lead, her two Anchors, part of her Cables, some of her stores, most of her standing rigging, and a quantity of old Iron from the hull.—We likewise found scattered along the beach, a number of shirts, coats, and other clothing. The crew, I have great hopes, have saved themselves in the boats, as no part or sign of a boat has yet been found."

The above-mentioned Brig, Thomas Jones, master, arrived here from Greenock, the latter end of September, and sailed for St. Andrews the 6th ult.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Schooner Argonaut, Ketchum, New-York.
—— British-Queen, Fowler, ditto.
—— Olive, Finch, ditto.
Brig Greyhound, White, Shelburne.
Schooner Fanny, Leavitt, New-York.
—— Mercury, Beatey, ditto.

MARRIED] On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. BYLES, Mr. ALEXANDER HEPBURN, to Miss MABEL BELDING, daughter of Capt. DANIEL BELDING of this City.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Dr. BYLES, JOHN DEAN, Esq. of this City, to Miss MARGARET McLEAN, of QUOCO.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The "Lines on the Death of Mrs. B*****, late of this City," is received, and shall appear in our next.

"Job Creon, Taylor and Poet," is also received—an interview is requested with the Author.

JUST RECEIVED

By the TRELAWNEY-PLANTER, WILLIAM CURRY, Mafter, from LONDON,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE CONSIDERATIONS on the Universality and Uniformity of the Theocracy.—By WILLIAM KNOX, Esq.—Formerly under Secretary of State, and Agent for this Province.—Price 4s. 6d.

The REVEALED WILL of GOD, the Sufficient Rule of Men.—Being the promised Sequel to the Considerations on the Theocracy, by the same Author.—Price 8s.

Extra Official STATE PAPERS, (particularly adapted for this Province) addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Rawdon, and the other Members of the two Houses of Parliament, associated for the preservation of the Constitution and promoting the prosperity of the British Empire.—By the same Author.—Price 4s. 6d.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Evans's Essays on the Action for Money, had and received, on the Law of Insurances, and on the Law of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes—Pothier on Obligations—Young Gentleman and Lady's Monitor—Ready Reckoner; or, Trader's sure Guide—Copy Slips, for the use of Schools.

GEORGE GARDNER,

Hair-Dresser—From New-York,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has commenced the above Business next door to Mr. BONSAL'S, on the North side of the Market-Slip—Where he hopes, by a constant attention, to merit Public-favors. Saint John, 16th October, 1802.

TIMOTHY PERRY,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he intends to continue the Public Business the ensuing Season, at his House in KINGSTON.

He returns his most unfeigned thanks for their past favors, and assures them, that he will give great attention (as usual) to merit their lasting approbation, and at all times endeavor to render satisfaction, with genteel accommodations. Kingston, 26th August, 1802.