

The SAINT JOHN GAZETTE.

[Vol. 18.]

SAINT JOHN, (New-Brunswick) SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1803.

[No. 898.]

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WEEKLY ALMANACK.

AUGUST—1803.	Sun Rises & Sets.			High Water.	
	H.	M.	H.	H.	M.
13 SATURDAY,	5	0	7	7	10
14 SUNDAY,	5	1	7	8	57
15 MONDAY,	5	2	7	9	54
16 TUESDAY,	5	3	7	10	34
17 WEDNESDAY,	5	5	7	11	5
18 THURSDAY,	5	6	7	11	47
19 FRIDAY,	5	8	7	0	24

New Moon, 17th Day, 3h. 53m. Morning.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

PUBLISHED JULY 26th, 1803.

THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf to weigh -- 2lbs. 4oz.
Ditto ----- Rye ----- 3lbs. 3oz.
And other Loaves in proportion,
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, MAYOR.

Militia General Orders.

FREDERICTON, 14th JULY, 1803.

WHEREAS repeated and positive Orders have been issued by His EXCELLENCY the CAPTAIN-GENERAL to the COLONELS of the several Regiments of Militia in the Province of New-Brunswick, particularly in August 1798, and in February 1802, requiring and commanding that the ARMS which had been delivered to the Men of their respective Regiments out of the Public Stores, upon the express condition that they should be returned when called for: And Whereas the said Orders have not, in many instances, been yet complied with, His EXCELLENCY the CAPTAIN-GENERAL, taking into consideration the indispensable necessity, that at present exists for adopting the most vigorous measures for the defence of the Province—*Hereby Orders*, that the ARMS belonging to Government, which now remains in the hands of the Regiments of Militia, be instantly produced, and inspected by the COLONELS or OFFICERS commanding, and that a particular return of the state and condition thereof be forthwith transmitted to the Adjutant-General, addressed under cover to "The Honorable Mr. Secretary ODELL, Fredericton" for the information of His EXCELLENCY.

H. W. HAILES, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Adjutant-General of the Militia Forces.

JUST IMPORTED

In the Ship ADRIATIC, Capt. FORD, and for Sale by the SUBSCRIBER,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF FRESH

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Genuine Patent do. and Perfumery,

Among which are the following,

JAMES' Fever Powders, Oil Lavender,
Spillsberry's Drops, Spices and Confectionary,
Bateman's ditto, Citron,
Turlington's Balm, Cinnamon and Rose Water,
British Oil, Bell Turkey Figs,
Harleam ditto, Prunes and Bloom Raisins,
Godfrey's Cordial, Almonds, Salop,
Anderfon's Pills, Arra Root, Pearl Barley,
Essence Peppermint, And fresh Tamarinds.
Ditto Mustard, Has Also for Sale,
Steer's Opodeldo, Singlafs,
Patent Sago, White and Yellow Wax,
Salt of Lemons, Sweet Oil, and a quantity of
Essence of ditto, Spirit Turpentine,
Ditto Burgamot.

All which he will Sell on Reasonable Terms.

MEDICINE CHESTS for Sea or Families, put up with proper directions, and Country Practitioners and Traders may be supplied on short notice.

T. EMERSON.

SAINT JOHN, 11th JUNE, 1803.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Schooner PHOEBE, from ST. KITTS and TURK'S ISLAND,

And for Sale by the Subscriber, at his Store on the North side of the Market-Slip,

HIGH Proof and good flavored WINDWARD ISLAND RUM, BROWN SUGAR, LIME JUICE, and TURK'S ISLAND SALT.

Also, For Sale as above,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, MOLASSES, FLOUR and CORN.

NEHEMIAH MERRITT.

NOTICE.

AS JOHN BLACK intends soon to leave this Province for a time, the SUBSCRIBERS request all those whose Accounts remain unsettled to have them adjusted by the 10th JULY next, especially such as are long outstanding; as they will be under the necessity of employing an Attorney to enforce payment, if not settled by that time.

JOHN BLACK, & Co.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE, 8th 1803.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Papers which accompanied the Message of the Chief Consul, (which Message appears in this day's Gazette) occupy six supplements to the *Moniteur* of the 21st, of a sheet each; and when we find five of them filled with the discussions which preceded the Treaty of Amiens, we cannot look for so full an account as that which this Government has published of the more important discussions which have succeeded it. In fact, no one, we believe, expected that the French people should ever be entrusted with more than a garbled history of what had passed. The conversation, of which Lord Whitworth gives so full an account in his letter of the 21st of February, is not much calculated to conciliate those of whose lives and treasure the Chief Consul is so prodigal. A few only of the papers are given, interspersed with remarks which are intended to supply the hiatus. We find no complaints of any personal attacks upon the First Consul in the British newspapers; indecent and seditious publications are complained of in general terms. His Majesty's message is said to have been sent without any explanation, and without any anterior note, and though more than two months have elapsed between the date of that message and the departure of Lord Whitworth it seems to be the wish of the French Government to represent us as having acted with the greatest precipitation, while no one point was gained by the delay that did actually take place, and no disposition was manifested to induce a belief that further procrastination would be attended with better consequences.

The Message of the Chief Consul seems less intended to announce the rupture of negotiation, than to prepare the public mind for that event. From the ambiguity of some of its expression, it would appear doubtful, whether he considered the negotiation at an end, and whether he did not yet expect to meet the same submission on the part of England, which he has found among the unfortunate and degraded nations with whom he has recently negotiated. He submits to the Legislative and other bodies, his first communication with the British Ministry, the negotiations terminated with the Treaty of Amiens, and the new discussions which appear to terminate in absolute rupture. He informs them, that the negotiations are interrupted, and that France is prepared to fight, if attacked. It seems to be his object to avoid letting France see at once the extent of the mischief to which his ambition has subjected her; but the end of the message, shews at least, that he is not himself insensible of the extent of her danger. The nation is called upon to console itself for injuries to be inflicted, which it can neither avoid nor revenge, and it is curious that its consolation for this weakness is to be derived from a sense of its strength. Perhaps the meaning of this extraordinary sentence is, that though France will too fatally experience that she is vulnerable in remote parts, the concentration of her strength is to give her confidence at home. On this subject, however, we are already in possession of the First Consul's opinion, who, while he boasts the impossibility of subjugating France, admits the possibility of her being dismembered. It is not difficult to understand, that by this phrase he means the laceration of the present form of Government; and all the speeches of his obedient friends in the Legislative body and Tribunal, are calculated only to avert it. To attribute the conduct of England to jealousy at the happiness France enjoys, to slide from this subject insensibly into the commendation of the individual to whom she is indebted for this pretended state of felicity, has been the line of conduct pursued in both those assemblies, and the discussions which took place on the signing of the preliminary treaty, were not more filled with fulsome adulation than the few speeches which are detailed in the *Moniteur* on the present very different occasion.

In the Tribunal, indeed, a more impudent attempt, *ad captandam*, was made; for the message that was to announce war, was preceded but a few moments by Rivaud laying before the members a work relative to the victory of Marengo. By such artifices the people of France are to be kept quiet amid the injuries to which it is admitted by their chief that he is now about to expose them; and by such artifices, we suppose, Bonaparte calculates upon enlisting the hundred thousand men whom he has pledged himself to throw away in his attempts upon this country. Whether he will be successful in thus misleading and blinding the people of France, we can learn only by events, for his efforts to control the French Press, have been so much more successful than his attempts upon that of England, that his subjects have, neither means of information nor medium of complaint.

MAY 27.—We yesterday learnt that the French Messenger who came over, under the pretext of dispatches for M. Schimmelpenninck, brought over some new proposition to our Government, but which was rejected, and the Messenger immediately sent back.

By our private letters we learn, that the money lately advanced by the Batavian Republic to pay the arrears of the French troops in Holland, was only paid in consequence of Gen. Montrichard having threatened, in case of non-payment, to march 20,000 men to Amsterdam and to seize its Bank!

Last Friday, at three o'clock, the following Message was delivered by several of the Orators of Government to the Senate, the Legislative Body, and the Tribunal:

MESSAGE.

SAINT CLOUD, MAY 20.

The Ambassador of England has been recalled; compelled by this circumstance, the Ambassador of the Republic has quitted a country where he could no longer hear the language of peace.

At this decisive moment the Government submits to your view, and it will submit to the view of France and of Europe, its first relation with the Britannic Ministry, the negotiations which were terminated by the Treaty of Amiens, and the new discussions which seem to finish by absolute rupture.

The present age and posterity will there see all that it has done to put an end to the calamities of war, and with what moderation and patience it has laboured to prevent their return.

Nothing has been able to interrupt the course of the projects formed to rekindle discord between the two nations. The Treaty of Amiens had been negotiated amidst the clamours of a party hostile to peace. Scarcely was it concluded, when it was the object of bitter censure. It was represented as fatal to England, because it was not disgraceful to France. Soon after, alarms were disseminated; dangers were pretended, on which was established the necessity of a state of Peace, such as to be a permanent signal of new hostilities. There were kept in reserve and hired, those vile miscreants, who had torn the bosom of their country, and who were intended to tear it anew. Vain calculations of hatred! We are no longer that France which was divided by factions, and hurried by storms; but France restored to internal tranquillity, regenerated in her administration and her laws, and ready to fall, with her whole weight upon whatever foreign State may dare to attack her, and to unite with her banditti whom an atrocious policy would once more call upon her shores to organize pillage and assassinations.

At length an unexpected Message, all at once, terrifies England with imaginary armaments in France and Batavia, and supposes the existence of important discussions which divided the two Governments, while no such discussion was known to the French Government.

Immediately formidable armaments took place on the coasts, and in the ports of Great-Britain; the sea is covered with her ships of war; and it is in the midst of these preparations that the Cabinet of London demands of France the abrogation of a fundamental article of the Treaty of Amiens. They wanted, they said, new guarantees; and they despised the sanctity of Treaties, the execution of which is the first of guarantees which nations can give to each other.

In vain did France invoke that faith which has been sworn; in vain did she appeal to the forms received among nations; in vain did she consent to shut her eye to the actual non execution of the article of the Treaty of Amiens, from which England pretended to release herself: in vain was she willing to delay taking a definitive resolution until Spain and Batavia, both of them contracting parties, could have manifested their disposition: in vain, in short did she propose to request the mediation of the Powers who had been invited to guarantee, and who, in effect, did guarantee, the stipulation required to be abrogated.

Every proposition was rejected, and the demands of England became more imperious and more absolute.

It was not in the principles of the Government to yield to menace; it was not in their power to bend the Majesty of the French people to laws prescribed to them with form so haughty and so new. Had they done so, they would have consecrated in favour of England the right of annulling, at her sole pleasure, all the stipulations which bind her towards France. It would have authorized her to demand from France new guarantees on the slightest alarm, which she might have thought proper to pretend; and hence two new principles would have been placed in the public code of Great-Britain, by the side of that by which she has dis-inherited the other nations of the common sovereignty of the seas, and submitted to her laws and to her regulations the independence of their flag.

The Government slopt at the limit traced out by its principles and its duties. The negotiation is interrupted, and we are ready to fight, if we are attacked.

We shall at least fight for maintaining the faith of treaties, and for the honour of the French name.

Had we yielded to a vain terror, we should soon have had to fight and to repel new pretensions; but we should have fought dishonoured by a previous weakness, fallen in our own eyes, and degraded in the eyes of an enemy, which should have once made us bend to her unjust pretensions.

The nation will repose itself in the consciousness of its strength, whatever injuries the enemy do us in places where we shall not have been able to prevent them or to reach them. The result of this contest will be such as we have a right to expect from the justice of our cause and the courage of our warriors.

The First Consul,

(Signed)

BONAPARTE.

By the First Consul,

The Secretary of State, (Signed)

MARET.

BLANKS of various kinds may be had at this Office.