

At 100,000 stand of arms. Before the crew left her, she threw a box overboard, which, however did not sink, but floated on shore near Shoreham, and was found to contain a flag of Green Colours, suited to the Irish. These about had the word Union on them, and we have heard it said, with a French and Irish hand united underneath. There can be no doubt but that this vessel was bound to Ireland, for the purpose of furnishing arms to those misguided people of that country who may still entertain sentiments hostile to the government, and ideas of being able to return it."

LONDON, MARCH 10.

From the proceedings in the House of Commons last night, it will be seen that the Militia are to be forthwith embodied; and to-morrow a vote will be proposed for an addition of Ten Thousand Seamen and Marines to our Naval Establishment.

We yesterday stated that Press Warrants had been issued on Tuesday evening. That night, according to some accounts, two or three thousand, but we believe more truly, about five hundred able Seamen were pressed upon the River, and the Hound Sloop of War yesterday morning came up to the Tower to receive them.

By our Portsmouth letter, we find that a very hot press took place there on Tuesday night, by which about 500 Seamen were procured. The Press occasioned the greatest surprise at that Port, as such a measure was wholly unexpected.

This day Proclamations were to be issued, recalling Seamen from Foreign Service, and offering a bounty for such as enter voluntarily into His Majesty's service.

Ten sail of the line are ordered to be fitted for sea with all expedition.

Is there a man in the United Kingdom who has not felt himself personally insulted by the insolent terms made use of on different occasions in the *Moniteur*? One day we are told, that France must assume the attitude of *Minerva*, "the helmet on her head, and the lance in its rest."—Another day, we are threatened with the vengeance of 300,000 men, because Lord Grenville and Mr. Windham dare to speak in Parliament; and as it were but yesterday, the official Journal told us, we must change our laws and Constitution!

Can we doubt then what a trial of patience our Ministers must have had, when condemned to hear and to endure language, which has never yet been suffered to meet the public ear? But indeed, they would be unworthy of the situations they fill, if they suffered every petulant expression of new-made rulers, to ruffle their tempers.

When Lord Whitworth, at Paris, demanded, on the part of this Government, an explanation of the motives and objects of the warlike preparations going on in the ports of France and Holland, he was answered by the Minister Talleyrand, with great *hauteur*, that it was "the will of the First Consul!"

We might suppose, for a moment, that this was merely an intemperate unauthorized expression, which might possibly be done away by an apology from the individual; but when, at the same time, similar and if possible more insulting language is authorized to be used, in an application made directly to our own Government, it becomes almost impossible to find even a temporizing ground for hesitation in the reply that ought to be made.

The application to which we allude declared, in substance, that if Egypt was not instantly evacuated by our troops, and Malta agreed to be given up, the First Consul would consider the refusal as an unequivocal declaration of hostilities, and conduct himself accordingly!

In the mean time, while the First Consul deliberates, our Government seems determined to act with vigour, and not to be bullied into concessions, disgraceful, humiliating and ruinous to the country.

Orders are immediately to be sent to our foreign possessions, suited to the present posture of affairs. Their precise import we have not the means of knowing. The Duke of Marlborough Packet, which should have sailed from Falmouth for Jamaica, on the 2d inst. has been detained to carry out some of the dispatches.

MARCH 14.

It is confidently reported, that the Duke of Kent will shortly resign his command at Gibraltar. Although the command devolves upon Gen. Barnard, his Royal Highness will be eventually succeeded by Gen. Trigge.

The Duke of Portland is so well recovered, he on Saturday gave a dinner to some friends.

The Lord Chancellor is so well again that he is able to attend the Courts.

A messenger from France arrived yesterday morning, but did not, and indeed could not, bring the answer of the First Consul to His Majesty's message, and our consequent preparations. They have occasioned the utmost surprise at Boulogne, Calais, Havre, and along the whole line of the French coast. The inhabitants are perfectly ignorant of the causes that have induced us to assume an attitude of such formidable vigour. At Havre, great preparations are making for the reception of Bonaparte, who is expected here to-morrow.

Among the numerous reports which are circulated daily, we heard yesterday that the First Consul had written a very insolent letter to the King, of which the following is the substance: "Brother, in disputes between nations of such importance as England and France, a question must necessarily arise of considerable moment, viz. 'which is the greater?' We of course, reciprocally, must be partial; and I have no hesitation in declaring, that if Britain do not submit to my claims, the English Empire must be destroyed."

To this rumour we do not give the slightest credit, for if such a letter had really been received, all explanation with Bonaparte would have been in the highest degree criminal. We should have declared War. Two other reports stand on a less loose foundation, but we have not been able to ascertain that they deserve credit. They are, first, that an insult has been offered on the subject of Malta, and of such a nature as not to be suffered; and second, that French troops, under the disguise of Dutchmen, have taken possession of the Cape, and thus committed an infraction

of a treaty, the principles of which have already been several times violated.

Lord Keith is appointed to the chief naval command at Plymouth, and set off from London yesterday. Lord Gardner is to have the chief command at Portsmouth; Rear-Admiral Thornborough hoisted his flag yesterday on board the Ambuscade in the Downs. Commodore Domett is to command on the Cork station. Lord Nelson, of course, is to have an important post. Sir Sidney Smith has been ordered to hoist a broad pendant on board the Antelope, and is to command a squadron of frigates and gun-boats. Sir E. Pellew is to be employed in a similar manner. Sir James Saumarez is to have the chief command at the Nore.

A Board of Admiralty was held yesterday, at which Lord Nelson attended, and had a long conference with Earl St. Vincent. The Chancellor had also a long conference with the Earl. The Commissioners of the Navy and of the Victualling Office sat for some hours yesterday.

The Neptune, Decade, Topaze, Sea Horse, Galatea, Andromeda, and Success, have been ordered to be got ready at Portsmouth with all possible dispatch. On Saturday the following ships were commissioned: Dreadnought, 98; Malta, 80; Tonnant, 80; Spartiate, 80; Plantagenet, 74; Mars, 74; Minotaur, 74; Thunderer, 74; Conqueror, 74; Sceptre, 74.

The telegraph was at work for several hours yesterday, and orders were transmitted by it to Deal, Portsmouth, and Sheerness.

At all our dock yards the greatest activity and vigilance prevail.

The Lords of the Admiralty have not as yet caused any protections to be issued, which it is supposed will not be done until they have obtained the number of men wanted.

Orders have been issued by the Treasury Board, for all the revenue cruisers to be immediately employed in the service of the Admiralty.

MARCH 16.

Several messengers arrived yesterday; Mr. Mason, with dispatches from Lord Whitworth; Mr. Dragon, with dispatches for General Andreossi. At noon yesterday an open boat arrived at Dover with M. Chazal, whose designation is *Chef des Couriers* (head courier) to Bonaparte. He is known to have brought very important dispatches from the French Government. It was said, last night, that Lord Whitworth's dispatches contain nothing decisive, but we have heard, this morning, that his Lordship has received a very haughty answer from M. Talleyrand, and that a copy of that answer was brought over by M. Chazal. We do believe that the question of peace or war will be decided very speedily, if it be not decided at the moment we are writing.

It was rumoured this morning in the city, that on Saturday last the news of our preparations, which was not generally known till that day, produced a great fall of the French funds—they fell to 55 6-10ths. Such a depression was of course to be expected.

Our naval and military preparations, continue, Lord Gardner has set off for Plymouth, and Lord Keith is expected at Portsmouth. Sir Edward Pellew left town last night, to take the command of a separate squadron of frigates.

Seamen enter briskly, and many ships have obtained their complements. The Revenue Cutters are put under the direction of the Port Admirals. At Sheerness, the Nore, and in the Downs, our Naval force is increasing daily.

All the frigates in the river are ordered to proceed to the Nore as expeditiously as possible.

Two hundred pensioners from Greenwich Hospital are gone to Chatham and Sheerness to assist in rigging such ships as are ordered into commission.

Several Admirals, among whom were Sir Hyde Parker, Sir R. Onslow, and Admirals Knight and Nugent, attended yesterday at the Admiralty, as did also the Hon. Capt. Elphinstone.

The Militia in the several counties are to be embodied immediately. The East and West Kent are to assemble at Maidstone and Canterbury on Monday next. The South Devon about the end of next week. It is supposed that the Volunteer Corps will also be called out again immediately.

We have great pleasure in finding that should a war break out, Gentlemen of all parties will be equally eager to support Government. Many offers have already been made of raising regiments. Among others Sir Charles Bampfylde has offered to raise a Regiment of Infantry for general service. His letter of service was tendered to the War Office yesterday.

We have for some time announced that a change was expected at the Admiralty. We can now confidently state, that Earl St. Vincent, and Captains Sir T. Trowbridge and Markham, very speedily retire. Sun.

There was a report yesterday that the Earl of Moira was to be Master General of the Ordnance, and that the Earl of Chatham was to go to Ireland as Commander in Chief. This we state merely as a report, to which we attach very little credit.

The following circumstances attending an interview between Lord Whitworth and Bonaparte, are accredited in some of the first political circles, and are asserted to have produced the present warlike preparations: It is stated that on their meeting, the First Consul broke out into a most violent passion, accusing England of perfidy in not surrendering Malta, and of ingratitude for the peace which he had granted. Lord Whitworth in answer, is said to have enumerated the various instances of bad faith on the part of France, since the treaty of Amiens, particularly with regard to Switzerland. The latter point Bonaparte called a *bagatelle*; and then threatened to come over to England himself with three or four hundred thousand men to enforce his claims. The reply of Lord Whitworth was both dignified and firm; and, on his Lordship's retiring, he immediately sent off a courier with an account of what had passed. The next morning the First Consul expressed a wish that what had happened might be buried in oblivion; but our Ambassador informed him his request came too late, as he had already acquainted his Court with the affair.

Accounts from Gibraltar to the 17th ultimo, state, that

on the morning of that day the Dragon, of 74 guns, the Renown, of 74 guns, and the Monmouth, of 64 guns, sailed for Malta to join the fleet there.

Three French line of battle ships were then at the back of the Rock, where they had been four days preceding, waiting for an easterly wind to pass the Gut. They were crowded with troops, and their destination was announced to be for St. Domingo.

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 at above,
JAMAICA SPIRITS, MOLASSES,
FLOUR and CORN.

NEHEMIAH MERRITT.

Saint John, 7th May, 1803.

ELIPHAZ CODINGTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he intends to carry on the BRICK YARD, (near the Old Brewery) where BRICKS and TILES of a large size, and the very best quality may be had at a low rate for CASH.

Saint John, 7th May, 1803.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of PATRICK POWER, late of this City, Merchant, deceased, are requested to present them to either of the Subscribers (properly attested) within Six Months from this date—And those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN TOOLE, or
FRANCIS WATSON, } Administrators.

Saint John, 11th December, 1802.

AT a Common Council, held at the City-Hall of the City of SAINT JOHN, on Saturday the sixteenth day of April, 1803.

Read and Enacted the following LAW.

A LAW for regulating the use of the PUBLIC SLIP or Landing place, in front of the Market place, on the Eastern side of the Harbour of the said City.

1. BE it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of SAINT JOHN, in Common Council convened, That from and after the first day of May, after the passing of this Law, the following duties of Slippage shall be paid for all Wood Boats, and other Boats with fixed and standing masts, resorting and coming to the said Slip, and not lying at either of the Public Wharves on the north and south sides of the said Slip, and subject to a duty of Wharfage, that is to say—For each and every Wood Boat, of sufficient burthen to carry ten cords of Wood and under, the sum of ONE SHILLING; for each and every Boat of sufficient burthen to carry upwards of ten cords, and not more than fifteen cords, the sum of ONE SHILLING and SIX-PENCE; for each of every such Boat of sufficient burthen to carry upwards of fifteen cords, the sum of TWO SHILLINGS; for each and every trip or time that such Boat shall make or come to the said Slip with Wood or any other lading to be sold or discharged at the said Slip. And that it shall and may be lawful for such Boats respectively to remain at the said Slip the space of six days, for the purpose of selling and discharging each load they respectively bring for sale or discharge as aforesaid, and of taking on board any article or articles to be carried away in such Boats respectively. And that for each and every day that such Boat shall remain in the said Slip after the said space of six days, there shall be paid the following additional Slippage duty, that is to say—For each and every such Boat carrying ten cords of Wood and under as aforesaid, the sum of ONE SHILLING and SIX-PENCE; for each and every such Boat carrying upward of ten cords, and not more than fifteen cords as aforesaid, the sum of TWO SHILLINGS; for each and every such Boat carrying upwards of fifteen cords as aforesaid, the sum of TWO SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE; for each and every day that any such Boat respectively shall remain in the said Slip after the expiration of six days as aforesaid, for each and every time as aforesaid; and for all other Boats and Vessels without decks, having fixed or standing masts, lying in the said Slip, for the purpose of taking in, or discharging their loads, ONE SHILLING and SIX-PENCE for each day such Boat or Vessel last mentioned shall remain in the said Slip exceeding the space of three days.

2. And be it further ordained, That the said several and respective duties, at and after the rate aforesaid, shall be paid to, and shall and may be received by such person as shall be appointed from time to time by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, a Collector to collect the same. And that if any owner or person having the charge of such Boat or Vessel, shall neglect or refuse to pay the sum or sums so ordained and established; and as aforesaid the same shall be levied on the goods and chattels of such owner or person having charge of any such Boat or Vessel in the same manner that any other penalty can or may be levied for the breach of any Law or Ordinance of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the said City.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have caused the Common Seal of the said City to be hereunto affixed.
(L. S.) Witnesses, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq. Mayor of said City.

(Signed) WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

By order of the Common Council,
CHARLES I. PETERS, C. C.

I do certify the within to be a true copy from the original on file in my office. CHARLES I. PETERS, C. C.

JUST RECEIVED,

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