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FOREIGN.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 19.

The Government was this day installed in its palace. The procession left the Luxembourg at one o'clock. The Secretaries of State, the Counsellors, the Ministers, and the Consuls, went in carriages to the Thuilleries, preceded by military music, and accompanied by the Staff Officers of the 17th. division.

The First Consul having got out of his carriage, mounted on horseback, reviewed the troops in the square, and afterwards received the Administrative bodies of Paris, which were introduced to him.

FEBRUARY 20.

The first Consul has, by a decree of the 19th. definitively erased the name of Scepeux from the Emigrant List. The sequestration laid upon his property has been taken off.

The most dreadful excesses are committed at Marseilles. Houfes are plundered, and persons carried off by main force from their families. Three hundred merchants were taxed at 2000 livres each by the order of General Massena, but they declared they would not pay a livre.

FEBRUARY 21.

Letters from Vienna say, that the first propositions of peace were made to that Cabinet by the King of Prussia; he accompanied them by a letter, which, it is said, amounted to something more than a simple recommendation. It is added, however, that Austria paid no attention to this letter, but returned an answer to the propositions in direct conformity with the views of the Cabinet of London.

FEBRUARY 22.

The copy of a letter from the Pretender to the Duke of Harcourt, dated Mittau, the 27th of June, has been found among the papers of Barruel Bouvert. He speaks officially of his reconciliation with the elder Orleans, by the interference of the Dutchess and the advice of his Council. All, he observes, pronounced with an unanimous voice the words clemency and pardon. He next speaks of his approaching return to his kingdom, remarks that he will from his heart give a general pardon, but that the present year has been chosen by Providence to furnish a terrible and necessary example.

FEBRUARY 23.

The Emperor of Russia has decided that Peterburgh shall be the seat, and himself the Grand Master of the Knights order of St. John of Jerusalem (the Order of Malta). He insists so peremptorily on this claim, as officially to declare, that he will receive no letter on the superscription of which this title is omitted.

FEBRUARY 24.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Brune, dated Vannes, Feb. 20.

"The accounts which I receive from all the Departments of *ci-devant* Brittany are very satisfactory. The Chouans are giving up their arms, which arrive in convoys from all quarters. The cannon used by Georges are at this place.

"In the course of six days Georges will set out for Paris, for the purpose of concerting measures that will complete the disarmament."

A vessel which has arrived at Bourdeaux from the Cape, has brought intelligence that they were in the Bay of the Cape no less than five hundred and three merchant ships, foreigners and French, when she sailed for Europe. There were some hopes that the quarrels in the island would be settled.

FEBRUARY 27.

Almost all the letters from Germany agree in stating that the Archduke Charles is to be succeeded in his command by General Kray.

Letters from Stockholm state, that the disturbances which took place at

Norkoping, in consequence of the scarcity of corn, have been appeased.

The mania of comparisons is not discouraged by repeated blunders. One of our Journals lately compared Buonaparte to Suwaroff; that is the most extraordinary man to the most ridiculous original. Yesterday another of them compared him to Gustavus III. We request the framers of parallels to select neither Kings nor Harlequins, when they describe a Consul of the Republic, and particularly Buonaparte.

The Chevalier Thurot, in the Gazette de France, makes the following observation: "We are now arrived at a period when Jacobinism is no longer a passion. It is now merely a remembrance, which is cried up from motives of fear or interest, and which every one would wish to efface when he has no longer occasion for it."

In commenting upon this observation, the Editor of the Journal des Hommes Libres says, "The word Jacobin, taken in the truly odious sense in which you apply it to me, namely, that of a revolutionary strolling player, who delighted in the overthrow of every thing which he was not himself interested in preserving—for whom liberty was a road, and not an aim, a mean, and not an object—a Jacobin of this description never deserved any other than your contempt. With him Jacobinism is not, and never has been a passion. But if you allude to the Jacobinism produced by the horrid enormities of the ancient Court, by the love of legitimate independence, and the concurrence of every generous sentiment—the Jacobinism of Condorcet, Mirabeau, Danton, Camille Desmoulins, Antonelle, Lemarque, Jourdan, Salaville, and other men, whose most blameable errors will not make us forget their important services—such Jacobinism, I assure you, is a passion, a delightful and sublime passion, which an enlightened Government may regulate and conduct with the greatest facility, as its only object is the public welfare, order, and respect for the laws. Our unimpassioned Jacobins have been able to prevent the accomplishment of what such men would have done, and to disfigure what they had done. But there remains a ground work which we never can destroy, and which the cant words of the present mode, anarchists, Septemberers, drinkers of blood, &c. will not prevent our children from contemplating with gratitude and veneration. This is the Jacobinism which the people now entertain; it was fostered to maturity by the Jacobins I have just quoted, and cannot be destroyed but with the heart in which it is planted. This Jacobinism terrifies not just Governments, for it is only under such Governments that it can flourish. This Jacobinism is not that of the candidates for places and pensions; but is that of eighteen twentieths of the nation."

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

ALICANT, February 8.

We learn by a vessel from Algiers, than an order from the Grand Seignior arrived there to set at liberty all the French prisoners or slaves, and to dispatch a person to Paris, charged to invite the French Government to send a Plenipotentiary to Algiers, to negotiate peace with that Regency and with the Grand Seignior.

LEIPSICK, February 6.

There is at present a number of secret Agents in Poland engaged in carrying on some conspiracy. Several Polish Generals, who had left that country, only wait for an opportunity of meeting. It is probable that Prussia will do nothing to oppose the effecting a Revolution which might strip the two Imperial Courts of their territory.

Banks of the Mein, February 18. Letters from Worms state, that on the 12th

of this month a Prussian Secretary of Legation passed through that town on his way from Berlin to Paris.

BOURDEAUX, Feb. 17.

The situation of Bourdeaux is in general satisfactory. Public spirit is daily reanimated by the confidence placed in the Government. A taste for elegant pleasure, and particularly for balls, has succeeded to political discussions. Some men, distinguished for their Revolutionary ardour, appear to avoid these assemblies; but the prudence and circumspection of the Administrative Bodies gradually remove their prejudices.

PORT-BRIEUVE, Feb. 10.

A band of three hundred Chouans have destroyed the Telegraph of Bourbriac. On the 5th. they massacred, before the eyes of his comrades, a young Conscript, who had deserted three times from them, and testified his repugnance at joining them. The inhabitants of Port-Brieue, and its neighbourhood, wearied at last of their ravages, assembled in 24 hours, and formed a corps of 600 men, well armed, who have sworn not to return to their homes until they exterminate the banditti.

QUIMPER, February 15.

All the individuals known as Chiefs of the Chouans have returned here, after having laid down their arms at Rosperdin, a circumstance which proves the dispersion of their corps.

ROUEN, February 11.

The arrest of a person of the name of Delaporte has already been announced, and it was truly stated that he was accused of seducing soldiers for the service of the King of Mittau. It has not yet been made known, however, that this man was destined to command the troop of Chouans which was to have been raised in the canton of Gillefontain. The rendezvous appointed for these Rebels was the wood of Centeville. The agents of civil war had probably given the preference to that canton, in consequence of its being the extremity of that of the Oise. From what I have learned, it appears that the enrolments were completed, and that the insurgents only waited for the rallying signal. There is one remarkable fact, which proves how much the people of the country may be imposed upon. One of the Chiefs of the new Vendee pretended to be the son of the Duke d'Angouleme. It would have been less absurd if he had passed for the Duke himself. The focus of this Chocianerie was according to every appearance, in the department of the Oise; for several Conscripts of that department have given very important information. Lyons was to have been their depot of arms. The Chiefs boasted that their communications extended beyond Amiens. To accelerate the recruiting, they promised pillage to those who joined them. It was doubtless this motive that, in the canton of Gillefontain and its neighbourhood, renewed in one night the horrible scene of St. Bartholomew, and induced them to massacre at once all the purchasers of national property, and the Republicans whom they most dreaded, on account of their firmness and their probity.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 18.

The most opposite opinions prevail in Germany with respect to the Russians. If we are to give credit to the news from Prague, of the 7th there was no ground to believe the order for recalling them to act upon the Rhine. There existed, indeed, a rumour to that effect, but it is now dissipated, and we learn that the Russian columns are desiling by Prague on their march to Russia. It is, however, true that the Prince of Conde has received orders

from Paul to remain, but both accounts may be just, as it is said that Paul has agreed to supply the Emperor Francis with auxiliaries to the number of nearly 30,000 men.

GENOA, Feb. 4.

The Emperor has at length apparently consented to acknowledge the King of Sardinia's rights on Piedmont, which is to be governed by Officers whom his Majesty has named at Leghorn.

M. de Balbo, formerly Ambassador at Paris, is appointed Minister of Finance at Turin: but neither he nor the other Officers of the King of Sardinia render any account of their administration to his Majesty until it has been first submitted to the Austrian Commissioners. These are the real Governors of the country, the King of Sardinia is only a titular one.

Admirals Nelson and Keith have left Leghorn.

PETERSBURGH, Jan. 28.

Our Cabinet is at this moment in an extraordinary ferment. The Couriers from London, Vienna, and even from Berlin, who are every day affailing it, keep its resolutions in a state of uncertainty; the result of which could not be foreseen if the Emperor had not recently explained himself fully on the subject of the present war; and if the immense preparations which are making could leave any doubt as to the intention of Paul towards the French Republic.

The best understanding appears to prevail between our Court and that of London, and they appear to concert with care the means of securing the success of the approaching campaign.

Messrs. Capelle and de Ferrerie, have obtained a promise of being actively employed in the fleets of his Majesty.

It has been reported for some days that Paul had issued orders to Marshal Suwaroff to bring back his army: this report is now contradicted, and what seems to destroy it is, that orders have been sent from the office of the Minister three days ago, to send four regiments towards our army in Lithuania, destined to re-inforce that of Prince Italisky.

HAMBURGH, Feb. 18.

The contradictory reports of the march of the Russians towards the Rhine, and of their return to Russia, still continue here. This apparent contradiction arises perhaps only from this circumstance, that the facts which give rise to it are not sufficiently distinguished. Letters from Vienna, and from Prague, had at first announced that part of the Russian army had received orders to return to Russia; those from Ratibon, Vienna, and Prague, have for some time announced that part of the same army had received orders to remain and return to the Rhine. Now all the intelligence which we have since received, make it certain, that a part of the Russian army, with the corps of Conde, and the Swiss, are to return to Germany, while the rest continue their march towards Russia. It appears that the only uncertainty is, as to the corps which are to go, and which are to remain.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.

The Aid-de-Camp of the King, M. de Phul, has repaired to Eastern Prussia, to reconnoitre the military positions in case of war. The army is excellently posted near Justerbourg.

It appears that our Court is much inquieted by the return homeward of the Russian troops. The rumour even goes, that Russia is on the eve of declaring war against us.

BRUSSELS, February 20.

The news from the right bank of the Rhine state, that the whole Austrian army, commanded by Prince Charles