

cited on the leading Representatives of the People of their country, is merely a prelude to that which they propose to put into execution externally against all the Governments of Europe. We have heard of treaties of peace calculated to restore the public tranquillity, to re-establish the balance of Europe, and to guarantee the weak against the ambitious views of powerful States. But can any reasonable hopes be entertained of seeing this desirable event accomplished, as long as there exists in the centre of Europe, a frantic and unprincipled Government, which constantly connects with the ordinary calamities of war, all the horrors that attend the perpetration of atrocious crimes;—a Government which dictates terms of peace to feeble Governments with the sole design of plunging them into the most abject slavery; and enters into negotiations with those which are powerful enough to contend with them only for the purpose of treating them with arrogance and contempt.

The revolutionary system has destroyed the political consequence, and annihilated the commerce of the Dutch Republic. It has turned its new Ally, Spain, to take up arms for the purpose of consolidating a power cemented by the blood of the head of the reigning family in that kingdom. It continues to oppress those Governments in Italy to which it still condescends to allow the chimerical enjoyment of a provisional existence, while it destroys, and erects at will, a kind of theatrical Republics.

NOV. 14.

An Ambassador extraordinary from the Court of Lisbon, is on his way to this country, in order to be on the spot to consult with his Majesty's Ministers on any emergency.

Overtures have been made from the Court of Spain to this country, for a renewal of amity, with a view to the commencement of hostilities with France! The King of Prussia is collecting a large army, and will be subsidized by England, and with the same view.

NOV. 15.

It is certain that the last letters from Lisbon declare in the most decided terms, of the Spanish Court: having signified to the Portuguese Government, that it would not suffer any French troops to march through Spain to attack Portugal. It is even intimated in some letters, that the Court of Madrid was about to make a separate Peace with this country.

NOV. 16.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Yesterday a humble but spirited Address was presented by both Houses of Parliament, to his Majesty, on the subject of the late negotiations at Lisle. In this address the Lords and Commons properly estimate the nefarious designs of the French Directory, and acknowledge the urgency of the desire exhibited by his Majesty to put an end to the horrors of war.—“No sacrifice” say they, “will content the French but that of our Liberty;—no concession, but that of our envied and happy Constitution!”—And they conclude thus, “Under such circumstances, we feel the duty which we owe, in this great crisis, to God and our country. Animated by the same sentiments which your Majesty has been pleased to declare to your people and to the world; attached to your Majesty by principle, duty and gratitude, and sensible that it is only from courage and firmness that we can look, either for present safety or permanent peace; we are determined to defend, with unshaken resolution, your Majesty's Throne, the lives and properties of our fellow subjects, the government and constitution of our country, and the honour and independence of the British Empire. We know that great exertions are necessary; we are prepared to make them; and placing our firm reliance on that divine protection which has always hitherto been extended to us, we will support your Majesty to the utmost, and stand and fall with our Religion, Laws and Liberties.”

HIS MAJESTY'S MOST GRACIOUS ANSWER.

“My Lords and Gentlemen,
“Nothing could be more satisfactory to me than this unanimous declaration of the sentiments of my two Houses of Parliament. They are such as the conduct and declared intentions of the enemy, could not fail to produce. We are engaged in a cause which is common to us all; and contending for every interest which a free and independent nation can have to maintain. Under the blessing of Providence I look with confidence to the issue of this great contest; but in every event my resolution

is taken. It is such as I owe to God, to my country, and to myself; and it is confirmed by the sentiments which you have this day declared to me. I will not be wanting to my people, but will stand or fall with them, in the defence of our religion, and in the maintenance of the independence, laws, and liberties of these kingdoms.”

NOV. 20.

Yesterday the Hamburg mail, due on Wednesday last, arrived at the general post office. Now that the Emperor and the Directory have come to a good understanding, it appears that the latter have given up their design of republicizing the left bank of the Rhine. The Emperor is reducing his Hungarian levies. The French are beginning to march their army of Germany to Denmark and Calais, and are likewise cutting down ship winter in the woods in the neighbourhood of the Rhine and Moselle to send to Holland. This shews that their plan of attack against this country is already settled upon in its details, and that their preparations are systematic. With a vigilant administration we might confidently expect that the design would be frustrated before an attempt could be made to carry it into execution.

BOSTON, January 24.

LOSS OF THE HUNTER.

The British ship of war Hunter, Captain Tucker, is lost on Hog Island, at the Southward. Four of her crew perished.

CAPTURE OF TERNATE.

Accounts are received, via Batavia, of a late date—That the British have extended their conquests in India, to the Dutch Island of Ternate, the most northerly of the Moluccas, formerly celebrated for their Cloves, but which the Dutch, in the reign of King James I. transplanted principally to the famous Island of Ambon, where the enormities committed the world that Hollanders could be cruel.

PHILADELPHIA.

JAN. 18.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, Jan. 4.
“The most important news I have to tell is—the return of our commissioners home again from Paris; Captain Geary informs me they are now on their passage.”

JAN. 19.

We are informed the Secretary of State yesterday received a letter from Mr. Murray, our Minister at the Hague, including a letter he received from General Marshall, which informs, that the French Government had not recognized the American Commission, and that they daily expected they would be obliged to quit the Republic. Mr. Marshall's letter is dated October 21.

The English brigadier Denis, Lord Ranelagh, has taken a new copper bottomed French ship of 20 guns and 186 men.

It is stated in the English prints, that the Emperor of Russia has granted a pension of 200,000 rubles, to Louis XVIII.

Louis XVIII has set out for Petersburg, taking with him one hundred selected men as his body guard; in case he accepts the establishment offered by Russia, they are then to wear the Russian uniform.

HUDSON, December 19.

The early frost of the present winter is deemed a most uncommon event for town and country. The merchant and the farmer are equally disappointed. Our seasons are extremely irregular. Sometimes winter sets in, in November, sometimes not till Christmas. But a careful observation would perhaps convince us that a number of mild or severe winters generally follow each other in succession. However this may be, certain it is that early indications of approaching winter appeared, the autumn past, and men who noticed them were prepared for early cold.

The winter in Canada begins a month or six weeks earlier than in our latitude. The passage of wild geese the last autumn was observed several weeks earlier than usual and their flight or whatever else may guide them, will never deceive us. The lunar time when the severe cold commenced in November, was an indication of the severity of its continuance for some weeks.

It is of no use to point out the indication of the season. Modern education and manners lead men to despise and deride the signs of the laws of the physical world. Men of advanced years are

too old or too much occupied, and young men, by reading a few light authors, become too wise to be instructed. Absorbed in fashionable amusements, men disregard the operations of nature; more attentive to the pleasures of the moment, than to the means of preventing or alleviating evils. A great portion of sickness might be prevented by observing a few simple laws of the animal economy, and one half the losses, vexations and disappointments occasioned by the irregularity of the seasons might be avoided by attending to the operations of the laws of nature. Now is this knowledge difficult of attainment? It is within the compass of every person of ordinary capacity.

The St. JOHN GAZETTE.

ST. JOHN,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Halifax, to his friend in this City, dated January 29, 1798.

“The vessel from the Isle of Sable returned yesterday afternoon and brought up Mr WILLIAMS a passenger, and the Mate with five Men of the Brig PRINCESS AMELIA Capt. WYATT, which was the only vessel which had been on shore on the Island—they were cast away the 9th November, and the vessel remained seven days, in which time they got on shore the cabin, and a sufficiency of provisions of every species to render them comfortable during the winter—they found a small but erected, with a chimney built, and they covered the roof with tarred canvas and sails, and lined it inside with cloth, saved from the vessel, so as to make themselves warm—they made some alterations in the long-boat and decked her, in which Capt WYATT—a brother of Lord COCHRAN's, and five of the crew embarked and sailed about 10 days ago for Country Harbour, where they arrived safe, and were at Little Harbour coming on here on Saturday.

“On Friday we had an arrival from Portland, in a passage of five days, which brings accounts that both the WILLIAM and the QUEEN CHARLOTTE, belonging to New Brunswick, were taken and had safe arrived in France.—This information was from a Master of an American vessel, who had been taken and carried into France, to his Owner in Portland—It appears that the ship William did not sail under the TRIBUNE's convoy, but was left behind and supposed not to sail till late in October.

We have also had an arrival from N. York.—The November Packet had not arrived the 17th January—there were reports circulated that the American Commissioners were to return from France—but nothing authentic.—There is a paragraph in the New York papers that the HUNTER British armed ship was lost the 26th Dec. near the Capes of Virginia, on Hog Island, and seven of the crew perished, but from what I can learn of the Hunter man of war, it cannot be her.—No other foreign news worth repeating.”

This morning arrived the sloop Rhoda, from St. Andrews—By this vessel we have been favoured with Boston papers to the 30th January, from which we have extracted the most important articles.

The ship William of this port we are sorry to learn, was captured on her outward bound passage from Lenoar, and carried into Naniz by a French privateer of 16 gun, formerly a British packet.—The passengers however, were politely treated and comfortably accommodated, and their baggage secured to them.—Captain Stockton, arrived here this morning, via Boston.

To be Let,

And possession given the first day of May next,

THE HOUSE at present occupied by Capt. PARRY of the Royal Artillery—consisting of five rooms—several bed rooms—an excellent kitchen and cellar, with a good well of water in the yard—The Lot is well fenced in with a board fence.—For terms please apply to

A. DINGWALL.

St. John, Feb. 16, '98. [Im.]

PLAISTER PARIS.

THE Subscriber having opened a famous Quarry of PLAISTER PARIS of an excellent quality, will be prepared to deliver any quantity early in the Spring, on the lowest terms, at the commodious Creek near the entrance of the St. Croix River, (Newport side) where there is water sufficient to receive Vessels of any burthen, with the greatest safety and convenience.—Those Persons who may please to favor the Subscriber with their commands, may depend on proper attention being paid to them.

THOS. WHITEHEAD.

Windsor, (Nova-Scotia,) }
30th Jan. 1798. }

To be Sold or Let,

And possession given the first of May next,

A NEAT two story HOUSE, situate on the North side of Broad-Street, now occupied by Wm. S. OLIVER, Esq.—It has three handsome, well finished rooms, with fire-places; bed-rooms; a large commodious garret; a good cellar, under the whole House, with necessary out buildings, all in good repair, and a most excellent well of water in the yard, which never fails.

There are two Lots annexed to the Premises, well inclosed with a good board fence, and under high cultivation for a Garden.—For further particulars apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN THOMSON.

St. John, 9th Feb. 1798.

To be SOLD or LET,

And possession given the first of MAY,

THE HOUSE lately occupied by Mr. HARRY RADDEN, on the North side of King-Street—four doors above the Store of Mr. PUTNAM.—It has four rooms—two of which have fire-places—an excellent Baker's Oven, and a number of conveniences for a small family, with a good Cellar under the House, and a building in the Yard, which will answer either for a Stable or Wood-house.—For terms apply to

ARCHD. GILLIES,

9th Feb. '98. CARLETON.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Auction, on the 1st day of March next,



THE HOUSE and Lot of Land owned by JON. SWIGARD, at the South end of Prince-William Street, adjoining the House and Lot now owned and occupied by BRADFORD GILBERT, Esq.