

# THE SAINT JOHN GAZETTE AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



[VOL. XIV.]

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1800.

[No. 56.—TOTAL 725.]

ST. JOHN: PRINTED BY JACOB S. MOTT, at his Printing-Office in Britain-Street, where Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received.

### *Measure of Bread,*

ESTABLISHED APRIL 14, 1800.  
The Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf } lbs. oz.  
to weigh - - - - - } 1 12  
Ditto Rye - - - - - } 2 8  
And other Loaves in proportion.  
WILLIAM CAMPBELL,  
Mayor.

### *Office of Ordnance,*

SAINT JOHN, April 1st, 1800.  
BILLS of EXCHANGE to the amount of £300 Sterling, on the Right Honorable Board of Ordnance, to be disposed of to the best bidder at the above Office.

### Just Imported from Jamaica,

In the Schooner Greyhound, George Matthew, master,  
A few Hogheads of excellent SUGAR,  
And a quantity of high flavored RUM,  
For Sale by JENNINGS & BARLOW.  
Feb. 25, 1800.

### *Alexander Reid,*

Has Imported in the Brig ORIANA, Patterfon, from London,  
A QUANTITY of Jamaica SPIRITS, four years old, of a superior quality and flavor,  
Port, Sherry and Lisbon WINES in pipes, quarter-casks and gallon, Bottled and Draught PORTER—and a general assortment of Groceries of the best quality.  
— ALSO —  
SADLERY and MILLINARY: All of which he will sell on very reasonable terms Wholesale or Retail, for Cash or good Bills.

### JUST IMPORTED

In the Brig Susannah, Wm. Stockton, master, from Tobago, and for Sale by DANIEL KING, at his Store on the North-side of the Market-wharf,  
MUSCOVADO SUGAR in hhd's.  
MOLASSES in hhd's.  
RUM in pancheons,  
A few casks Sherry WINE,  
Tobago FUSTICK of the first quality.  
St. John, December 6, 1799.

### To Let, on agreeable Terms,

LOT No. 7, on the South Eastside of Belisle Bay, and Lot No. 12 on the Grand Lake, Dibblee's third survey—Also, the whole of the property of the late Thomas Kitchen, deceased, in St. James's street.—The Gardens are well known and need no recommendation.  
JOHN IVES, Attorney.  
St. John, 14th February, 1800.

### NOTICE—ALL PERSONS

HAVING any demands on the estate of Lieut. JOHN NESS, late of the King's New-Brunswick Regiment, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same properly attested within Eighteen Months from the date hereof.—And all Persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to JOHN SIMONSON, Adm'r.  
St. John, February 1, 1800.

### St. John, February 1, 1800.

### NOTICE—ALL PERSONS

HAVING any demands on the estate of WILLIAM M'KOY, Private Soldier in the King's New-Brunswick Regiment, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same properly attested within Eighteen Months from the above date.—And all Persons indebted to said estate by Bonds, Notes or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN SIMONSON, Adm'r.

### JUST RECEIVED,

From Dr. CHURCH'S Dispensary,  
(And Sold at J. RYAN'S Printing-Office by appointment of the Proprietor.)

A small Supply of Dr. Church's  
COUGH DROPS,  
(Price ONE DOLLAR.)

A Medicine unequalled by any in the world, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, &c.—A small bottle is sufficient to prove its virtue, and will be found a sovereign remedy in recent cases.—Also his PECTORAL PILLS, which are eminently useful when taken with the COUGH DROPS, for shortness of breath, &c. in Asthmatic and Consumptive cases, giving almost instant relief.—Price 2/6 per Box.

THE GENUINE PATENT  
SCOTCH OINTMENT,  
That cures the most inveterate ITCH in Four Hours, without Mercury. For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease, and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine whatever.—Price 3/9.

VERMIFUGE LOZENGES  
For destroying Worms in children and grown persons.—Price 2/6 each Box.

EYE SALVE  
For all diseases of the Eyes.—Price 3/9 each Box.

CORDIAL RESTORATIVE  
BALSAM,  
For nervous Disorders, Debility, Inward Weaknesses, &c.—Price one Dollar and a Half each Bottle.

VOLATILE TINCTURE.  
An immediate Cure for the TOOTHACHE.—Price 2s. each Bottle.

INFALLIBLE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,  
For the Cure of Corns.—Price 2/6.

### To Farmers and Others.

THE full-blooded Horse PHENIX, will remain at Mr. VANCE'S, Maugetville 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 price is 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, 3d April, 1800. 3w

### A Friendly Hint.

THE Executors to the Estate of the late GERHARDUS CLOWES, Esq. of Maugetville, being pressed for payment by the Creditors of the Estate, give this last public Notice to all Persons indebted to the said Estate, that unless they discharge their respective Debts by the first of May next, the demands against them will positively be put into the hands of an Attorney for recovery without discrimination.

THOMAS HORSFIELD,  
RICHARD CARMAN,  
Executors.  
21st March, 1800.

### DICAY, 1st Nov. 1798.

ALL Persons having any Claims or Demands against the Estate of JAMES ATKINS, of DICAY, Mariner, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same properly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the above date;—and all Persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

JAMES A. HOLDSWORTH,  
Administrator.

### BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.  
TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1800.  
HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

LORD GRENVILLE moved the Order of the Day for taking into consideration HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE; which being read, together with the Message itself, and the Titles of the Papers referred to in it;

His Lordship observed, that the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers in this great object was so perfectly conformable with the views so often expressed from the Throne, so often approved by this House, and conveyed in its Addresses to the Sovereign, that it would have been unnecessary for him to urge any preliminary observation in support of his motion, if it were not that by neglecting to do so he might be supposed to entertain any doubts upon a subject respecting which, of all others, he had the smallest question, indeed, he should esteem it wholly superfluous to employ any arguments with the majority of their Lordships, who always held the same sentiments, which influenced the Government of this country in all its proceedings through this important contest; and as to those who, in spite of every danger, were neither warned by events, nor influenced by reasoning, he despaired of being able to convince them by any thing which he could say. There were other principles which should be kept in mind while investigating the subject: First, whether it was expedient at this time to enter upon a Negotiation; 2dly, whether such Negotiation was likely to lead to Peace—and 3dly, if it should terminate in a Peace, whether there was any security that it would be faithfully maintained on the part of the enemy. Some people he knew, were ready to express an opinion that whatever may be the Government of France, or whatever its dispositions, still it was for the interest of the country to entertain Negotiations, because if they did not succeed, no injury would be done, and if they ended in a Peace the whole of our object would actually be gained. These, however, were only the sentiments of very short-sighted politicians. To enter into a Treaty, without considering the character, views, and dispositions of the government treated with, never was, and in the nature of things, never could be done with wisdom or security. But in the present instance to agree to a Negotiation not only could be productive of no advantageous effect for ourselves, but might effectually serve the purpose of the enemy, by lowering the high tone, and relaxing the energy of this country, at the same time that it would deprive it of the friendship and confidence of those allies who justly considered Great-Britain as the support and firm bulwark of all Europe. The same motives which influenced those in the administration of affairs when forced into this War, and which unremittingly continued to stimulate them through the whole of its progress, continued at this moment to operate as forcibly as ever; and so far from being induced to alter any former opinions in consequence of the overtures and professions lately made, they were only to confirm them more strongly in their fixed, and the trusted immutable principles. They could not rely upon vague and empty professions against the evidence of facts, and convinced as they and all Europe had, unfortunately, been of the enormous and continued aggressions and crimes of the French Government heretofore, it was natural for them to examine whether the Government which at present had the ascendancy was ready to reprobate the conduct of its predecessors. Instead of this, however, they found that the present Government of France, not only justified all former proceedings, but even

incorporated and identified themselves in that respect with those which went before them. The French Minister, M. Talleyrand, even went so far as to hold out a challenge on this head, as if it were a disputable point, and it was with some degree of unwillingness that he was induced to take up any of their Lordships time in adverting to positions that had so often before been refuted. In his letter, M. Talleyrand says—  
"Very far from its being France which provoked it (the War)—she had, it must be remembered, from the commencement of her Revolution, solemnly proclaimed her Love of Peace, and her disinclination to conquest; her respect for the independence of all Governments."  
That she proclaimed all this, he was very ready to admit, but in order to discover the true genius and active spirit of her Revolution was necessary to examine how far her conduct corresponded with her professions.

In this first place, then, it was singular to remark, that this government, so much in love with peace, had, for the last eight years, been actually at war with every Kingdom, Nation and State in Europe, with the exception only of two—namely Denmark and Sweden; and even those two kingdoms were so little exempted from their oppressions and depredations, that the Ministers of both Courts had lately been recalled from Paris. This then was sufficient to exemplify her love of Peace. The next consideration was how far it had shown its disinclination to conquest.—After having made this declaration, the first success of the French arms manifested its sincerity by the Decree of the 19th of November, which was in fact a Declaration of War against every Nation, the principal object of which was to excite the people against their rulers; and this was invariably the principle upon which she acted, under every form whatever, to the present moment. With the utmost perfidy, in defiance of every treaty, and without the smallest provocation, she fell upon and conquered all the smaller States that surrounded her. Was not Switzerland a conquest? Was not Holland a conquest? And was the Cisalpine and other Republics, which happily subsisted no longer, any other than a conquest? In short every State that surrounded her was in a greater or less degree conquered, with the exception of Great-Britain, which was secured by a barrier which, he trusted, would separate them forever. As to her respect for the Independence of other Governments, it was precisely on a level with her other declarations; for no sooner did her arms enable her to gain possession of Savoy, the Netherlands and other places, but she immediately hastened to annex them to the Republic by indissoluble ties, if it was possible that such ties could be indissoluble. In former Wars it frequently happened that nations committed aggressions, and even made conquests upon their neighbours, at the same time that they respected their National Independence; but the system of France ever has, and ever must be, as long as she shall be directed by Revolutionary Principles, the total overthrow of every established Government. It would be unnecessary to cite particular instances while the face of Europe exhibited so many deplorable examples of the influence of this principle. The French Minister however asserted, that were it not for the conduct of Foreign Powers, France would have remained faithful to her declarations. To estimate the value of this argument, it would be sufficient to take a view of that sort of fidelity with which she had performed the engagements she had entered into. He held in his hand a book, in which were enumerated the different Treaties which France had concluded from the commencement of the revolution to the peace of Campo Formio. He believed he should be warranted in saying those Treaties, numerous as they