

THE SAINT JOHN GAZETTE,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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Assize of Bread.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 19, 1800.
The Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf 7 lbs. oz.
to weigh - - - - - 1 11
Ditto Rye - - - - - 2 7
And other Loaves in proportion.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Mayor.

Latest from Europe.

By the Ship *Matilda*, Capt. Ellis, arrived
at Halifax from Liverpool, (Eng.)
DATES TO AUGUST 30.

VIENNA, AUGUST 6.

The English Courier, who passed through this city from Constantinople on his way to London, has brought a report that the French General Kleber has been stabbed in Egypt by an Arab officer, or, according to others, by a Mameluck. This news however, appears to require confirmation.

We learn that General Count Saint Julien has arrived here from Paris, accompanied by Citizen Duroc, the adjutant-general of Buonaparte, who were formerly employed on a mission to Berlin. Their arrival has a relation to negotiations for a peace, which in one manner will now soon be decided. Much observation has been excited here by the publishing at London the Convention concluded on the 20th of June, between our Minister and the English Ambassador Lord Minto. This Convention is considered here, in many respects, as a master piece. The 3d of this Month was appointed for its ratification, and whether it will be ratified under the present circumstances must now soon be known. The reports on that subject at present cannot be confided in. The subsidy or loan of two millions which England offers to be remitted through the banking-house of Fries, is certainly very considerable, but is far from defraying the expenses of the war, which has annually cost our Government above sixty millions. As we have received no certain advices from Paris relating to the negotiations of peace, our state papers has within these few days fallen considerably. There must however soon be an end to this uncertainty. The late recruiting has not brought many men: a new one it is said, will immediately be begun.

HANAU, August 9.

Private letters from Vienna state, that that Court had communicated the proposals for peace by France to the Courts of Berlin and Petersburg, and that their opinion will be waited for, before any declaration will be made by the former. The same accounts state, the march of the Russians to the Austrian frontiers as certain, and name generals Renbinter and Salnikow as their Commanders. It is said, that this change in the measures of the Court of St. Petersburg, has been affected by the mediation of Prussia, and that the Emperor of Russia will not only suffer Austria to raise 40,000 recruits in his share of Poland, but has also left it to the choice of the Emperor of Germany, what person he should like best to be appointed Ambassador to this Court.

ELSINEUR, Aug. 12.

On the 10th in the Evening, his Majesty's ship *Andromeda*, James Bradley, Esq. Commander, with Lord Whitworth, the future charge d'affairs to Copenhagen, and Mr. Drummond on board, arrived below the castle. No doubt is entertained here, that every misunderstanding on account of the capture of the Danish vessels will soon be adjusted in an amicable manner.

HAMBURG, August 12.

The Armistice is, it is said, prolonged for several months, and I presume the hostilities will not recommence before next spring, if peace is not made be-

tween the Emperor and France before that time. Most people attribute the great success of Buonaparte to his good fortune; but they think that he will know how to profit by it, that he will endeavour to secure himself in his usurped power, by making a peace upon more moderate terms than was expected, and that the well founded apprehension of the junction of Russia and Prussia, will determine him to make considerable sacrifices. These two Courts at first were pleased at the reverses of the Austrian arms, but they now see the danger which threatens Europe, and have united for the purpose of stopping the further progress of the French. The Court of Petersburg is very much dissatisfied with the conduct of the French in the Duchy of Wirtemberg, and attaches more importance to it than even to the possession of Malta; while Prussia is alarmed at the conquests of the French in Germany, and displeased at their treatment of the Elector of Bavaria. Therefore one of two things must happen, either Buonaparte must make a moderate peace, or if his ambition induces him to continue the war, it will be more dreadful than ever next spring.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

Mr. Ross, the Messenger, arrived yesterday at Lord Grenville's Office, from the Continent, with dispatches from Lord Minto at Vienna. He came from Cuxhaven in a frigate.—It is probable that Ministers have received by this gentleman important dispatches relative to the pending Negotiation.—Their contents have not transpired.

Letters said to have been received from vessels in the armament, that sailed on the 7th from Portsmouth, state, that the transports were standing off near the Grand Fleet off Brest, and that Belleisle, and, according to some, Brest is the object. Of the two it is probable Belleisle.

The following circumstance may be worthy of notice as connected with the state of affairs in the North, now so interesting to the public.

The master of a Liverpool ship, who about ten days since was boarded by his Majesty's ship *Favorite*, off the Scaw, was ordered, with many other merchant vessels, to return to England, and to communicate these orders to all the merchant vessels they might meet with. This vessel belongs to Mr. McIntosh, of Liverpool, and the Captain's account may be depended on—he was bound from Hamburg to Riga.

It is observed as we some time stated, that prudence was employed, by order of the Admiralty, to secure the safe arrival of the fleet homeward from the Baltic, had any alarm been taken by the Danes on the Capture of their convoy which might have induced them to molest our fleet on their return. Captain Westbeak, of the *Favorite*, when at Elsinour, on receiving by a swift sailing vessel intelligence of what had passed, collected all the ships and took measures to bring them off immediately: a part of them arrived some time ago, and they are now all arrived with the *Favorite*.

Four sail of the line, under Captain Greaves of the *Cumberland* have, it appears, been sent to reinforce Admiral Dickson in the North Sea. We have no doubt, as we have repeatedly stated, that if it is discovered, that the Danes entertain any pretensions which indicate to hostile mind against this country, Admiral Dickson will soon shew them how ill chosen the moment is to enter into a naval dispute with this country. We hope that no measures of violence will be necessary to settle the affair. Cronenburg, a fortress on the island of Zealand, near Elsinour, and which commands the entrance of the sound, will, it is said, be attacked, if hostilities should appear unavoidable. This would give us a complete command

of the passage into the Baltic; but still we trust we shall not be obliged to furnish them with proof of our naval power.

A letter from Copenhagen, of the 9th of August states, "The news which was received here on the 9th, of the Danish frigate *Frega*, being carried by force into an English port, has caused no less sensation among the merchants than among the public at large. It is not yet known in what light our Government will consider this affair; but it has been remarked, that the Cabinet courier, Lieut. Glas, has received orders to hold himself in readiness to depart for London this evening with dispatches; and a swift sailing sloop is ready to sail with Capt. Lieutenant Lilled Shild, who is going to Petersburg. Major Van Mecklenburg of the Engineers, also set off yesterday in a hurry to inspect the fort of Cronenburg. The Secretary of State Count de Bernstorff, had this day a conference with the Russian, and afterwards with the English minister."

Extract of a private letter from Lisbon, received by the mail yesterday morning.

Lisbon, Aug. 2.

"Last week an express arrived in great speed from Madrid, and a Council of State was immediately called; since then two other expresses have arrived; and there have been many Councils held. Orders have been issued to press every person that could be laid hold of for the army and navy. The frontiers have been directed to be held in readiness for defence; and the packet has been detained till to-morrow, to send the result of the Councils to England.—To guard against accidents, the other packet is to sail on Thursday next, with duplicates. You will ask, Why all this confusion?—I am going to tell you—Buonaparte has sent propositions of peace to this Government, which are said to be a demand of ten millions of crusades (about 2s. 6d each): that the ports should be open to the French, and that they should be here upon equal privileges with the most favoured nations. He gives sixty days for a definitive answer, after which none will be accepted; and threatens, in case of a refusal, to march 60,000 men into Portugal.—He concludes by saying, "You know me well enough to be sure that I never say any thing that I do not perform."—If England agrees to these requisitions, we may go on pretty well, but on her determination depends every thing.

According to accounts from Lisbon, there have been some disturbances in Spain, of which a monk was at the head.

General Abercrombie left Minorca with the troops under his command, some time last month: their destination is not known.

Our readers will find other interesting articles among the following extracts; especially some particulars respecting the temper and disposition of certain great powers towards each other, and which seems to begin to have a better understanding than has been manifested for some time.

It appears that the tranquillity of the southern part of Italy cannot much longer continue; for the French are preparing to carry the war into the Kingdom of Naples; and for that purpose have applied to the Pope for a free passage through the Ecclesiastical States, on which application several state conferences have been held, though nothing has yet been determined; whatever indeed, may be the answer, it is not to be supposed that the French will relinquish their design; should a passage be refused them, they will no doubt force one. Thus if the armistice with Austria continue, the Theatre of war will soon be removed to another part of Italy.

It is beyond a doubt that the first Consul of the French Republic is treating with the Pope for the restoration of the

Catholic religion in France, and to the recall of the exiled Bishops.—His Holiness has already communicated this proposition to a college of Cardinals; and a secret congregation has been held on this subject.

Letters from Italy state loosely that the French have taken possession of the Legations of Bologna and Romagna; and it is reported that they are about to march 40,000 men through the states of the Church to invade the Kingdom of Naples.

It is worthy of notice, that one of the principal passes in this line of march is still occupied by a party of Russians, who being called upon to act upon the defensive, probably may be the renewal of hostilities between Russia and France; and that at a time when we find a very numerous army belonging to the former country, assembled upon the frontiers of Hungary, which it is said, gives no uneasiness to Austria, as between their two Imperial Majesties a perfect good understanding has been renewed.

The Russian Army on the Vistula, is evidently viewed by France with a jealous eye, and perhaps one part of the mission of Citizen Duroc to Vienna, is to accept the offered mediation of the Emperor Paul to bring about a General Peace.

Respecting the secret Expedition which sailed from Portsmouth, the latest accounts are contained in a letter from an officer, dated on board the *Pompee*, off Brest, August the 15th, saying, "We are now here at anchor, with twenty sail of two and three deckers, and hourly in expectation of Sir William Pulteney, in the diamond frigate, to take the command of the troops. Our destination is stated to be Belleisle, though some think Brest will be the object of our attack."

It is proposed that the Duke of Kent should be sent to Ireland with the Chief command of the troops there, and the title of Captain General, or whatever other title shall be attached to that station.

In consequence of the death of the Hon. Admiral Barrington, Lord Bridport succeeds to the Generalship of Marines, and Earl St. Vincent will be appointed Lieutenant-General in the room of Lord Bridport.

AUGUST 30.

At the moment when the political horizon was clearing up, and began to assume a pacific aspect on the Continent, we see it again overclouded, and exhibiting a hostile appearance on the North Seas; and a thousand circumstances combine to induce us to believe, that this new storm is likewise, in part, the consequence of the intrigues of the common enemy; at least that it is not foreign to his interests. We shall now proceed to consider the origin of this pretended Neutrality, which as we said yesterday, is, in reality, a measure of hostility, dictated by the jealousy of this country.

This Neutrality, originally planned by the Court of Berlin, after the Treaty of Balle, seemed only to have for its object to secure the North of Germany from the calamities of war, to give a greater advantage to the House of Brandenburg over that of Austria, in the rivalry which has existed for more than a century between those two Powers, and to enable the King of Prussia to act the part of Mediator in the Peace between France and the Court of Vienna. The treaty of Campo Formio, concluded without his participation, disappointed his hopes. During the last campaign, when the Austrian Russian Armies, obtained such signal successes in Italy, the Armed Neutrality had likewise for its object to prevent the Emperor from acquiring, either in Italy or Germany, the possessions to which his ambition aspired, and which menaced the liberties of Germany by the colossal power he seemed desirous to erect.