

The *Moniteur* PARIS Journal contains an official notification that Suwaroff and his army are actually on their return to their own country.—The Cief du Cabinet however asserts, that a corps of 15,000 picked Russian troops are to embark for Great-Britain.

A letter from an Officer on board his Majesty's ship Triton, dated off Brest, February 15.—“This day we reconnoitred this harbour, wherein we found 50 sail of the line, and 6 frigates. Twenty sail of the former are apparently ready for sea. In coming out, we chased into Brest one other line of battle ship, L'Argonaut, and a frigate, La Cockade, both from L'Orient; making in all 57 of the line and 7 frigates. On the 11th inst. we captured a national cutter brig, 14 six pounders, and 41 men, from L'Orient bound to Brest.”

March 17.
The Expedition, to be commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Stewart, is in considerable forwardness. Major Generals Sincoe, St. Clair, and Moore, are to be employed on this Expedition, from which the country may expect all that can be achieved by brave and skilful Officers, and troops. The Mediterranean has been mentioned as their theatre for action; but the Downs so opposite a point, being ordered as the place of rendezvous, will afford new food for our Politicians. The 16th Light Dragoons is said to be under orders for embarkation, it is not added whether to form a part of this expedition, which the French are so apprehensive to be intended against Brest, that their shipping has been ordered to the Inner Harbour. The troops under General Stewart, it will be observed, do not comprise any of those from or in Ireland, but such as have been completed from the English Militia, which having been enlisted to serve in Europe only, precludes the idea that Egypt is their destination.

The preparations for the 2d Expedition continue unabated. It is intended to comprise the Brigades of Guards, together with the Irish Regiments, and those about to be augmented by recruits from the Militia of that country, &c. The destination of this powerful body has been some time determined, but the period of action will depend upon particular circumstances, as will the disposition of the troops about to be conveyed from Russia.

We have already intimated that orders had been issued to report the condition of all the flat-bottomed boats in the river, &c. In consequence of subsequent orders, such of them as are fit for service, are to immediately rendezvous at Sheerness.

Orders have been issued to the Officers on leave in Great-Britain and Ireland, from Regiments at Gibraltar and Minorca, to immediately prepare to take their passage for these garrisons in a ship which is appointed to convey them.

During the time at which the Chouan war in the West of France was known to be at its height, we had frequently occasion to remark, how totally at variance the accounts in the Paris papers and those received from the French coast were, respecting the number and appointment of the Royalist army. At length, however, they were considered to be formidable as to render the presence necessary, of some of the most skilful Officers in the service of the Republic—neither, according to the last printed statements had it been thought prudent, to recal a single battalion from its station notwithstanding the war was said to be at an end, which, however, those who keep up a regular correspondence with the coast, assure us it is not.

By accounts received from Brittany, dated the 1st inst. it appears, in contradiction to the French statements, that the Chouans are again in great force, and that all communication between Brest and Paris had been cut off for seventeen days previous to the above date.

The combined fleets, consisting of 29 sail of the line, 14 of which are Spanish, were in the outer road, but quite unprepared for sea, the whole crews of several of the French ships having, it is said, deserted to the Chouans.

The fleet under command of Lord Bridport, sailed from Torbay on Saturday last.

It is with extreme concern we state the loss of the *Repulse*, of 64 guns, Captain Alms, on the coast of France;

30 of the crew were drowned; the rest made prisoners; except a few who made their escape in the cutter.

It is reported that Government are about to purchase of the Prince of Orange all the Dutch ships of war which were given up to him in the Texel. They are most probably intended for transports for the troops intended for one of the Expeditions now in preparation.

The East-India Company, in consideration of the important services rendered them by the Marquis of Wellesley, it is said have made his Lordship a present of 100,000l.

It gives us pleasure to hear, that trade is reviving at Hamburgh. Some of the Houses that stopt payment last year, are, after paying 20s. a pound, found to have great reversions, and have again begun business. At Altona only one house stopt; at Bremen only two, and at Embden not one stopt payment. Trade is brisk in all these towns, and the demand for British manufactures, American and West-India produce, is great.

Monseigneur, the Duke of Orleans and his two brothers, the Duke of Bourbon, all the French Bishops resident in London, and a great number of French Emigrants of every description, assisted on Saturday last at the French Chapel in King-street, Portmansquare, to celebrate a solemn Funeral service for the Royalists who perished in the Western Departments of France, fighting for the Altar and the Throne.

The numerous passengers landed from our packets at Heligoland find themselves in very distressing circumstances, from the severity of the season, and the want of provisions and almost every necessary. The ice which drove the last packets away came with irresistible violence from the northward, and extended farther than the light could reach.

Private letters which arrived on Saturday from Holland, speak of something like a misunderstanding that has taken place between the Dutch Patriots and the French party in that country, but the particulars have not yet reached us:—the Directorial Government continues to exist, though an 18th Brumaire was planned some months since.

The Dublin Mails of Saturday brought us letters of the 12th instant, by which it appears, that in the Irish House of Commons on Saturday last, a Debate took place on the first reading of the Bill for the Suppression of the Rebellion, which terminated in favor of the Bill. It was ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday. Some farther conversation on the Union passed in a Committee of the whole House on Monday; and on a division on the first section of the first article, the Ayes were 81, and Noes 62; after which the other sections were read and agreed to without opposition.—The measure we understand, has lately become much more popular out of doors even in Dublin.

The Commissioners of the Navy Board have, it is said, in pursuance of instructions to that effect, sent proper persons to inspect and value the Dutch ships taken in the Vleiter, and the Prince of Orange has done the like. Our information adds, that as these ships were summoned to surrender to the Stadtholder, and they are not likely to be soon commissioned by him, it is conceived that the National Character demands that, instead of their being treated as prizes, and sold for the benefit of the captors, they shall be purchased by the State, and their determined value paid to his Serene Highness.

It is remarkable, that under all the pressure and danger of the crisis, Buonaparte, and all his Agents should emit no vow for a GENERAL PEACE. The peace on the Continent and the peace with England have their turns; they cause alternate sighs, but they cannot act at the same time, nor upon the same bosoms.—It is to divide the war, and not to finish it; it is to destroy his enemies in succession, and not to terminate hostilities, that is the evident and public object of the French Consul, and such our readers may remember we pronounced it at the time of his making his first overtures to England.

MARCH 12.
The subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the battles fought by Lords Howe, St. Vincent, Duncan, and Nelson, amount to 120,000l. The subscription for the relief of the families of our brave fellows who fell in Holland, amounted by the last returns, to 16,222l.

REPORT OF THE CORN COMMITTEE.

The late Act of Parliament for not allowing Bread to be sold till 24 hours after it is baked, has been attended with the most salutary consequences in reducing the consumption of Bread, as is evident from the following attestation of the Bakers, laid before the House of Commons:

Declaration of the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Company of Bakers.

We the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Bakers, beg leave to state, that in the operation of the late act of Parliament has a very material effect on our trade, inasmuch as it has reduced the Consumption at least one-sixth part:

Thomas Loveland, Edward Herbert,
Andrew Wright, J. Blew,
James Lovely, William Fisher.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

The cantonments of this army are disposed in the following manner. Gen. Petrach commands the troops distributed in the Grisons and Voralberg; head-quarters at Lindau. The Grenadiers under the command of Generals Korporth and Sporeck are cantoned between the Lake of Constance and Schaffhausen. The Archduke is at the Centre of the Military line at Donaueschingen. Nauendorff commands the centre which stretches towards Balle. Near to this is the corps of General Meerfeld, who observes Kehl and Brisac, his head-quarters are at Offenbourg. Major Gen. Count de Ginlay directs the chains of advanced posts upon the Rhine. The corps of General Szarry 20,000 strong, is detached from the grand army, and in proportion, has more light cavalry, such as the hussars of Szeckler and Vecklay, the 13th regiment of Dragoons, &c. The heavy cavalry, consisting of the regiments of Cuirassiers of Albert and Nassau, under the command of Prince Joseph of Lorraine, is posted in the neighbourhood of Stuttgart. Great magazines of provisions are formed at Heilbron and Guntzberg, and inferior Depots at different places on the Rhine.

The communication of this Austrian army with that of Italy, is carried on by the Griions, and a corps, commanded by General Dedowitch, and Col. Segrenfield, which occupies Bellinzona and Chiaveme.

LONDON FASHIONS, for March, 1800.

1. The Georgian half dress, of white muslin made high in the neck, with a collar, and trimmed with lace; the binding of elastic coloured velvet. The cloak or shawl of pink sattin, covered, or not covered, with white crape, and trimmed with black lace.

2. The Aerial Dress, made of white muslin, the body plain and trimmed round the bosom with lace; the sleeves of lace and muslin. The drapery goes over the left shoulder, and fastens in different parts with gold or silver sliders, or diamonds, gold or silver trimmings round the bottom. Indispensible, gold chain, necklace, &c. Turban of white crape, fastened in front to correspond with the dress. White ostrich feathers fixed behind and falling over the front.

3. Silk pelice, trimmed with broad black lace. Hat of purple chip, or willow, with bow behind, and white roses on the left side. Silver bear muff.

4. Russian robe of velvet, trimmed all round with silver. The bottom of the train likewise trimmed with silver. Amantis cap of white spangled crape, with wreath of flowers, and an end on the left side.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Silver and gold flowers and ornaments of all kinds, are universally worn.—Crape or velvet netting, plain, spangled, beaded, and bugled, are much introduced into caps and bonnets, with flowers to match. For the use of Milliners, the netting may be had separate in small squares. To match the spangled nets, a very beautiful flower, the lily of the valley, with corresponding wreaths has been made.

Gold and silver spotted tiffanies are much used in turbans.

The prevailing colours are brown, purple, blue, and tea or olive green.

The feathers generally worn, are, the argus, pheasant, the indian macaw, the argilla, the flat and porcupine ostrich, and the Seringapatam plume.

FALMOUTH, March 14.

Arrived the Duke of Kent, Kennedy, from New-Brunswick for Portsmouth, with masts, &c; was chased on Tuesday last, by a large French schooner privateer, from which she got off: also arrived yesterday, the American ship Eunice, Captain Hodges, from Salem, with 700 barrels of flour.

PORTSMOUTH, March 3.

Arrived this day a Cartel from France with some Masters of merchant ships, by whom we learn, that upwards of seventy Privateers lately sailed from Boudeaux.

March 5.
The Camilla, of 40 guns, Capt. Larkin, has made the signal to sail for Newfoundland.

DUBLIN, March 4.

“By the Debates of Tuesday, you will see that the great struggle between Government and the Anti-Unionists has determined in a decisive victory over the latter. The Majority might have been greater—for eight Union Members who were in town were absent, not from disinclination to the cause, but because they had other matters to attend, and Administration was not very solicitous about a full attendance.

“In the mean time you see, the minority has lost some of its members, and merely because the country gentlemen are disgusted at the lead assumed by Ponsonbys. Government have at length adopted the wise policy of soothing the City of Dublin. The attention to the Corn business has been of great use. The investigation of the Protecting Duties has tended to quiet—and the promised enquiry into the Inland Navigation has had its effect. There is an incurable Jealousy in this country, that working on our collieries is discouraged by English influence, in order to gratify Lord Lonsdale, and secure to him the supply of Coals from Whitehaven to this Kingdom. Every effort should be made to remove this notion, coals being enormously dear; and this, added to the high price of provisions, pinches the poor very severely.”

To be Leased for 21 Years,
At PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the first Tuesday in June next—and
possession given immediately:

ALL those several Lots of LAND, belonging to the Corporation, situate on or near the Manawaganish road, being No. 1, 10, 11, 13 and 14. Sale to be held at the City-Hall, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

WILLIAM CLARKE,
JAMES HADDON,
PETER BLAIR, Committee.
22d April, 1800.

To Farmers and Others.



THE full-blooded Horse PHENIX, will remain at Mr. VANCE'S, *Maugerville* for this Season.—The terms will be Three Pounds Two Shillings and Sixpence for the Season, and Six Pounds Five Shillings to ensure. As the above prices are very low, it is considered the Cash will be sent with the Mares, or a Note of Hand, as no Mare will be covered without one or the other.—No Mare will be allowed more than six leaps for this Season.

The Horse ECLIPSE will remain in the City of St. John, and cover on the same Terms.

St. John, April 29, 1800. 39.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INTENDING to leave the Province in a short time, requests all persons having any demands against him to present them for payment—and those indebted, it is hoped will discharge the same without delay.

SAMUEL LOCKWOOD.
St. John, April 22d, 1800. †

ALL persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of MOSES MILLER, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same properly attested within Twelve months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

TAMER MILLER, *Executrix*.
QUEEN'S COUNTY, Feb. 7th 1800.