

# The SAINT JOHN GAZETTE.

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## WEEKLY ALMANACK.

JULY—1804.		Sun Rises & Sets.		High Water.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.
30 MONDAY,	4	41	8	5	24
31 TUESDAY,	4	42	8	6	38
1 WEDNESDAY,	4	43	8	7	44
2 THURSDAY,	4	44	8	8	45
3 FRIDAY,	4	45	8	9	33
4 SATURDAY,	4	46	8	10	24
5 SUNDAY,	4	47	8	11	6

New Moon, 5th Day, 11h. 34m. Morning.

## LONDON, MAY 4.

The First Consul is said to receive every evening, at St. Cloud, a report of the examination of the Conspirators.—The confinement of General Moreau is rendered more irksome by the presence of a nightly guard in his prison, as it may be supposed, from a humane principle of preventing suicide.

A letter from Constantinople, March 14, says, that very unpleasant intelligence has again been received from Egypt, in consequence of which a Privy Council has been held, at which the grand Signior and the whole Turkish Ministry were present. Ali-Pacha has been murdered on his way from Alexandria to Cairo, whither he went as Governor.—It is thought that the Beys have been concerned in this murder; as soon as it was perpetrated, they invited the former Governor of Cairo, who lived at Alexandria as a private person, to resume that place provisionally, which he declined. To restore order in Egypt, Ghezir Pacha has been appointed Governor of that country. A Squadron, consisting of four ships of the line, six frigates, and a number of transports, is also equipping, to sail for Egypt speedily.

An article from Munich, dated the 2d of April, states, that Mr. Drake, being apprehensive that a number of *gens d'armes* had left Stralburgh in order to arrest him, demanded of the Bavarian Minister an assurance of his safety, which being delayed, he is said to have set off on foot, without taking leave, or waiting for his carriage. It appears, however, that an official note from the Minister of the Electoral Highness declares, that he owes it to his dignity, and the welfare of his people, to state to his Excellency, that from that moment it would be impossible to have any communication with him, or thenceforth to receive him at Court.

Letters from Semlin, in Hungary, of the 28th ult. represent the insurrection in the Turkish Province of Servia as extremely serious. The insurgent natives had taken the town of Schabaz by assault, and put most of the troops composing the Turkish garrison to the sword. Some of the Turkish troops retired to the citadel, from which they made a furious sortie on the 23d, but were repulsed with loss.—The Servian insurgents who have entered the place, amount to 5000 men.—The Turks by way of revenge, set fire to 130 houses, and murdered the Greek bishop and two very rich Christian inhabitants. The insurgents have been joined by the Christians in Bulgaria, and their force is now near 30,000 men. They carry large magazines with them, but are still in want of artillery. They are divided into regiments; and all their booty in horses, arms, cattle, or money, is divided in common. They are commanded by Czerni George, who has invested Belgrade. They have likewise taken the town of Rudnick by assault, and cut in pieces the Turkish garrison, consisting of 300 men.

Letters from the Russian frontiers of the 12th ult. state, that a treaty of alliance between Great-Britain and Russia will, in all probability, soon be concluded, under the auspices of Count Markow, who is now in high favour with his Sovereign. The Russian fleet in the Baltic is in complete readiness to put to sea, and the preparations in the Black Sea are continued with unremitting vigour.

Lord Hawkebury has within these few days written a circular letter to the different Foreign Ministers, in which his Majesty's disavowal of any knowledge of the plot attributed by the French Government to Mr. Drake is unequivocally expressed; but he at the same time insists, that with respect to general principles, there are certain cases in which a Government may employ its agents to distract an enemy and frustrate his plans, without any violation of the established law of nations.

"Trifles light as air" are to the fashionable world things of "most grave import." The *Gossamer Ribbon*, a new invention, now attracts general notice, and by its graceful lightness and simplicity will no doubt be the prevailing ornament with the Ladies for the season.

Mr. Tierney's enemies might surely have devised a more probable story against him, than the report that he had solicited a pension of fifteen hundred pounds a year for his Lady, as a recompense for his silence of a few months, and his speeches of a few days; yet some of his friends say it is true.

MAY 7.

An English frigate and brig of the fleet under Lord Nelson were stranded near Leghorn, during a late storm. Two English privateers were at the same time lost near Viareggio, in the territory of Lucca. The crews were saved, and are prisoners.

Another English privateer was saved near Sestri di Levante and the crew were sent to prison.

On the 10th, six English sailors, under pretence of being dissatisfied with their Capt. landed in a boat at Havre. They had deserted from one of the three frigates that blockade that port; but as every Englishman is to be suspected, and deserves punishment, they were sent to prison, and will be tried as spies by a Military Commission.

Eighty-six officers, soldiers, and sailors of the English ship *Magnificent*, have arrived at Fort Fitch, near Metz. During their march from Brest, they had the insolence every day after dinner and supper to drink to the health of George III.; when this conduct caused the *gens d'armes* to prevent them from having wine to their meals, they drank their King's health in water. Is not this a ridiculous fanaticism?—*Journal des Defenseurs.*

The Council General of the department of Arriège, in their address to the First Consul, on his escape from the recent conspiracy, express themselves with respect to the share which the English Government has had in it as follows:—"The English Government has had recourse to a denial, in order to avoid the shame and opprobrium with which it is for ever covered. Its manoeuvres have been exposed. Its detestable policy was already known; it is now demonstrated. That Government, which oppresses its own nation, is the enemy and the scourge of the world. It shall be overwhelmed, Citizen First Consul, by your genius and your courage, and all the nations of the universe, even the people of England themselves, will load you with benedictions!"

"Haughty Albion," says the Council General of the department of Lozere, "thy riches, thy vessels, will become the prey of the conqueror. Bonaparte, the idol and liberator of the French, will be equally successful against England, as Scipio, at the head of the Romans, was against Carthage. May the Being, who regulates the destiny of Empires, confer on Bonaparte the years of Nestor, so necessary for the happiness of the human race, and the repose of civilized nations."

"It was just at the moment when we were about to enjoy the effects of your beneficence," observe the Members of the Council of Chalonsur-Marne, "that perfidious and jealous England hired against you guilt and poniards.—Afraid to combat you openly, it, in a cowardly manner, attempted to assassinate you. You will punish, Citizen Consul, that criminal ill; you owe its chastisement to our affection—you owe it to the repose of the world."

His Majesty, the Emperor, intends to increase his Navy, and has defined for that purpose, those men who have already been in that service. In consequence of this design, Colonel Williams, who commanded the Imperial Flotilla on the Lake of Constance, during the last war, has been placed in actual service.

DUBLIN.—A very singular circumstance took place in the proceedings of the last Quarterly Assembly of the Guild of Merchants of this City.—Alderman Hone proposed a Resolution expressive of the Thanks of the Corporation to the Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, Mr. Corry, for his attention to the trade and manufactures of the kingdom. A respectable Member of the Corporation rose, and said, that he approved of every thing contained in the proposed Resolution, but two words which, he was sure, was unacceptable to the Assembly, and these were the words—"Isaac Corry;"—but that in order to remove every cause of dissension in the meeting, and to promote an harmony of feeling in support of it, he begged leave to substitute the words "John Foster" in their place, which amendment was actually put, and unanimously carried, in a very crowded assembly, with the exception of the sapient Alderman himself!—So much for the respective popularity of these two Gentlemen in the Guild of Merchants.

For some time it was thought the Duc de Berry was at Paris. Bonaparte declared in full Council, that if Count Cobentzel, the Imperial Minister, had concealed him in his house, he would have the Prince and the Ambassador both shot together on the spot.

Citizen Bacher, the French Resident at Ratisbon, by order of his Government, has made a verbal communication, relative to the affairs of the Equestrian Order, that it perfectly coincides with the late declaration of the King of Prussia.

A private letter from Paris says, that Bonaparte will pardon Moreau, upon condition of retiring to the Isle of France, where his wife has the greatest part of her property. Those who pretend to know Moreau's character say, that he will willingly, and with gratitude, subscribe to that condition. He has now obtained permission to see his young son every day. Madame Moreau has not been permitted to visit her husband, who is day and night guarded by two *gens d'armes*.

Hunter, the King's Messenger, who was, on Tuesday last, committed to Tothfields Bridewell, charged, on the oath of a whitesmith, with having endeavoured to prevail upon him to make a key to one of the official boxes in which dispatches to our Ambassadors at Foreign Courts are usually sent, has been released. His object, in striving to have a key made to fit the box, was to smuggle occasionally the finest foreign laces and articles of an expensive and light description.

Early on yesterday morning, St. Stephen's Church, in Salford, was broken into, and the Communion Cloth and Bible stolen thereout. A reward of twenty guineas is offered for the discovery of the offenders.

A letter from an Officer on board the *Montagu*, dated,

single anchor, off Brest, April 23, says, "We have this moment discovered a conspiracy of a most diabolical nature formed by about four men, to murder the principal Officers on board. It was agreed by those implicated in the sanguinary plot, that the second Lieutenant, Master at Arms, and Mr. Read, Day Mate, should be the first victims of assassination. The man on whose confession the discovery was made, has, with sixteen others, been in confinement; three of them the ringleaders, were yesterday sent into port; the other offenders are to be punished on board. The enemy's ships now in Brest are 18 line of battle ships, four frigates, two store ships, and several corvettes."

On Thursday afternoon, a journeyman butcher, of the name of Freeke, going along Towerhill, was decoyed to a house of ill-fame in St. Catharine's Lane, where two disorderly women, named Tituating Mary, alias Mary Dobson, and Patty Howard, both sisters, plied him with so much liquor, that he was thrown off his guard. They next played many pranks with him, put a petticoat over his head, powdered his hair, painted his cheeks, and having lulled him to sleep, they rifled his pockets of all his cash, and sent his great coat to pawn, the duplicate of which they conveyed into his waistcoat pocket; when they instantly roused him from his sleep, and turned him out of doors. When he got into the street, the extraordinary appearance which he made, not knowing himself that he was painted and powdered, drew a vast mob about him, and an information has been since laid against him for wearing hair powder without a licence.

MAY 11.

After a week of reports and curiosity we are at last enabled to state something fixed with regard to the changes among the men at the helm of the State. Some days later than was reported, and curiosity anticipated, Mr. Pitt was called to an audience with the King; and received the commands of his Majesty to lay before him a plan of a new Administration. For several days after this was known, conjecture was very busy naming the arrangements which were about to be made; a union of the three parties, which have contributed their joint efforts to drive Mr. Addington from his place, were confidently talked of; and Mr. Pitt and his friends, Mr. Fox and his friends, and the party commonly known by the name of the Grenville party, was expected to compose the new Administration. It was soon after known that the King objected to Mr. Fox, and absolutely refused to admit him. It was speedily reported next, that the Grenville party had refused to form any part of a new Administration without the admission of Mr. Fox. It is now ascertained that Mr. Addington yesterday resigned the seals, with the positive refusal of any title or emolument to himself. And in the House of Commons a new writ was moved for Cambridge, in the room of Mr. Pitt, who has accepted the offices of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is understood that the New Opposition, as it has been called, stands firm in its refusal of all co-operation with Mr. Pitt on the present terms; and that an Administration will be formed of the particular friends of Mr. Pitt, and a certain number of the Members of the old Administration.—The persons talked of for the different offices of State are, Lord Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lords Hawkebury, Harrowby, and Mulgrave, Secretaries of State. And Lords Eldon, Chatham, Portland, and Castlereagh remain in their respective situations. If the Grenville party is not brought over to Mr. Pitt, something like this will probably take place.

MAY 17.

The new Ministry is now very nearly filled up and settled. Mr. Pitt will be re-elected this day, and take his place perhaps to-morrow. Or from political motives he may wave taking his seat till after the holidays, as the House will probably adjourn from Friday till Wednesday. This will relieve him from various embarrassments.

A new writ was last night moved for Mr. W. Dundas, who, to the amazement of every body, if any thing could amaze us at this time of day, is to be Secretary at War.—Mr. Canning, though he is understood to be the new Treasurer of the Navy, has not vacated his seat. A propos of this appointment. We are assured, on pretty good authority, that last Sunday Mr. Pitt sent a message to Mr. Tierney, requesting him to continue in office, which Mr. T. refused. Mr. Canning at that time had probably been destined for some other appointment.

Lord Melville at the head of the Navy of England; Master William Dundas, his nephew, Secretary at War! Is this a Defensive System for England, or a Family Compact for the House of Arncliffe? Army and Navy, besides again the patronage of India. Brother Bragge and Brother Hiley seem now to have been persons of modest pretension, compared to the amphibious creature whose cupidity grasps every element.

And Lord Harrowby and Foreign Affairs! Every one asks where has Lord Harrowby, with all his native powers of genius, picked up a competent knowledge of Foreign Affairs? We all recollect him the common drudge of the Treasury—conducting every Bill, bringing up every clause; and, in a word, a maker and manufacturer of Tax and Revenue Acts. A glorious school that to be sure to qualify a man for a Congress of the States of Europe, or to maintain a correspondence with the Emperor of the French, who costs us more trouble than both the other Emperors together! It is seriously meant to create Lord Harrowby a Minister of