

ROYAL

AND

NEW-BRUNSWICK



GAZETTE,

THE

ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1785.

ST. JOHN: Printed by CHRISTOPHER SOWER, Printer to the KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, at his Printing-Office in Dock Street, two Doors below Mr. LEONARD'S.

ST. JOHN, Nov. 7, 1785.

THE connection in business which for some time past has subsisted between Messrs. Hardy & Carter, and Mr. Wills, being dissolved by mutual consent, such persons as are indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment, in order that the affairs of their office may be brought to a close.

TO BE SOLD BY
STANTON HAZARD,

AT HIS STORE IN
PRINCE-WILLIAM Street,
OLD SHERRY WINE by the Pipe,
JAMAICA SPIRITS by the Hind,
MOLASSES by the Hoghead, SALT by
large or small quantities, and some Thou-
sands of BRICKS, with

DRY GOODS

AS USUAL.

C. C. HALL & Co.

HAVE just imported an assortment of
fancy articles, and are in daily ex-
pectation of a fresh supply of all kinds of
European goods suitable to the season, and
well worth the notice of the public in gen-
eral, as they are determined to sell on very
low terms for cash, good bills, or barter.

The following articles are now selling at
THEIR
WHOLESALE and RETAIL,
WAREHOUSE,

No. 57 Prince-William street, next door
to Mr. Zephaniah King's.

Printed cottons, Four quarter and five
linens, and cal- quarter Marcellus
linens of the newest
patterns,

Quilts, and tick-
ing,

An assortment of
woollen cloths,

Doctrines and glazed
linens,

Condorose, Manches-
ter velvets, Kim-
ons, demans, Black
lillings, &c. &c.

Tammins, durgies,
camblets, calman-
cous, taberets, &c.

Antalons, &c.

Ready made cloths
of all kinds,

Financs and bulwys,
Men's and women's
silk, cotton, and
clear lowns,

The new imported
offic silk pones,

Ribbons, gartering,
and quality hand-
ings,

Perkins and sarfoets,
Sewing silk and twill,
Lapet and twills,

Found and paper pens
3s. 6d. per yard

Shirt wire and mould
buttons,

Ladies and Gentle-
men's white and
coloured gloves,

Death-head & French
buckst & rones,

Plated coat & waist-
coat dirto,

An assortment of fa-
shionable shoe and
knee buckles,

With many other ar-
ticles not here in-
serted.

The above Company, once
more, requests the favour of all those that
are indebted to them to make immediate
payment, and all those who have any de-
bts. are desired to bring in their ac-
counts, that they may be adjusted.

Now in the Press,
AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

AN ASTRONOMICAL
DIARY,

OR

ALMANACK,

For the Year of our LORD CHRIST

1786,

Being the second after BASEXILE or

LEAP-YEAR,

CONTAINING
The Eclipses of the Luminaries, Moon's
Place and Age, Sun and Moon's Rising
and Setting, Moon's Apogee and Peri-
gee, Equation of Time, Feasts and Fasts
of the Church, Time of High Water,
&c. &c. and a Variety of other Matters,
Most Useful and Entertaining.

Calculated for the Meridian of the City of
SAINT JOHN, in the Province of
NEW-BRUNSWICK;

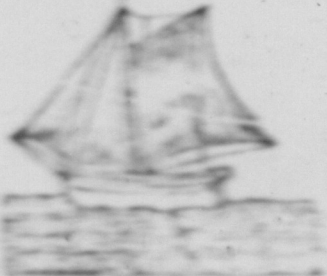
But will serve, without sensible Error, for
any Part of said Province.

By JULIUS SCALIGER, JUN.

For Private SALE,

The SLOOP

SALLY,



Rhode-Island built, and
fitted, with about
fifty tons, now lying at
Mr. Charlton's wharf.

For particulars apply to J. Munkett, at Mr.
Gordon's, Prince-William street.
St. John, October 31, 1785.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by

JAMES STEWART & Co.

At their STORE in Prince William street,

SUPERFINE and second Flour,

Rye and Indian Meal,

Fresh Ship Bread,

Dried Crackers,

A few Tones of Rice,

Molasses by the Hoghead.

N. B. They have also on hand, a few bar-
rels of excellent CORNISH PORK.

AND DRY GOODS as usual.

St. John, October 31, 1785.

APPLICATION having been made by
me, to his Excellency the Governor,
for Lot No. 2, at Milpeck river, formerly
allotted to Mr. Sumner: any person having
claims thereon are desired to make them
known to the Secretary of this province,
within twenty-one days from the date hereof.

JOHN THORP.

LONDON, April 6, 1785.

CHARLES COOKE

being appointed AGENT to a num-
ber of Officers and others, renders his ser-
vices to the aid of his friends the Loyalists,
who may have business to transact in En-
gland: He flatters himself that the experi-
ence he has had of transacting business at
the different Public Offices in London, for
many years, will enable him to render ex-
tensive facilitation. — Directions to him at
No. 57, Wardour street, London, shall be
punctually attended to.

THE FOLLOWING

BLANKS,

Nearly printed, on elegant new Type,
and good Paper, are to be had at the
KING'S Printing-Office, viz.

BONDS, POWERS OF
ATTORNEY, BILLS
OF LADING, BILLS OF
EXCHANGE, HALF-
PAY OFFICERS CER-
TIFICATES, &c.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,
of September last.

THE treaty of confederation among
the Germanic States, for the pre-
servation of the inviolability of the Empire,
is now publicly announced by the follow-
ing declaration of the King of Prussia, de-
livered by Count de Lutz, the Prussian
ambassador to the Marquis of Carmarthen,
one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries
of State.

"The King believed he had every rea-
son to expect, that the Court of Vienna
had given up all thoughts of an exchange
of Bavaria, or an acquisition thereof in any
other manner, after such an acquisition had
been proved to the said Court to be inad-
missible, in the conference held at Baranau,
in the month of September, 1778; after the
said Court had renounced all its pretensions
on Bavaria by the peace of Teichen, and had
become itself, together with the other con-
tracting and mediating powers of that peace,
guarantee of the continuance of the House
Palatine, whereby that House's not allowed
any alteration, or, as it is expressed, "any
exchange of its possessions." His Majesty,
however, having been apprized in the month
of January of the present year, by the Duke
of Deux Ponts, that the Court of Vienna
had, notwithstanding their important con-
siderations, proposed to that Prince an ex-
change of the whole of Bavaria, together
with the Upper County Palatine and the
Duchies of Neuburg and Sulzbach, for a
part of the Austrian Netherlands; his Ma-
jesty was anxious to communicate his un-
derstandings on that account to the Emperor
of Russia, as guarantee of the peace of Teichen.
The answer which her Imperial Majesty
gave to the King, through her Minister
Prince Dolgorouki, "that after the refusal
of the Duke of Deux Ponts, there was no
more thought about such an exchange,"
might have been a sufficient assurance to the
King, if his Majesty could have been
equally secure with respect to the intentions
of the Court of Vienna. But that Court has
too evidently shewn, by the steps taken in
the course of the present year, as well as by
the system it has at all times pursued, that
it cannot bring itself to an entire renuncia-
tion of the project of making, sooner or
later, an acquisition of Bavaria.

"The said Court, after having in its first
circular declaration, disseminated the ex-
istence of this project, allured indeed in the
later an insinuation of the declaration of the
contracted Russia, that it never entertained, nor
ever should entertain, the least thought of a
violent or forced exchange of Bavaria. But
this distinction between forced or voluntary
steps, evidently that the Court of Vienna
still entertains an idea of the possibility of a
barter of Bavaria. This conduct, already
strong enough in itself, is too well confirmed
by the assertion of the Court of Vienna, that
"by virtue of the peace of Baden the House
Palatine has full liberty to exchange its
possessions." It is true the 18th article of
the peace of Baden says, "that in case the
House of Bavaria finds it convenient to
"make some exchange of its possessions" in
return for others, his Most Christian
Majesty promises not to oppose the same."
It follows clearly, however, from this very
article, that the contracting parties did not
mean thereby to allow to the House of Ba-
varia any thing further than a partial ex-
change in some district or piece of country
situate to its interest; but it certainly was
not, nor could it be understood at that time,
to allow a total exchange of a large Elec-
torate and Field of the Empire (which being
under the disposition of the Golden Bull, was
not at all liable to an alteration of this na-
ture), which would have too nearly affected
and overthrown the essential constitution of
the Electoral College, and even the integrity
of the whole confederate system of the Em-
pire. Admitting even that, by the peace of
Teichen, the House of Bavaria was allowed to
make a partial exchange, suitable to its in-
terest, of some part of its possessions, the

power has since been abrogated by the eighth
article of the peace of Teichen, and by the
separate act concluded at the same time be-
tween the Elector Palatine and the Duke of
Deux Ponts; because the covenants of the
House Palatine of the year 1776, 1777 and
1778, are therein renewed, whereby all the
possessions of the House of Bavaria Palatine
are charged with a perpetual and unaliena-
ble Indivisibility. The ancient Pragmatic
Sanction of that House, concluded at Ratis-
in the year 1525, is likewise referred to
therein, whereby that whole illustrious
House has bound itself never to exchange nor
otherwise alienate the least part of its posses-
sions. Now as the peace of Teichen, to-
gether with all its separate acts, is under the
guarantee of the King and the Elector of
Saxony, as principal contracting parties of
that peace, likewise under the guarantee of
the two mediating Powers, the Courts of
Russia and France, and the whole Empire;
it follows, therefore, that no exchange of
Bavaria whatever can any more take place
without the consent and concurrence of the
Powers just mentioned; and especially not
without the intervention of the King and all
his co-electors of the Empire, whose essential
interest it is that this great and important
Duchy of Bavaria should remain with the
House Palatine; because it must be striking
to every body, that, independent of the geo-
graphical and political disproportion between
the Austrian Netherlands and the whole of
Bavaria, the transferring of so large and
fine a country to the House of Austria, and
thereby rounding as it were the Austrian
monarchy (which already preponderates
too much), would take away all balance of
power in Germany; and the security, as
well as the liberty, of all the States of the
Empire, would only depend upon the discre-
tion of the House of Austria. It seems that
this great and powerful House ought to be
contented with its vast monarchy, and not
to think any more of an acquisition so alarm-
ing, not only to Germany, but likewise to
all Europe.

"It should likewise remember, that, in
the Barrier Treaty of 1745, it has proposed
to the maritime powers never to alienate any
part of the Netherlands to any Prince but of
its own house; a stipulation which cannot
be set aside without the consent of the con-
tracting parties. The King cannot there-
fore but be persuaded by all that has been
advanced, that the court of Vienna will not
very soon, or perhaps never, give up the pro-
ject of making, sooner or later, an acqui-
sition of Bavaria, by some means or other, and
that, according to the principles manifested
still in its later circular declaration, it re-
serves to itself yet the possibility and power
thereof. His Majesty thought he could not
in this case do less for his own security, as
well as for that of the whole Empire, than
to propose to his co-electors, to enter into an
association conformable to all the fundamen-
tal constitutions of the Empire, namely,
the peace of Westphalia, and to the capi-
tulations of the Emperor, and founded
upon the example of all centuries, tend-
ing only to preserve the present and legal
constitution of the Empire, to maintain every
member thereof in the free and tranquil en-
joyment of his rights, states, and posses-
sions, and to oppose every arbitrary and
illegal enterprise, contrary to the system of
the Empire. His Majesty, having met
with the same sentiments in the Most Serene
Electors of Saxony and of Brandenburg-Lune-
burgh, has just now concluded and signed a
treaty of union with them; which treaty is
not offensive against any person, nor any
way derogatory to the dignity, rights, and
privileges, of his Majesty the Emperor of
the Romans, and which has absolutely no-
thing for its object, but to maintain the
constitutional system of the Empire, and
the objects just mentioned; and which
therefore cannot give the least occasion to
the Court of Vienna, if that Court has the
same views and intentions as the preserva-
tion of the said system, as there is reason to