

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.

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

J AMES' Fever Powders, Spillberry's Drops, Bateman's ditto, Turlington's Balsam, British Oil, Harleam ditto, Godfrey's Cordial, Anderson's Pills, Essence Peppermint, Ditto Mustard, Steer's Opodeldoc, Patent Sago, Salt of Lemons, Essence of ditto, Ditto Burgamot,	Oil Lavender, LIKEWISE, Spices and Confectionary, Citron and Rose Water, Cinnamon ditto, Best Turkey Figs, Prunes and Bloom Raisins, Almonds, Salop, Arra Root, Pearl Barley, And fresh Tamarinds. Has Also for Sale, Icinglafs, White and Yellow Wax, Sweet Oil, and a quantity of Spirits Turpentine.
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All which he will Sell on Reasonable Terms.

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

T. EMERSON.

SAINT JOHN, 11th JUNE, 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.

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 Nafwalk, of Five Hun-
dred Acres; the property of JOSEPH SWIFT, Esq.
For particulars, apply to Capt. CALEB FOWLER, near
Frederickton. 28th MAY, 1803.—6w.

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 STABLING for HORSES.

Saint John, 18th May, 1803.

MR. MOTT,

IF "striking oddities" meet your approbation, I think
the following Lines will be deemed worthy a place in
your interesting miscellany. They were written by a
gentleman of respectability on the North side of Jama-
ca; are now engraved on a Marble Slab, which he
shows to every stranger who visits him, with a degree
of enthusiastic pleasure, equal to the connoisseur's pre-
senting you a favorite painting.

Here are deposited,

The Remains of WILLIAM BOULT;

Who,

After having been an Inhabitant of this World, full

Years,

Renounced its Pomp and Vanities,

The — day of —, 18—

Thanks to my stars, I am at length set free;
From Envy, Malice, Pride, and Calumny.
The rugged paths of Life no longer tire,
Nor base Ingratitude provoke my Ire;
Let storms arise, let thund'ring billows roar,
Safe now at anchor, all my fears are o'er;
Wordly solitude, nor war's alarms,
My peace annoy, nor summon me to Arms;
Female inconstancy no longer vex,
Nor life's intricacies shall more perplex;
For now celestial peace a Lethe proves,
And sweet oblivion every care removes.

Alluding, no doubt, particularly to the Maroon war.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, APRIL 3.

The number of troops that are already on their march, or
that are in readiness to march, to reinforce the Army of
Italy, amounts from 20 to 25,000 men. General Murat,
brother-in-law of the First Consul, is destined to have the
command of all the French Troops which are to be distributed
for the most part along the coasts of the extremity of the
kingdom of Naples to the Genoese territory. Several gene-
rals celebrated for their military skill and valour, are ap-
pointed to serve under General Murat. Orders have been
also given to reinforce the garrison of the Island of Elba;
and there is a great talk of sending a corps of 3000 men to
Ancona, to augment the garrison of that place, in order to
secure a military point on the Adriatic Sea.

In general a War with England is considered as un-
avoidable; and we every moment expect news of the com-
mencement of hostilities. In the mean time, however, the
negotiations are carrying on, but the hope of an amicable
accommodation is almost vanished. The warlike prepara-
tions in our ports are going forward with an ardour be-
yond example. The Admirals and other officers who are
to have the command of our fleets, squadrons and numerous
flotillas, are already selected, although their appointments
are not yet publicly announced. Thus is it also as to the
Generals and superior officers who are appointed to com-
mand the troops assembling from Brest to the North Sea.
We already count about 200 gun-sloops, flat-bottomed ves-
sels, and others of that nature, which are perfectly armed
and equipped.

STUTGARD, MARCH 29.

It is generally believed in Germany, that the object of
General Duroc's journey to Berlin was not so much to obtain
assurance of what there was no room to doubt, the good
disposition of the Court of Prussia toward France, as to ex-
plain to His Prussian Majesty the present state of affairs
between the English and French Governments, and to give
a new proof of the value which the Court of the Thuilleries
puts on His Prussian Majesty's friendship. The First Con-
sul could not have chosen a person fitter for that service
than an officer already known to have acquitted himself suc-
cessfully of several important and delicate commissions which
had been entrusted to him, and honored at Berlin with the
esteem of the Court and Ministers, on account of the for-
mer prudence and sagacity of his conduct. What induces
us to believe that General Duroc was charged merely to
make some friendly communications to the Prussian Court,
is the shortness of his stay at Berlin.

It is probable that the Prussian Cabinet will return these
amicable attentions on the part of France by new assuran-
ces, not to undertake, or even to suffer among its allies and
friends any thing in the smallest degree favourable to the
hostile intentions now evinced by England; intentions which
cannot become formidable to France if the Continent shall
remain a quiet spectator of the dispute. Prussia, by the late
extension of its dominions, and by the vicinity of its confines
to those of France, has power to preserve the neutrality of
the Continent of Europe; and on such an occasion France
would not neglect to remind the Prussian Government that
it is to the favor of France it owes its elevation to a rank of
so much consequence.

Situate between the two great powers of Russia and Au-
stria, Prussia foresaw that the time might come when it
should be obliged to present a double front of armed defence
to those powers. It represented to France its necessity to
aggrandize its power, and to extend its limits to those of
France, that it might be able to stand till France might come
to its aid. This France effected in the new arrangements
of Germany, and the two powers are now able conveniently
to give each other mutual assistance. France can, by means
of Prussia, secure the neutrality of the continent; Prussia,
by means of France, secure its independence, and the rank
it holds among the great Powers. On these principles rest
the present tranquillity of the German Empire. And these
are of such a nature that we can entertain no fears in re-
gard to the result of the differences which seem at this
moment to divide the two first Maritime powers of Europe.
We already find the effects of that policy which tends to
detach England from all discussions in which the interests
of the Continent are concerned, and to insulate her as entirely
in politics as she is in her geographical situation. In con-

sequence of this system, the act of mediation for the
teen Swiss Cantons was not communicated to the English
Government, which could have nothing to do with a
situate in the centre of Europe.

IRELAND.

CORK, MARCH 24, 1803.

The following passage from Lord MOIRA'S address to
his Countrymen on the commemoration of ST. PATRICK
deserves the most universal circulation, as his Lordship has
been looked upon as rather adverse to the measures which
have been pursued by the government of this Country.

"Let us now consider the character of the enemy with
whom we may soon have to contend. Every advantage
gentlemen, which that nation has gained over others has been
obtained by sowing dissensions among those the doomed to
subjugation. From the past let us take a lesson for the fu-
ture. From what France has done to other countries, we
may calculate how she would act to us. (Hear! hear!)
What has Ireland to expect from France? Is it the sup-
port of Catholicism? That army which my noble friend de-
stroyed in Egypt, pretended to protect Mahometanism, and
boasted of having overthrown the Pope!—Is it the prospe-
rity of the Protestant interest you would look to? No, the
grand object of the armies of France has always been to
subvert the whole of that religion of which the Protestant
Faith is only a branch! Is it the security of property?—
Look to Holland; see the people of that country plundered
by vexatious contributions and forced Loans. Is it Inde-
pendence? Look to Switzerland, and see the state of its
vile debasement to which the gallant and honorable people
of that once happy country are now reduced.—Is it civil li-
berty that is desired? Look to France herself! See her plac-
ed in a state of the most abject slavery, groaning under a
military despotism.—(Very loud applause.)—Is it possible
that any one who hears me, any one who has breathed the
free, the pure, the blessed air of these Islands, can wish for
a moment to inhale freedom under the precarious air, under
the tenure of French protection? (A loud cry of no, no,
no.) But I know there is no one who hears me—I hope
there is no man in our country so miserably stupid, as not
to see that the proffer of French protection is only in other
words the proffer of French slavery."

WASHINGTON, MAY 11.

WE mentioned a few days since, a report, that the Span-
ish Minister, the day after his letter to the Secretary of
State, delivered other dispatches, concerning the Cession of
Louisiana to France. Our information was correct. Dis-
patches were delivered as stated, containing the secret article
in the Treaty between France and Spain relative to the Cession
of Louisiana, and of the orders of the Spanish government for
delivering the territory to the French. Upon their receipt
a council was called, to deliberate on the propriety of pub-
lishing them; when it was determined not to let the people
know any thing of this business for the present.

It was formally very fashionable with the Democrats to
cry out against all state secrets. A Republican government
said they, has no business with any secrets; the people should
immediately be informed of every thing. Now we hear of
nothing but closed doors, secret appropriations, confidential
messages, &c. Two millions of dollars are secretly put in
the pocket of the President, without the least disapprobation.
Dispatches are received containing the most important in-
formation to the United States, and particularly interesting
to our Western fellow-citizens, but the people must not be
informed of this. Why? Not because it is the subject of
negotiation, or in any way improper to be told—but be-
cause it might expose the weakness and folly of a few aspi-
ring individuals. Such a shameful departure from former
professions, such open violations of their own rules and max-
ims, must certainly open the eyes of the people, to the real
character of those in power.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 5.

THE WEATHER.

The weather, during the preceding week, has been un-
commonly cold and boisterous for the season. On Satur-
day morning last there was ice, in and near this city, of the
thickness of a dollar; and, during the night of Saturday
and the morning of Sunday, there was a fall of snow which
did considerable damage to the vegetable world. The
Lombardy Poplars, in the streets and gardens of this city,
were generally injured—the weight of the snow which ad-
hered to the leaves and branches, in some instances bore
down the whole tree, and in most others, it stripped them
of their tops and principal branches. Many who slept in
chambers contiguous to those trees, were awakened by the
cracking of the falling limbs, to behold the singular specta-
cle which they exhibited. We have conversed with several
old inhabitants from Philadelphia on this subject, who
agree in saying, that they have no recollection of snow in
May, excepting the instance above mentioned, and another
which occurred on the 4th of May, in the year 1771 or
1772, which destroyed the greater part of the early fruit.

NEGRO PLOT.

Extract of a Letter from New-Orleans, 19th March.

A plot of an alarming nature has been discovered
within a few days past, which threatened in its execution,
death and destruction to the inhabitants of this place. Since
the commencement of the troubles in St. Domingo, govern-
ment had prohibited the introduction of negroes of all clas-
ses, but especially French. Notwithstanding the most rigid
execution of this law, a number of blacks have been intro-
duced, and even some of those who had been witnesses to
the massacres of St. Domingo, who, influenced with ven-
geance, have attempted to inspire their brethren here with
the idea of liberty and equality, which has been spreading
among them for some years, without the observance of the
government. The affair had nearly arrived to its crisis,
when it was to have exploded, had it not been communi-
cated to a negro man who was too honest to give it his coun-
tenance, and accordingly made a disclosure to government,
who had the principal leaders apprehended, and have taken
such other measures as will effectually prevent any further