

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

FROM THE MESSENGER.

The state of politics both in this country and on the continent, seems more perplexed and confused than it has been at any period since the conclusion of the Treaty at Amiens. We do not, like several of our contemporaries pretend to an exact knowledge of what passes in the British Cabinet, or in the Councils of Foreign Powers; but we feel little difficulty in observing that grounds of discontent have taken place between this country and France. They may have originated in the delay which has occurred with respect to satisfactory explanations relative to certain articles mentioned in the Definitive Treaty, and particularly to the settlement of the Island of Malta; they may have been produced by the slow progress which during last month has, we learn, been made in the Treaty of commerce; and perhaps, our government has thought its interference called for in the present distracted state of Switzerland. Certain it is, that remonstrances of a strong kind have been transmitted to the First Consul on the part of our Government, and we have reason to believe that they are supported by a new system of politics, adopted by the cabinet of St. Petersburg.

That the Emperor Alexander has withdrawn himself from his coalition with the Head of the French Republic, we cannot presume to determine; but we can positively state, that there exists, at this moment, between Russia and Great-Britain, a cordial coincidence of sentiment. Orders have been sent to our fleet in the Mediterranean to rendezvous all its force in the harbour of La Valette, and the officers absent upon leave from Malta have been directed to join their respective corps without delay.

These injunctions were sent from Plymouth and Portsmouth last Wednesday and Thursday.

While the political horizon is thus clouded, and our funds are seriously affected by the gloom that prevails, the affairs of Switzerland become every day more critical. The mandate of the First Consul has been transmitted by his adjutant-general Rapp, to the confederates inimical to the new constitution; but the answer of the Diet, met at Schwitz for the regulation of the government, has not yet transpired. It is improbable that they will refuse to acknowledge the dictates of Bonaparte; for they can have little hope of success in opposing the incursion of a French army, now assembled at Huningen, on the frontiers, which, it is calculated, will consist of 40,000 men.

The Batavian mail which arrived yesterday, has brought unquestionable assurances that a project had been entertained by a powerful party to change the constitution of that Republic. This design has been counteracted by the interference of the First Consul. On the 9th instant the French minister Semoville, paid an official visit to the President of the Administration of the States and in the presence of the Secretary of State for foreign affairs, informed him that he had received, by an express from Paris, "orders to inform the administration of the States without delay, that the First Consul had learned with as much surprise as indignation, that persons fond of revolutions were again desirous to disturb the tranquillity of the Batavian Republic, and even employed for the purpose the most respectable names; that the First Consul as an ally of the Republic, invited the Government to employ every means to maintain the order of things established by the constitution."

This information was followed by the arrival, on the same day, of dispatches from Citizen Smits, the Batavian minister at Paris, reiterating, at the special instance of Talleyrand, the sentiments of the First Consul with respect to the meditated alteration in the constitution.

The reported cession of two ports to France by the Dey of Algiers, has given rise to much speculation; but we are inclined to treat it as one of those conjectures that are hazarded merely for the purpose of amusing the public mind. France is not actually in want of these harbors, and the regency of Algiers could not be very desirous of having neighbors; whose force would be too powerful to resist.

We are yet without any satisfactory intelligence respecting the departure of General Andreoli from Paris. Part of his baggage is already arrived, and the rest is every day expected. Lord Whitworth continues ready to set out for Paris at a few hours notice.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 30.

A letter from Cape-Francois of the 14th of December, received by the brig Pailley, says—"An advice-boat arrived here this day with 200 troops from France. They left France in company with a fleet, having on board a reinforcement of 14,000 men, which may be hourly expected. Notwithstanding the present favorable weather, the sickness continues to a very alarming degree."

Other letters state, that Provisions of all kinds were plenty; flour, from 6 to 8 dollars.—Government had put all salt provisions in requisition, for which they pay in bills on France, at their own prices.

By the arrivals at Philadelphia from Cape-Francois, we learn, that a 74 with troops had been sent from the Cape to retake Fort-Dauphin, which they took without bloodshed, as the negroes had evacuated it before their arrival, having burnt 13 or 14 houses: The 74 returned to the Cape about the 5th inst. from the above expedition.—That since the arrival of Rochambeau they were more quiet at the Cape, the brigands having withdrawn themselves 10 or 15 miles from the town. That Rochambeau was endeavoring to restore order and tranquillity to the town, which he found in a very deranged state.—He sent out to reconnoitre the plains, and all the stragglers they could come across were shot or carried on board the ships, and there tied by the neck, and their head brought down and tied close to their knee, and in that state thrown overboard, more or less every night.

The French sloop Elizabeth, Bourden, arrived at this port on Tuesday, from Cape-Francois, after a passage of 47 days, during 20 of which the crew were reduced to a very small allowance of provisions. She had on board an Aid-Camp to the late General Le Clerc, who is the bearer of dispatches to the Government of the United States and Pichegr.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house at Paris.
(By the Richmond, from Havre.)

"The Bills of Gen. Le Clerc on our Government, that I hold, have been paid as well as a large amount of others, held by individuals here; and I have no doubt but provision has been made for the whole amount."

Washington, December 23.

Yesterday, S. R. Bradley, president of the senate pro tem. gave a dinner to a select number of the senators, the heads of departments, &c. Thomas Paine was a guest, and was waited on to the hotel where they dined, by Dr. Logan, senator from Pennsylvania. Mr. Paine, a few days since, dined by invitation with the president in company with the British minister.—*Gaz. U. S.*

An order has been issued by the Spanish Government, dated Madrid, October 16, commanding all vessels from Philadelphia to perform a quarantine of 40 days, previous to their admission to the ports of Spain. The following letter accompanies it.

Extract of a letter dated Cadix, November 3.

"The ship Prosperity, of Philadelphia, is just arrived from New-Castle, but our Board of Health would not admit her, and compelled her to sail immediately, refusing even to admit letters on shore, which is a very singular circumstance."

Charleston, December 20.

Yesterday arrived in this port, the ship Bellona, of New-York. On the 8th of November last, this ship was met at sea in lat. 42, long. 63, by the schooner John, of Salem, Sanders, master: She had lost her main and mizen masts, and had been abandoned by the crew. Capt. Sanders put his mate and two men on board of her, and gave them directions to try and reach the nearest port in the United States. Twenty days after the brig Sukey, Crofs, master, from Malaga, which is now at anchor at Fort-Johnson, fell in with her, and put several more hands on board, and kept company with her, until she arrived here. We understand there were no papers found on board her, nor is her name on her stern; the only reason for supposing she is the Bellona, is, that a jug was found on board, with the words "Bellona, of New-York," on it. The cargo on board consists of about 300 qr. casks of white wine. It is supposed she is from Lisbon.

(NEW-BRUNSWICK.)

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 15, 1803.

Last Tuesday arrived here the Ship Ann, Capt. Longmuir, from Tobago and Turk's Island—Cargo, Salt and Rum, to Daniel King, Esquire.

In the Ann came passenger, Capt. James Holly, of the Brig Atlantic, (belonging to Messrs. Johnston, Grigor, and Grant) which we are sorry to learn, was unfortunately cast away on Long Key, to the southward of Turk's Island.—Crew and most part of the Cargo were saved.

A List of Imports and Exports, at Quebec, from December 1801, to December 1802.

IMPORTS OF DUTIABLE ARTICLES.

166 Pipes, 81 Hhds. and 58 Quarter Casks of Madeira Wine, containing 21,613 gallons—341 Pipes, 36 Hhds. 27 Quarter Casks and 11 Cases Bottled of Portugal Wine, containing 45,897 gallons—479 Pipes and Butts, 1200 Hhds, 32 Quarter Casks, 185 Cases and 13 Tierces Bottled, Teneriffe, Sherry, Spanish and Sicilian Wine, containing 120,129 gallons—51 Pipes Fayal Wine, containing 5024 gallons—95 Pipes and 20 Hhds. Foreign Brandy, 15 Pipes and 9 Cases Geneva, containing 1285 gallons—253 Boxes Cordials, containing 1399 gallons—3628 Puncheons, 214 Hhds. and 120 Barrels of Rum, containing 382,609 gallons—518 Casks of Molasses, containing 46,241 gallons—154 Casks of Refined Sugar, quantity 125,313 pounds neat—935 Casks of Brown Sugar, quantity 417,162 pounds neat—187 Casks and Bags of Coffee, quantity 29,467 pounds neat—183 Casks of Leaf Tobacco weighing 176,666 pounds neat—Manufactured weighing 33,224 pounds neat—23,840 Packs of Playing Cards—95,976 Minots of Salt.

EXPORTS.

1,010,033 Bushels of Wheat—28,301 Barrels of Flour—22,051 Quintals of Biscuit—424 Bushels of Peas—1898 Bushels of Oats—5585 Bushels of Barley—1009 Bushels Indian Corn—44 Barrels of Indian Corn Meal—5102 Bushels of Flaxseed—1199 Barrels and 66 Tierces of Beef and Pork—220lbs. of Fresh Beef—426 Kegs and Furkins of Butter and Lard—95 Kegs of Tallow and Grease—346 Boxes of Soap—92 Boxes of Candles—1 Cask of Canada Balsam—124 Hhds. 26 Barrels and 12 half do. of Quebec Beer—79 Boxes and 10 Hhds. Essence of Spruce—316 Tierces, 151 Barrels and 30 half do. of Pickled Fish—415 Quintals of Dry Fish—88 Tons 103 gallons of Fish and Seal Oil—cwt. 16,920 1qr. 10lb. neat of Pot and Pearl Ashes—1607 pieces of Oak Timber—1035 pieces of Pine Timber—8 pieces of Cedar do.—2000 feet of Oak Plank—40,017 feet of Scantling—104,735 pieces of Cherry, Maple, Walnut and Pine Boards and Planks—586,949 pieces of Staves and Heading—10,113 pieces of Stave Ends—9011 Handpikes—401 pair of Oars—34 Malls and Bowsprits—124 Pine Spars—57,250 Well-India Hoops—78,900 Shingles—569 Madeira and Puncheon Packs—24 Butts—74 Iron Stoves—36 Boxes of Starch—10 Kegs of Snuff—139 Horses—11 Horned Cattle—38 Sheep and 2 Hogs—2 Hhds. & 17 Barrels of Cramberries—45 Barrels of Apples.

FURS, PELTRIES, &c.

143,189 Beaver Skins—23,808 Martin do.—19,855 Otter do.—11,148 Mink do.—6397 Fisher do.—7337 Fox do.—18,923 Beardo.—184,388 Deer do.—147,532 Raccoon do.—17,377 Cat and Open Cat do.—1482 Elks do.—4562 Wolves do.—1432 Wolverine do.—26,289 Musquash do.—5719 Kitt do.—3356 Squirrels and Hares do.—892 Seals do.—204lb. Castorum—366lbs. Ginsang.

MR. PRINTER,

IN my last I ventured to find fault with the attempt to adopt in this Province the Republican custom of instructing Representatives.

It has generally originated from design in individuals or larger bodies to carry a point, and the *instructed servants of the people*, in such cases, are made the *cats-paws*, to bring the plan into effect.

For this reason, let the proposition come from what quarter it may, its introduction should be viewed with a jealous eye, particularly by those Loyalists who have felt the baneful effects of Republicanism.—Witnessed those arts used by designing individuals to produce the Rebellion which separated the Americans from our Parent State, and left their property and connections there, in confidence of enjoying in this Province the exalted privileges of British subjects.

It is well known that the Questions of, *where the Right of appointing the Clerk of the House lays*; and whether it is proper to raise a Revenue in the Province, *unless the same Law authorises and points out its Appropriation*; have been for some time much agitated in the News-Papers, in Pamphlets circulated gratis through the Counties, and in Letters wrote by zealous individuals, and that these were professedly intended to affect the Election of particular Members.—How far the plan has succeeded, the agents in the business can now, no doubt, calculate.—I am of opinion it is best now to leave these Questions to be decided by our New Assembly when they meet after a deliberate discussion of the subjects.—But if our Members were particularly instructed on these or other subjects, and had any of them engaged to do as they are bid, how could such perform their duty as Members for the Province at large? they must no doubt vote on such Questions agreeable to their instructions from the sovereign people, and must be cyphers in all such discussions.

When the instructing plan is adopted, I would recommend a Bill to be brought in, to enable such folks to vote by proxy, whereby the *instructed Members* will at times save themselves some mortification, and the Province the expence of their actual attendance.

OBSERVER.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

JANUARY—1803.	Sun Rises & Sets.			High Water.	
	H.	M.	H.	H.	M.
15 SATURDAY,	7	32	5	5	15
16 SUNDAY,	7	31	5	5	42
17 MONDAY,	7	30	5	6	40
18 TUESDAY,	7	29	5	7	52
19 WEDNESDAY,	7	28	5	8	48
20 THURSDAY,	7	27	5	9	36
21 FRIDAY,	7	26	5	10	16

New Moon 23d Day, 5h. 45m. Morning.

TO BE SOLD

At Public Auction, at Fredericton,

ON TUESDAY the 15th Day of FEBRUARY next, THOSE Four Valuable Lots of LAND, lying in the Parish of Saint Mary's, opposite to Fredericton, containing together Four Hundred Acres, more or less, and known by Lots No. 28 and No. 29, in Class letter C. and No. 30 and No. 31, in Class letter D. of the Grant to the Maryland Loyalists. The situation of the above Lots so near the Seat of Government, renders them well worthy the attention of purchasers.

WARD CHIPMAN.

Saint John, 29th December, 1802.

TO BE LEASED.

IN Pursuance of an Order of the Common Council, at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the CITY-HALL, on the 3d TUESDAY in JANUARY next, for Twenty-One Years, the following Store LOTS, being part of the common Ground at CARLETON, viz. No. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 21.—The plan and conditions of Sale may be seen at the Common Clerk's Office.

GEORGE GARDNER, } Committee.

JAMES D. SEALLY, }

Saint John, 29th December, 1802.

NOTICE.

IT is earnestly requested that all Persons having demands against any Ship or Vessel, consigned to the Subscribers, will render their accounts before the Vessel sails, which will prevent great inconvenience to both parties—as they do not hold themselves answerable for any accounts not vouched by the Captain, unless delivered in before the Ship leaves the Port.

JOHN BLACK, & Co.

Saint John, 22d 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,

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 } Executors.

DAVID CURREY, }

Waterborough, 21st October, 1802.