

At Freyburg, where the Landammann, d'Affry, was insulted in his house, an order has been published; that every person passing through the streets, in dark evenings, after nine o'clock, shall be arrested; and that wherever more than four persons are found standing together in the streets, in the evening, they shall be dispersed.

It is asserted on the Continent, that the French Envoy Comonville, gave previous notice to the Batavian Government of the placing of Flushing in a state of siege, and the measure is stated to have been hastened by the refusal of the English to deliver up the Island of Goree.

The *Courier de Londres*, in a letter from Paris, says, that the conduct of Sebastiani in Egypt and the Levant, gave offence to the Emperor Alexander, who has signified to the First Consul that he was not pleased with the interference of France in the affairs of the Republic of the Seven Islands.

By accounts from Vienna, we learn, that the shock of warlike appearances has for some time been felt in that capital; but they all concur in stating that the Imperial Court will not suffer itself to be drawn into a war.

A letter from Frankfort of the 19th inst. positively contradicts the report that the King of Sardinia had ceded his Island to Great-Britain. On the same authority the report of the ill-treatment received by Admiral De Winter at that Island, is unfounded.

On the 2d inst. a monument was erected at Copenhagen over the grave of the Naval Officers killed in the battle of the Sound. It consists of a plain column of Norwegian marble, and bears appropriate inscriptions.

A Spanish ship has been lost on the Chinese coast, with a cargo of 350,000 dollars.

The opinion which had for some days prevailed, as to the near approach of renewed tranquillity, was on Friday and yesterday interrupted by reports of a very different tendency, and which, strengthened by the recent orders from France, for selling out Stock, occasioned the recent extraordinary depression of our Funds.

Amongst other assertions, it is stated, that some disturbances have occurred in Paris, which the Chief Consul pretended to attribute to English intrigues; and it is added, that he, in consequence, swore vengeance against the truly innocent and harmless Administration of Mr. ADDINGTON. Others assert, that the Gallic Chief had been encouraged to throw off the mask of pacification, by the refusal of Mr. Pitt to join the Cabinet;—others that Russia had made a favourable reply to the representations of France; with many to like effect.—The dispatches which reached town on Friday evening, were addressed to the highly respectable house of the Messrs. Thellussons.

The communications by the French Mails of yesterday are rather expressive of Peace, and encourage us in the hope that the matters in dispute may yet be amicably adjusted. A ten year's sanguinary War has taught us to value the blessings of Peace; but the events of that War have at the same time proved that the gallantry, the perseverance, and the resources of the Country are equal to any possible emergency; and while we desire Peace, we contemplate the alternative without sensations of dismay.

A very material reduction has taken place at Lloyd's, in the Rates of Insurance of Vessels against all risks generally, the premiums being now such as are usual in periods of confirmed peace. The charge on a vessel from London to any port of the Channel, or on the Western coast, is one-fifth less than the last week's price; to the Southern or Eastern ports of Ireland, it has been reduced from a guinea and a half to 25 shillings; to the Western and Northern Ports, from two and a half to two guineas; to Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, &c. from two guineas to 20s.; to the Ports of the Sound and Baltic, from two guineas to 30s.; to Madeira, from 10 guineas to 40s.; on the India Company's ships, from five to four guineas; on other British ships to India, six to four; and on those bound to Africa, and thence to the West-Indies, &c. from 10 to 6l.

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

The women of fashion have in general cut their hair short, so that, except transparent cornets and veils fastened to the form of the head, few other novelties of head-dress have of late come into use. Yellow are preferred to white straw hats. The crown is high; the brim is narrow, and of one breadth all round; and over the hat is a half handkerchief of Florence. Lilac is the common colour for the handkerchief. Low waists for the gowns, and robes without a tail, are to be seen only in full dresses. The dresses are trimmed with a narrow frizzled lacing.

HAMBURG, APRIL 8.

The Emperor of GERMANY, on receiving the late dispatches from London and Paris, respecting the present differences between those two Governments, assisted at a Grand Council of State, in which the dispatches received were taken into consideration, and the Council sat near four hours. The result of the deliberations is said to have been, that should hostilities be unfortunately renewed between the English and French, His IMPERIAL MAJESTY is determined to observe a *strict system of neutrality*. This resolution has been communicated to the Ambassadors of those two nations, who immediately forwarded Couriers with the same to their respective Courts. The neutrality of Austria is to be most rigidly observed in the harbour of Trieste, and the other ports which the EMPEROR possesses in the Adriatic. The harbours are to be open to the men of war and merchantmen of both nations who may also take in provisions there.

It being, however, BONAPARTE'S avowed system, in case of a rupture, to set every Continental Power against Great-Britain, this determination has been received with apparent displeasure by the French Ambassador CHAMAGNY, who immediately sent off Couriers to demand new instructions.

JUST RECEIVED.

And for Sale at this OFFICE, a few *Halifax Almanacks*, for 1803.

(NEW-BRUNSWICK.)

SAINT JOHN, June 4, 1803.

Last Monday arrived here the Ship *Crown*, Capt. Carr, from London; addressed to John Black, & Co.—By this vessel we have been favoured with London papers to the 24th of APRIL—but nothing of importance.

Tuesday the Brig *Industry*, Capt. Rawleigh, from Barbadoes and Turk's Island—Cargo, Rum, Sugar and Salt, to Grigor and Donald.

Thursday the Schooner *Fame*, Capt. Jones, in 15 days from Bermuda—Cargo, Salt and Molasses.

Yesterday the Schooner *Argonaut*, Capt. Disbrow, from New-York—Cargo, Flour and Corn.

SAILED—Schooners *Phoebe*, Fowler; *Lark*, Cronk; and *Mercury*, Beateay; for New-York—*Sufannah*, Robson; for the West-Indies.

[BY DESIRE.]

KINE POX INOCULATION.

To Doctor JENNER, an English Physician, are mankind indebted for this important discovery.

Secured as most of the Inhabitants of the Province are from a knowledge of this discovery, perhaps the greatest that ever was made, as it tends completely to exterminate that terrible scourge the Small Pox; it may be necessary to acquaint them, through the medium of your paper, what the Kine Pox is, and what are the advantages of this Inoculation.

Although it be a disease totally unknown in this quarter of the world where few have ever heard of the Cow Pox, or if you like the term better, the Cow Small Pox, or in technical language the *Variola Vaccina*, it has been noticed in several parts of England for 60 or 70 years past, but has never been an object of Medical enquiry until very lately; it is very readily communicated to those who milk Cows infected with it; this malady appears first on the Teats of the Cows in the form of irregular Pustules or Pocks, and can be conveyed to the human species by the ordinary mode of Inoculation, and is found to be a perfect security against the Small Pox, so that having passed through this disease no person can ever after receive the Small Pox. The following comparisons of the advantages which are to be derived from the substitution of the Kine Pox or Vaccine disease for the Small Pox, are founded upon principles which experience has proved to be fixed upon the solid basis of truth.—

SMALL POX.

Very frequently calls latent diseases into action, in these are included the various species of scrophula.

Is contagious and communicable by effluvia.

Cannot be communicated with safety to Children when cutting teeth.

In sickening with the Small Pox, Children are frequently afflicted with alarming fits; and when their Constitutions are delicate, they suffer materially in their health during life.

Is often fatal.

Is tended with eruptions, and very often disfigures the countenance.

Persons afflicted with this disease cannot mingle with those who have never been afflicted by it.

Medicines are necessary to be administered.

Notwithstanding the present improved state of Inoculation Parents must feel a considerable degree of anxiety for the safety of relations, &c.

Requires a Nurse.

"Facts like these speak so strongly and so clearly, that reason and argument must be quite superfluous."

The spontaneous, respectable and unequivocal testimonials which have from time to time appeared in the Monthly publications in London, in all Europe, and in different parts of America, especially by Professor WATERHOUSE, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, (through whose unremitted zeal to introduce it on this side the Atlantic we are very much indebted) in support of the JENNERIAN doctrine; and the forcible and abundant evidences in confirmation of the most favourable reports of the Kine Pox Inoculation, have seemingly precluded all doubt and bid defiance to scepticism, even prejudice stands abashed, and determined opposition has softened into, what is termed prudential caution. What more can be done or said than has been, to produce a general conviction of the utility of the Kine Pox Inoculation; than that, it is a perfect security against any after infection from the Small Pox? And when once this fact is acceded to as indisputable, what reasonable being will hesitate a moment in giving it the preference to the Small Pox Inoculation as a security against a casual infection?

Its comparative advantages are certainly very great and striking.

Convinced of the importance of the subject much pains

We may safely conclude, from a long and careful observation of this disease as communicated from the Cow, and from no limited experience in its Inoculation, that it excites no disposition to other complaints.

Numerous experiments testify that this never happens in the Cow Pox.

This circumstance forms no objection to Inoculate with Vaccine matter, numerous experiments justify the assertion.

Nothing of this kind has ever appeared in this disease; and the constitutions of Children have been improved by its communication.

No instance of this kind has ever happened.

In this disease, (even in the natural way) Pustules are very seldom.

This objection does not apply to the Cow Pox, as it is neither contagious nor communicable by effluvia.

Here no Medicines are required.

Little anxiety can be felt in this disease, as it is never attended with the least danger.

This disease does not.

have been taken by some Medical gentlemen to introduce this practice into this City, and we are happy in announcing to the Public that it has succeeded in a number of instances, and promises soon to become very general.

TURK'S ISLAND SALT.

FOR SALE on board the Schooner *FAME*, Captain JONES, from BERMUDA.—And a few Hogheads of MOLASSES—for which FISH will be taken in payment—Apply to

WILLIAM and THOMAS PAGAN, & Co.
SAINT JOHN, 4th JUNE, 1803.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable FARM on the *Nassau*, of Five Hundred Acres; the property of JOSEPH SWIFT, Esq. For particulars, apply to Capt. CALDER FOWLER, near *Frederickton*.
28th MAY, 1803.—6w.

Ludlow, Fraser and Robinson,

Have Received by the *ROSINA*, from *Greenock*, and *ADRIATIC*, from *London*,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **GROCERIES and DRY GOODS,**

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON,

WHICH will be opened for Sale at their STORES in this CITY and at FREDERICTON, on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of FURS and SKINS taken in payment and the highest prices allowed.

SAINT JOHN, 25th MAY, 1803.

SPRING GOODS.

Received by the Ship *ROSINA*, Captain POTTER, from GREENOCK,

For Sale by JOHN BLACK, & Co.
CONSISTING OF

CORDAGE, all sizes, ANCHORS of ditto, SAIL CLOTH, SALMON TWINE, PAINTS and OIL, LEAD, SOAP, CANDLES, BARLEY, LOAF SUGAR, BOTTLED PORTER, PORT and SHERRY WINE,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **DRY GOODS.**

The *AMERICA* is daily expected from *Liverpool*, with a quantity of SALT and ENGLISH GOODS.
10th MAY, 1803.

Donaldson and Hendricks,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Per the Ship *ROSINA*, Capt. Potter, from GREENOCK, A FRESH SUPPLY OF

BRITISH GOODS,

All of which they will dispose of, at their usual low prices.
Saint John, 14th May, 1803.

MADEIRA WINE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a few quarter Casks of Old London particular of a very superior quality, which will be Sold low if applied for soon.

JAMES CODNER.

Saint John, 30th April, 1803.

JUST IMPORTED.

In the Schooner *PHOEBE*, from St. Kitts and

TURK'S ISLAND,

And for Sale by the Subscriber, at his Store on the North

side of the Market-Slip,

HIGH Proof and good flavored WINDWARD ISLAND RUM, BROWN SUGAR, LIME JUICE, and TURK'S ISLAND SALT.

Also, For Sale as above

JAMAICA SPIRITS, MOLASSES, FLOUR and CORN.

NEHEMIAH MERRITT.

EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE.

WILLIAM GEORGE CODY,

MOST respectfully informs the Public, that he has taken the EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE in this City, where he purposes to establish a general House of Entertainment, in which line he offers his services, and hopes from his attention and desire to accommodate, he will receive the favors of his Friends and meet the approbation of the Public in general. He has provided himself with a Stock of the very best LIQUORS, and his Employers may depend, that no exertions on his part will be wanting to merit their confidence and patronage.

Travellers and others may be accommodated with Genteel BOARD on the most reasonable terms.

Also, Good STABLES for HORSES.

Saint John, 18th May, 1803.

GAUGING.

GODFREY LEYDICK respectfully informs the Public in general, that he still continues the Office of GAUGER for this City and Province, and will thank his Friends for a continuance of their favors, which he will endeavour to merit by a strict and faithful attention to their commands.

BLANKS of various kinds may be had at this Office.