

(NEW-BRUNSWICK.)
SAINT JOHN, June 11, 1803.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Capt. Mackie, of the Ship Lord Macartney, who arrived here last Saturday in 28 days from London, has brought Papers to the 4th of May, 10 days later than before received.

Nothing decisive yet appears on the subject of Peace or War.—Vigorous preparations are still going forward, both in England and France.—No change has yet taken place in the British Ministry.

The First Consul has expressly ordered a definitive suspension of the expedition to Louisiana.

An English paper mentions, that a vessel, on board of which a body of Swiss troops in French pay, were embarked for St. Domingo, foundered near Gibraltar, and every person perished.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Lord Macartney, Mackie, London,
— Brothers, Barr, ditto,
Brig Hero, Mogridge, Oporto,
Snow Venus, Ward, New-York,
Brig Lady Carleton, Swan, Jamaica.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

By private letters from Holland, we learn, that a few days ago a Dutch frigate came out, and falling in with Rear-Admiral Thornborough's Squadron off Goree, saluted his flag in the old good fashioned way, which was of course properly returned, and sent a boat on board to know if the Captain of her should personally wait upon the British Admiral. This ceremony was dispensed with, and the Dutchman pursued his course.

APRIL 23.

A most extraordinary fall in the funds indeed took place yesterday at an unusual time. After 3 o'clock, when most gentlemen had left the market, one Broker came, and sold with such vehemence, and to such an extent, that nothing could stand against him. The 3 per cents. which at three o'clock were at 66½ for money, and inclined to rise, were instantly struck down to 63½. The sales were said to be made for a very eminent and old established French mercantile house.

Our readers will recollect with what caution we viewed the declaration of the Minister on Tuesday, in the House of Commons, and which our contemporaries have generally considered as an intimation that the dispute with France was nearly terminated.—It may be so, but certainly the words of the Minister did not warrant the construction generally put upon them, and the public will see by what passed in the House of Commons last night, that Mr. Addington denies having even intended to hint what the nature of the promised communication would be, and says expressly that he could not, because he did not then know himself.

The effect of this explanation has been to depress the stocks a little, and if something more pacific than has yet been made public does not transpire, they will probably be much lower in a short time. The 3 per cents. at 1 o'clock, were at 66½ for the May account, and at 64 2-3 for money, and were still looking downward.

In the House of the 21st April, Mr. Addington said, it was true, he had said, that he entertained hopes of being enabled to make some communication on the subject of the pending Negotiation within a few days; but, at the same time, he had distinctly said, that he would not commit nor pledge himself on that point, because he would not endanger the public interest by a precipitate communication. In some places it was said, and he knew that the endeavours had been studiously made to have it believed, that he had pledged himself also to a satisfactory communication; but he positively denied having made use of any such expression as to the nature of the communication; for he not only did not use the word, but he was not enabled to do it.

In case of a rupture with England, three French armies are, it is said, to be immediately assembled on the coast, one near Boulogne, another in Normandy, and a third in Belgium. Moreau is to command in a camp to be formed near Brest; Oudinot at Cherbourg; Massena at Dunkirk; and Macdonald, a fourth army in Holland. So say some of the Dutch gazettes.

IMPORTANT.

Sunday Morning, April 24.—Two o'clock.

A long article under the head of Malta, in the Moniteur of the 18th, arrived in town last night, contains an account of the correspondence between Buzi, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Grand Master, and his Excellency Sir Alexander Ball, the British Governor, which is the same in substance as that already given to the public.

The French Minister interfered, at the desire of M. de Buzi, and wrote to Commodore Ball a long letter, which concludes by asserting that a refusal to evacuate the Island was a manifest violation of the Treaty of Peace; that if his Britannic Majesty did not disapprove of the conduct of Commodore Ball, the First Consul would feel himself bound to appeal to the tribunal of Europe, where he would find as many allies as there were friends to Peace. French 5 per cent. 52f. 85c.

MAY 4.

Yesterday dispatches were received from Paris, upon which a Cabinet Council was immediately assembled, and the general expectation was, that some communication would be made to Parliament and the country. None, however, was made last night. The general belief was, that a hostile Manifesto was preparing by his Majesty's Ministers, but this of course could be mere conjecture, even if such a measure yesterday occupied the attention of the Cabinet Council. We are equally impressed with the hope and the belief, that the end of our suspense is at hand; but in the mean time the public mind seems now nearly made up to the alternative of

War. Judging from appearances, we have little else to hope for, but at the same time we should think it presumption positively to pronounce till more is known to us. Ministers will no doubt seize with avidity, the first moment they can with propriety, to inform Parliament and the country of the actual state of things.

The funds yesterday partook of the general feelings, and their fluctuation were considerable. The 3 per cents. were at one time at 65½; but left off pretty much as they had been the preceding day.

Last night the Paris papers to the 1st inst. and also a mail from Holland arrived.—Letters from Constantinople, brought by the latter, completely contradict the account given in the Moniteur, of the English having carried away the Cannon and all the military stores from Alexandria, for they state, that the place was given up by the English in the best possible state of defence.

We are happy to find, by the last accounts from Stockholm, that, according to our anticipation, the misunderstanding which had arisen between the Emperor of Russia and his Swedish Majesty, is likely to be terminated in an amicable manner.

The French funds were on the 29th at 53. 53.

It is no confession of weakness on the part of His Majesty's Ministers to admit, that by the junction of certain persons, the Administration would be strengthened; and we are convinced, from what we know of their characters, that there is scarcely one among them who wishes to hold his Office, unless he thinks he can hold it with advantage to the Country—at least, we are sure that this sentiment prevails with those who are at the Head of the Administration.

It is not, however, on talents alone upon which depends the formation of a strong Government. It must be composed of men seeing the interests of the nation in the same point of view, and steadily pursuing the same objects. Nobody doubts the abilities of Mr. Fox; but the great majority of the Nation, judging from his speeches in Parliament, think, we believe, his domestic system would be dangerous to the tranquillity of the country, and his foreign system marked by abject submissions to France, which, like all concessions of that nature, would only produce new, extravagant, and, at length, inadmissible demands. Of Mr. Grey we say nothing, because we consider him as identified with Mr. Fox.

Nobody doubts the ability of Lord Grenville, but there are those perhaps, who think his system too warlike for the present circumstances and situation of Europe, though we must in fairness admit, that the experience of every day proves too much the truth of some of his predilections, and the impolicy of trusting to the pacific dispositions of other powers.

A system of Energy and Moderation is that which the country requires. A determination to guard our own Rights, and an equal resolution not to invade those of others is not only that which becomes the character of a great Nation like this, but is ten thousand times more likely to preserve Peace than a system of Concession. Whoever the men are of the greatest talents in the country, who would adhere firmly to such a plan, are the men in whose hands we wish to see united the Administration of the affairs of this nation. This, we are convinced, is the opinion of the great mass of the community; and we are sure, that in an Administration formed upon such grounds, several of His Majesty's present Ministers ought to be included.

We are very far from meaning to insinuate, in what we have said, that a system of concession is that which has been acted upon by the present Cabinet, to the moment when a stand appears to have been made upon the question relating to Malta. The case of Ministers is not yet before the Public—they are as much aware as the public can wish, that there are various points upon which explanation will be required; they are ready and anxious to give that explanation when the proper time comes, and all they desire is, that they may not be pre-judged, and that prejudices may not be raised against them unheard.

Among the numerous difficulties of the present day, the least certainly is not that which belongs to the management of our financial operations. It is hardly necessary to state what these difficulties would be if War should take place. They are sufficiently manifested by a consideration of the privations to which all in that case must submit. Whoever has to consider the mode of imposing the burdens of War, will have only to chuse among great evils. But if we have Peace, will this difficulty be very materially lessened? To extend our Commerce, to keep up or increase our Revenue, to maintain in Peace such establishments as are sufficient to our security; to persevere in, perhaps to improve, the system of our Sinking Fund, must be all subjects of serious consideration, and present no easy undertaking to those who reflect upon these points: We believe no man in the Kingdom so equal to the task as Mr. Pitt; but unless he can have all that assistance which he may think most conducive to the success of such an undertaking, the public cannot feel much surprize that he should be unwilling to attempt it.

Private letters received by the Dutch Mail, state, that a general belief prevails in that Country of a speedy change in its Government being in the contemplation of the Chief Consul.—Incensed at the wish that has been so unequivocally expressed, of Holland preserving a Neutrality in the event of War between France and this Country, and the general disposition which prevails there for renewing the ancient ties which united us and the Dutch, the Chief Consul has made a demand of 40,000,000 of Guilders, and has moreover intimated that a general political change is at hand. The least that is expected, is a change of all the men who at present compose the Batavian Government, but the general apprehension is, that Holland will be incorporated with France.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

PUBLISHED JUNE 10th, 1803.

THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf to weigh - 2lbs. 5oz.

Ditto - Rye - - - - - 3lbs. 5oz.

And other Loaves in proportion.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, MAYOR.

THOMAS MILLIDGE, junior,
HAS RECEIVED

PER THE SHIP BROTHERS, CAPT. JOHN BARR,
FROM LONDON,

The following ARTICLES, in addition to his former Assortment, which he offers his Friends and the Public in general, on the lowest terms for Cash.

RUSSIA SHEETING, brown and white, 1 quart to 3 pints, at 7s. 6d. to 10s.
Irish Linen, from 1s. 8d. to 10s.
Anchor Dowlas, 4s. 6d. 4 and 7-8,
Brown Holland, 3s. 6d.
Best Lent Osnaburghs, 3s. 6d.
Ladies' fashionable white, pink, sky-blue, coquillet, and checked silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls, 2s. 6d.
Ditto Lace Veils, 2s. 6d.
Ditto fashionable Half-Boots laced, 2s. 6d.
Ditto Kid and Morocco Slippers with and without heels, 2s. 6d.
Ditto Straw Bonnets and trimmings, 2s. 6d.
Paris Nett Gauze for Veils, 2s. 6d.
Blk. Silk Mode from 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Foolscap, Pot & Wrapping Paper, 2s. 6d.
Slops of all kinds, 2s. 6d.
Chapel Needles, 2s. 6d.
Colored Thread No. 10, 2s. 6d.
Nun's ditto from 8 to 40, 2s. 6d.
Mixed Pins, 2s. 6d.
Silver fashion Teapots from 1 quart to 3 pints, at 7s. 6d. to 10s.
Tea Trays from 12/6 to 32/6,
Essence Peppermint, 3s. 6d.
Persia Taffeties for lining Silk Cloaks, 6-4 wide, 3s. 6d.
Best Velvet Corks, 3s. 6d.
Woollen Thrums, 3s. 6d.
Deep-sea and Hand Leads, 2 to 1 1/2 inch square } Iron, 2 to 3 1/2 inch flat }
Oxchains from 10 to 12 lb. 3s. 6d.
Pump Tacks, 3s. 6d.
Scupper Nails, 3s. 6d.
Clapper do. 3s. 6d.
Hob do. 3s. 6d.
Hyson 3s. 6d.
Souchoing & } TEAS, 3s. 6d.
Bohea 3s. 6d.
Double and single Loaf Sugar, 3s. 6d.
Barley Sugar, 3s. 6d.
Sugar Almonds, and Brown Candy by the cannister of 14 and 28 lb. each, 3s. 6d.
Sheet Lead, 3s. 6d.
Gunpowder, 3s. 6d.

Also—Jamaica Spirits, Muscovado Sugar, Molasses—Madeira, Lisbon, & Sherry Wines.

St. John, June 11th, 1803.

JUST IMPORTED

In the Ship ADRIATIC, CAPT. FORD, and for Sale by the SUBSCRIBER,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF FRESH

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Genuine Patent do. and Perfumery,

Among which are the following,

JAMES' Fever Powders, Oil Lavender,
Spillberry's Drops, LIKEWISE,
Bateman's ditto, Spices and Confectionary,
Turlington's Balsam, Citron and Rose Water,
Briish Oil, Cinnamon ditto,
Harlem ditto, Best Turkey Figs,
Godfrey's Cordial, Prunes and Bloom Raisins,
Anderson's Pills, Almonds, Salop,
Essence Peppermint, Arra Root, Pearl Barley,
Ditto Mustard, And fresh Tamarinds.
Steer's Opodeldoc, Has Also for Sale,
Patent Sago, Isinglass,
Salt of Lemons, White and Yellow Wax,
Essence of ditto, Sweet Oil, and a quantity of
Ditto Burgamot, Spirits Turpentine.

All which he will Sell on Reasonable Terms.

MEDICINE CHESTS for Sea or Families, put up with proper directions, and Country Practitioners and Traders may be supplied on short notice.

T. EMERSON:

SAINT JOHN, 11th JUNE, 1803.

NOTICE.

AS JOHN BLACK intends soon to leave this Province for a time, the SUBSCRIBERS request all those whose Accounts remain unsettled to have them adjusted by the 10th JULY next, especially such as are long outstanding; as they will be under the necessity of employing an Attorney to enforce payment, if not settled by that time.

JOHN BLACK, & Co.

SAINT JOHN, 8th JUNE, 1803.

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 Baptist, on the 24th 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 16th 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 June, 1803.

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 genteel 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.