

ST. JOHN



GAZETTE,

AND WEEKLY

ADVERTISER.

[VOLUME XI.]

ST. JOHN: PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY JOHN RYAN, AT HIS PRINTING-OFFICE, NO. 58, PRINCE WILLIAM-STREET; WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. WILL BE TAKEN IN, AND EVERY ATTENTION PAID TO THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LITERATI, AND OTHERS, DISPOSED TO ENCOURAGE THE ST. JOHN GAZETTE, &c. &c.

PROCLAMATION for pardoning Deserters.

HEAD-QUARTERS—Quebec,
31st December, 1796.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Commander in Chief that there are at this time several Deserters from the different Corps in His Majesty's Service, who might be induced to return to their duty by an offer of His Majesty's Gracious Pardon, and that such an instance of His Royal Clemency would have a due influence upon their future behaviour.

His Excellency GENERAL PRESCOTT is pleased to grant His Majesty's free Pardon to all Deserters from His Land Forces, who shall surrender themselves on or before the first day of August next, to any Officer Commanding a Regiment, Post, Party, or Detachment, in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick and their several Dependencies and in the Island of Newfoundland.

Such Deserters, if able-bodied Men and fit for the Service, shall be appointed to such Regiments as His Excellency may be pleased to direct; and shall not be liable to be claimed by any other Corps to which they may formerly have belonged.

Any Soldier who may desert after these His Excellency's Intentions are made public, shall not be included in the above Pardon, but be proceeded against with the utmost Severity.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,
JAMES GREEN, Mil'y. Sec'y.
Frederickton, New-Brunswick,
14th February, 1797.

A True Copy,

H. W. HAILES,
Major of Brigade.

Notice.

THE Copartnership of
SEALY & SCULLAR,
Taylors, is now dissolved.

Jan. 27, 1797.

THOMAS SEALY,
TAYLOR.

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public in general, for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors.

He will thankfully receive any orders in the line of his business, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

Gentlemen and Ladies in town or country who wish to favor said Sealy with their commands, may depend on being furnished in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice.

TO BE SOLD, At PRIVATE SALE,

A TRACT of valuable LAND—Lot No. 22, Welch's Survey—situate on the West side of the Long Reach, the property of Thomas Harrison, containing 100 Acres—several of which are cleared. It is a remarkable fine Lot, well wooded, and can with trifling expence, be put in a high state of cultivation.—Apply to Alderman REID.

N. B. If not sold at Private Sale by the 1st May, it will on that day be put up at Public Auction.

Alexander Black,

HAS RECEIVED,

In addition to his former Stock,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Groceries and other Articles;
Consisting of

HYSON,
Souchong,
and Bohea TEA,
Raisins,
Starch,
Hair Powder,
Mustard,
Loaf Sugar,
Muscovado do.
Cotton,
Wool,
Indigo,
Soap,

Candles,
French Vinegar,
Florence Oil, in
flasks,
Madeira WINE—
London particular,
Do. York quality,
Sherry,
Cognac Brandy,
London Porter, in
bottles,
Rum.

N. B. He continues to give the highest prices for BEEF, PORK, WHEAT, FLOUR, INDIAN CORN, SKINS & FURS.

Frederickton, Aug. 30, 1796.

To Country Customers.

THE Editor of this Paper who has always endeavoured to forward it to his Customers with regularity and despatch, takes this opportunity of thanking them for all their past favours.—It shall certainly be his study to deserve the continuance of their Custom—and he is extremely sorry to be under the necessity of informing them, that as the Courier refuses to carry News papers unless an allowance be made to him for his trouble, it will not be in his power to send it to them regularly without the additional charge of *Two Shillings and Six Pence* per annum, which is customary in the neighbouring Provinces.—The Editor however, will continue to forward it as usual to his Customers and satisfy the Post for his trouble (at their expence) till he shall receive directions from them to the contrary.

From the NEW YORK GAZETTE.

To the PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES.

I HAVE proved, in a former address to you, by extracts from communications of the French Convention to the President of the United States, that Louis the XVI. and his Ministers, commenced their assistance to us, in our war for Independence, solely with a view to the aggrandizement of their own Empire; totally unconnected with a regard to our interests, or the rights of man—and that in the course of the war, and its conclusion, they were guilty of treason and treachery in the highest degree, in order to check our probable prosperity and hold us in a state of subservency both to them and the British.

I have demonstrated in my last address, by the instructions of the new French Government to Citizen Genet, that this Government, as much as the old, has been directed, in all its conduct, by the same principle of self-interest, altogether indifferent as to consequences to us—that their great object was to induce us to make with them a common cause in their revolutionary crusade against all the nations of the earth—that as a temptation, Mr. Genet was to offer us some further privileges in the West-Indies—and also a mutual guarantee; but that he was rigidly forbid to grant us these privileges unless we would join them in their war—and that this was the commercial treaty, about which our Executive has been so lavishly abused by the American partisans of France.

Before I proceed, it may not be amiss to observe, that Louis the XVIth. never offered his assistance until two years, or nearly after the commencement of our troubles—not till after the capture of Burgoyne—until that period was strictly observed, against us, the laws of neutrality—he turned our vessels of war and prizes from his ports.

Having presented you with the Instructions of Mr. Genet, it naturally leads us to the contemplation of the part he acted in our political theatre, in obedience thereto.—A summary of his conduct, and that of his successors, combined with a constant view of the conduct of the Republic to the present day, will evince, beyond a doubt, that the Republic of France has not only, like the Monarchy, invariably had an eye to their own particular advantages, but that the Republic, like the Monarchy has acted a most unfriendly, inconsistent, and injurious part.

Upon this subject, it is necessary to premise that a Minister Plenipotentiary, being the mere organ of his Government,—all his acts and conduct, which have an aspect to the public and relative concerns of nations, are to be considered as the acts of the Government.—It is impossible, in such a case, to draw a distinction.

In this point of view, how are we to reconcile the conduct of the Republic with the principles of truth and fairness? The olive branch in his mouth—the sword of war in the pocket of the Ambassador!—His instructions from the Republic command him, in the most solemn manner, to involve us in war if possible; and in his first speech, he declares that the French Republic had no wish that we should embark with them in it!!! Does this comport with candor and truth? Does it not bear a strong taint of duplicity—of treachery? Is it consistent with professions of friend-

ship? I call upon, and challenge the most devoted French-American to answer in favor of the Republic.

Did not Mr. Genet appeal from the Government established by and for the people, to the people themselves? Did he not make himself a party-man in the concerns of our nation? Were not these things done to detach the people from their own Government, to favor the views of a nation three thousand miles distant? Was not the Magistracy of our country shamefully abused and trampled upon, and that by a foreign nation? Were not *the people*, most glaringly abused by such a gross and infamous attempt upon our understanding?

What was the demeanor of Mr. Fauchet? Was he not also combined, if his own words may be credited, with a traitorous set of Americans, to foment civil war and discord—Was it not by one of the most extraordinary incidents that happen in an hundred years that he and his accomplices were discovered?—Was it not according to his own words, solely for the want of money to bribe certain men that the flames of rebellion were extinguished or reduced?—Did not this appear by an official communication to his own Government—Could you possibly wish for better authority—Especially when he declares, he expected it would forever remain a secret in the archives of the French nation?—Is all this friendship?—Is it not full treason and black design? Is it candor—honor—or honesty?

Pass on to Citizen Adet, and scan the portrait of his administration—Is it not a link in the same chain of indignity, treachery—and abuse?—Did he not appeal like Citizen Genet, from our Government, to *Us the people*?—Was not this alike insulting and insidious?—Was it not done with a view, directly, to affect the freedom of our elections in favour of Mr. Jefferson?—Did he not suspend himself immediately? Self-convicted, from the influence of his conduct, that the President of the United States ought immediately to suspend him?

Do you think so little of the high privilege of Elections—that you would suffer even a foreigner to intermeddle with them? Is this an evidence of friendship?—Is it not base perfidy?

Has not the conduct of all the Republican Agents been uniformly alike?—Is there not a strong meaning in this union and succession of mal-conduct in the Ministers of France?—Is it not accordant with the character of the nation—and directions of their Government so far as they have come to light?

Pray, tell me what is the reason that we have had no trouble with any foreign Ministers but the French?—and then in my next Address I will give you still more convincing proof, that the French Republican system towards us, has been replete with nothing but false professions—self-interest—inconsistent acts—and unfriendly conduct.—

WM. WILLCOCKS.

Jan. 17, 1797.

Wanted,

By the 1st of May,

A Sober MAN, that understands taking care of a KITCHEN GARDEN, in a pleasant situation in the country.—None need apply but such as can bring a good Character.—For further particulars apply to the Printer.