

# The Royal NEW-BRUNSWICK



# Gazette, and ADVERTISER.

T U E S D A Y,

S E P T E M B E R 30, 1800.

St. JOHN: PRINTED and PUBLISHED by JOHN RYAN, Printer to the KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, at his Office, No. 58, PRINCE-WILLIAM Street, where ESSAYS, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. will be thankfully received.

[VOL. XV.]

[NUMB. 750.]

## Assize of Bread,

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 19, 1800.  
The Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf } lbs. oz.  
to weigh - - - - - } 1 11  
Ditto Rye - - - - - } 2 7  
And other Loaves in proportion.  
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Mayor.

## John Black, & Co.

HAVING received a considerable addition to their former Stock of GOODS; they have now on HAND a complete assortment suitable to the present and approaching Seasons.

BLANKETS and Blanketing,  
Flannels and Baizes,  
Broad and narrow Cloths,  
Coarse and fine Swandown,  
Cassimeres, Hats, Shoes, Stockings,  
Linen, printed Cottons, Threads,  
Silk Handkerchiefs, Buttons,  
A variety of Hardware,  
Nails, Spikes, Iron, Anchors,  
Ships' Caboses, Canvases,  
Window Glafs, Paints and Paint Oil,  
Glafs Ware, Queen's Ware,  
Stationary, Sheathing Paper and Nails,  
Brandy, Rum, Molasses,  
Sugar—Brown, White and Loaf,  
Leaf Tobacco, Gun Powder,  
Lead and Shot—  
With a number of other Articles.

These GOODS, being all of this Year's Importation, and landed in the best of Order, are warranted perfectly free from damage.

It is requested that all those who have any demands against the above Firm, will bring them in for adjustment; and that all who are any wise indebted, will settle their accounts before the 15th of October next, as J. BLACK intends leaving the Province for a few months, about that time. Such balances as have remained out standing for any length of time, will then be put into the hands of an Attorney to recover.

St. John, 15th Sept. 1800.

## IMPORTED

In the Schooner *Ratler*, Capt. House, from *Tobago*, and for SALE by DANIEL KING, At his Store, North-Side of Market-Wharf,

A FEW Puncheons of Excellent *Tobago RUM*, and good *SUGAR* in hhds, tierces and barrels.  
St. John, 26th August, 1800.

MR. KING offers a handsome Reward to any one that will give information of the person, who propagated the malicious report respecting his Rum imported from *Tobago* last year, so that he may be brought to conviction. The quality of Rum from that Island is preferred in the States to any from the British Windward Islands, and is known to be superior in quality.

## A CAUTION.

WHEREAS TIMOTHY PERRY of Kingston, in the County of King's, *Ship Wright*, has by a Deed of Assignment to me made, bearing date the 9th July last—conveyed all his Right, Title, Interest and Property in and to all and every part of the SHIP or VESSEL raised in his Yard, and all the Timber therein of every description, and the Timber Cut and laying in the Woods; as likewise all Boards and Plank contracted for, by him, and laying at the Mills.

This is therefore to forewarn all persons from purchasing the same or any part thereof, from the said Timothy Perry, or any other person or persons excepting myself, as they will do it at their Peril.

ALEXANDER REID.

St. John, 9th Sept. 1800. \*4W

## European Intelligence.

By the Prince ERNEST British Packet, arrived at *Halifax* the 13th inst. in 31 days from *Falmouth*.  
DATES to August 9.—FOURTEEN DAYS LATEST.

VIENNA, JULY 19.

Our Court Gazette of this day contains dispatches from General Kray of the 16th, with an account that he had concluded an Armistice with the French Commander in Chief Moreau, on condition of giving twelve days notice previous to a renewal of hostilities. Gen. Kray farther mentions that Gen. Lecourbe had attacked, with more than 15,000 men, the troops under Prince Reufs, and by his great superiority of numbers obliged them to retreat to Renti.

A courier is arrived here from Berlin, whose dispatches relate to a mediation for peace.

The army of Gen. Melas, in Italy, is stationed along the Mincio, in a similar position to that occupied by Gen. Kray along the Adige, before the commencement of hostilities. The advanced posts of the two armies testify the greatest friendship and esteem for each other, and the French soldiers declare their firm opinion that Buonaparte wishes the restoration of peace throughout Europe.

In our Court Gazette, under the head of Germany, is the following passage:—"Accounts from Dresden say, that two great Foreign Powers will no longer view with indifference the progress of the French in Germany, and the ruin of the trade of the Continent, to promote the advantage of certain individual maritime connections."

The Chancellor of Hungary has just received advice by a courier, that a dreadful fire yesterday broke out at Presburg, and has already consumed several churches, convents, the barracks, and other public buildings, besides above a hundred houses. The fire still burns so furiously, that it may be seen from the steeple of St. Stephen's church, in Vienna.

HAMBURG, JULY 30.

Moreau's head-quarters are at Augsbourg: but Franckfort will not be taken possession of by the French. The French are at this moment in five Circles of Germany, for their line of demarkation comprehends a part of Bavaria, all Suabia, a part of Franconia, and almost both Circles of the Rhine. Their entrance into Ratibon, the residence of the Diet, which they continue to occupy, has been the cause of much anxiety to the States.

If England does not make a party in the negotiations, the result of the Armistice must remain uncertain. The Austrian armies are no doubt in a very inferior state to that of the French; but it is positively said the Courts of Vienna and Petersburg are again forming an intimate connection, and they will send Ambassadors to each other. The Court of Berlin employs its interference in favour of Germany, and continues to enforce its views with respect to indemnity. Fresh overtures are expected at Berlin on the part of England from Lord Carysfort, when he arrives at that place from Altona, which he left yesterday."

BRUSSELS, JULY 24.

We learn from Dunkirk, that the number of English ships of war before that port is daily encreasing. It was observed that the English had several fire-ships on a new plan, two of which are uncommonly large, and besides various combustibles, are said to contain bombs, chain-balls, &c. in short, they have every thing that can serve to destroy a fleet or a harbour. The enemy appears desirous of making another attempt to set fire to the ships in the road.

A frigate which served for a powder magazine, has been brought into the inner part of the harbour. A company of cannoners has been sent into the fort of Risban; and the garrison of Dunkirk is considerably reinforced.—Orders have been just given for the erection of new batteries and forts on the Downs. Several English ships of war also cruise between Nieuport and Ostend.

"Should no alteration take place in the armistice lately concluded on the Danube, the First Consul will go from Paris to review the army of the Rhine. From Strasburg he will repair to the army of Moreau, and probably bring back a peace with him."

ANCONA, JUNE 30.

On the 25th inst. the Commissary of the Austrian Government here published the following notification:—

"His Imperial Majesty, ever animated with those generous sentiments which have induced him to spare no sacrifices to rescue the territories of the Holy See, has resolved to restore the illustrious Pontiff Pius VII. to the full possession of his authority; he therefore hereby gives notice to all the magistracies, and officers established under the Austrian Civil Commission, that they are henceforth to act according to the orders they shall receive from his Holiness. (Signed)

"Antonio di Cavallar."

The restoration of the civil government to the Pope, on the part of the Emperor, has likewise taken place generally throughout the Ecclesiastical State. It extends to the line of the three legations, Bologna, and the neighbouring country, are occupied by the French General Mounier, with three thousand men. Ponte Corvo and Benevento will be held by the King of Naples till a further adjustment.

ITALY, JULY 14.

On the 8th inst. the Pope arrived at Rome, where he was received with incredible acclamations. He immediately repaired to St. Peter's, where a solemn *Te Deum* was performed, at which an immense concourse of people attended.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Private Letters by the Dublin Mail mention, that the 28 Noblemen, whose names we stated in our last as most likely to be chosen to represent Ireland in the Imperial House of Lords, were elected.

Soon after the Election was concluded, his Excellency arrived at the House of Peers, and being seated on the Throne, and attended by the Speaker and a number of Members of the House of Commons, put a final period to the Irish Parliament, with the following judicious Speech from the Throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The whole business of this important Session being at length happily concluded, it is with the most sincere satisfaction that I communicate to you, by his Majesty's express command, his warmest acknowledgments for that ardent zeal and unshaken perseverance which you have so conspicuously manifested in maturing and completing the great measure of a Legislative Union between this kingdom and Great-Britain.

"The proofs you have given on this occasion, of your uniform attachment to the real welfare of your country, inseparably connected with the security and prosperity of the Empire at large, not only entitle you to the full approbation of your Sovereign, and the applause of your fellow-subjects, but must afford you the surest claim to the gratitude of posterity.

"You will regret with his Majesty, the reverses which his Majesty's Allies

have experienced on the Continent; but his Majesty is persuaded that the firmness and public spirit of his subjects, will enable him to persevere in that line of conduct, which will best provide for the honour and the essential interests of his dominions, whose means and resources have now by your wisdom been more closely and immediately combined.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I am to thank you in his Majesty's name, for the liberal supplies which you have cheerfully granted for the various and important branches of the public service in the present year.

"His Majesty has also witnessed with pleasure, that wise liberality which will enable him to make a just and equitable retribution to those bodies and individuals, whose privileges and interests are affected by the Union; and he has also seen with satisfaction, that attention to the internal prosperity of this country, which has been so conspicuously testified by the encouragement you have given to the improvement and extension of its inland navigation.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have the happiness to acquaint you that the country in general has in a great measure returned to its former state of tranquillity. If in some districts a spirit of plunder and disaffection still exists, these disorders, I believe, will prove to be merely local, and will, I doubt not, be soon effectually terminated.

"The pressure of scarcity on the poorer classes, much relieved by private generosity, and by the salutary provisions of the Legislature, has been long and unusually severe; but I trust that under the favour of Providence, we may draw a pleasing prospect of future plenty from the present appearance of the harvest.

"I am persuaded that the great measure which is now accomplished, could never have been effected but by a decided conviction on your part, that it would tend to restore and preserve the tranquillity of this country, to increase its commerce and manufactures, to perpetuate its connection with Great-Britain, and to augment the resources of the Empire.

"You will not fail to impress these sentiments on the minds of your fellow subjects; you will encourage and improve that just confidence which they have manifested in the result of your deliberations on this arduous question; above all, you will be studious to inculcate the full conviction, that, united with the People of Great-Britain into one Kingdom, governed by the same Sovereign, protected by the same laws, and represented in the same Legislature, nothing will be wanting on their part but a spirit of industry and order, to ensure to them the full advantages under which the people of Great-Britain have enjoyed a greater degree of prosperity, security and freedom, than has ever yet been experienced by any other nation.

"I cannot conclude without offering to you, and to the Nation at large, my personal congratulations on the accomplishment of this great work, which has received the sanction and concurrence of our Sovereign on that auspicious day which placed his Illustrious Family on the Throne of these realms. The Empire is now, through your exertions, so completely united, and by Union so strengthened, that it can bid defiance to all the efforts its enemies can make, either to weaken it by division, or to overturn it by force. Under the protection of Divine Providence, the united kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland will, I trust, remain in all future ages the fairest monument of his Majesty's reign, already distinguished by so many and such various blessings conferred upon every class and description of his subjects."