ve been exposed to growing temptations, in which we have adopted and naturalized so many foreign vices and refinements, the virtue of our women has been so far from diminishing, that the quantum of their aberration is not greater amongst perhaps a double number of families, and in the midst of a thousand times the temptations. We do not therefore incline to think the present *era* so peculiarly depraved as some will have it, nor are we friends to the extension of the penal laws, nor to discretionary punishments in the purest Tribunals.

The principle of the Bill first brought in by Lord Auckland had our ardent support. We wished to see the first steps to female frailty guarded and secured, and to make it impossible for the seducer to succeed by promises of reparation and of marriage. We desired too, to see the husband protected from the honourable courtship of a richer or a younger lover.

Respecting the crime which it is now attempted to punished upon the Crown side of the Court of King's Bench, it is impossible not to consider it with horror, as disobedience to the Law of God, and the worst injury that can be offered by one man to another. Still it is to be doubted, whether the state of women in society would not be cruelly changed if either opinion or the law were to stigmatize it with infamy or corporal punishment. A duel is a crime; but it may preserve the manners and decorum of society. Adultery is a crime also; but may it not be necessary that the fear of this injury should stimulate the affection, the precautions, and the delicacy of husbands?

If there is any change in our manners upon this subject that seems formidable in our view of it, it is that the husbands of corrupted women have ceased to be considered with so much contempt as our ancestors bestowed upon them. Do men think that it was misfortune that our fathers derided; that it was the most terrible of human injuries and calamities that they should be ridiculed with horns and other emblems of their scorn? Was it not, that they considered the man as base and criminal, whose own vices, follies, or neglect, were the causes of his wife's depravity? It is to be doubted whether things would go better, if husbands were to be rewarded with five or ten thousand pounds of damages for the infidelity of women, whose frailty there was so great an interest to connive at. Let us never forget, that as from the greatest evil there arises some good, from the excess of virtue itself there may result some evil.

JUNE 8.

The Russian Ambassador at Vienna has been recalled. The affairs of the Imperial Court are in future to be conducted by a Charges des Affaires, the same as in this country. The Emperor Paul is said to be negotiating a peace with the French Republic, through the medium of the Court of Berlin.

JUNE 9.

Silver Medals, in commemoration of the happy escape of his Majesty at Drury Lane Theatre, have been struck, by order of Mr. Sheridan; the front represents Providence protecting the King from the traitorous attempt against his life, figuratively displayed by a Shield and shivered Arrows, pourtraying the Sovereign's safety; and, encircled, are the words "God save the King!" On the reverse of the Medallion is the British Crown in the centre of a Wreath of Laurel, the radient beams of Glory spreading their influence over it; the words, "Preserved from Assassination, May 15, 1800, "and, on the Knot of the Wreath, "Give God Praise."

The Foudroyant, of 80 guns, in her engagement with the Guilliame Tell, expended 162 barrels of powder, 1200 thirty-two lb. shot, 1240 twenty lb. ditto, 100 eighteen lb. ditto, and 200 twelve lb. ditto. Although much damaged, she was within a very short period ready for sea. Lord Nelson had previously been landed at Syracuse, in consequence of a severe illness.

Yesterday arrived the Mail from Hamburg in course. It does not bring information of any important events upon the theatre of war, and scarcely enables us to bring down the state of affairs to any later date than was already known by the letter of Colonel Clinton.—So far, however, as the 25th ult. nothing of greater consequence had occurred in Suabia than partial actions at the advanced posts. Moreau is drawing nearer to the Tyrol, in order to be at liberty to connect his future operations with the Army of Reserve in Italy. He has sent 25,000 men thither by the way of St. Gothard, of which the French remain in possession.

The Vienna Court Gazette contains nothing material either from that quarter or from Italy. Private letters, said to be received from Mr. Arthur Paget, state the surrender of the citadel of Savona. A squadron of victualiers which had sailed from Toulon to Genoa, had been taken or dispersed by our cruizers. Some vessels, however, are said to have entered the bason of Genoa. In a sortie which took place from that garrison on the 13th ult. General Soult was taken prisoner by the Austrians, and above a thousand of the Republicans were either killed or wounded.

General Melas marched on the 14th towards Turin for the defence of the northern frontier of Piedmont. No apprehension appears to be entertained from the Army of Buonaparte, which has not been able to advance, from the difficulty of transporting its artillery over the mountains. The Austrians are in great force, and the nature of the country makes them otherwise secure in this quarter. Gen. Elnsitz remained at Nice with a sufficient force to repress the French forces on the opposite side of the Var. It appears, therefore, that the fate of Genoa will precede any ulterior measure of offence upon the part of the Imperialists. No new light is thrown upon the state of things in the Voralberg and Tyrol.

Government has at length received official information of the death of Field Marshal Suwarroff, who died at Petersburgh on the 18th of May. There is reason to suppose that the disappointment of his enlightened views for the liberation of Europe has contributed to his death. No Statesman seems more clearly to have understood the state of public affairs than this great Commander, nor to have lamented them with more sincerity or disinterestness. It may, however, be fortunate for him not to have survived into a period which it is to be feared is entirely abandoned to mistery and caprice.

JUNE 10.

It must for the present remain a matter of conjecture, to what causes are to be attributed to the recommencement of hostilities in Egypt. It is certain, however, that immediately after the interception of the Egyptian Correspondence, the English Government having discovered the duplicity of Buonapaite and Kleber in treating, sent out orders to counteract the Republican perfidy. It is equally certain, that afterwards, when they received information of the Convention having been actually concluded by Sir Sidney Smith (whatever was their opinion of the expediency of the part taken by that excellent Officer), they determined to accede to it; and that they sent out orders accordingly.

These orders, only contradictory from the intervention of unknown events, arrived at different periods, as was natural. The strange and perfidious conduct of Kleber can only be ascribed to some secret information respecting the first instructions, and he will be eternally censured as having acted upon that information respecting the wishes of the English Cabinet, without waiting to know positively the fact, whether they would ratify or deny the guarantee of Sir Sidney Smith. Had Gen. Kleber thought proper to wait for positive information upon this head, he would have had no occasion for even a pretended resentment, nor would the blood of so many innocent Mussulmen taken by surprize, nor of so many unhappy Christians massacred in revenge, be to be laid to his account. Still less would he be touched with remorse for the fate of the army he commands, of whom a single individual can never reach the shores of France, unless by the unmerited mercy of the brave but undisciplined enemy they have outraged beyond the patience and sufferance of humanity.

Whatever may hereafter appear to have been the precise and immediate motive of this horrid transaction, we cannot forbear to remind the public of Buonaparte's instructions to Kleber, published in the intercepted correspondence, by which it appears the French Government never intended to observe it: that their object was only to gain time, and to deceive the powers who were weak enough to believe in the sincerity of their pacific offers.

CHARLESTON, JUNE 10.

SHIPWRECK.

The British armed ship Argus, Capt. Johnston, bound to Liverpool, with a valuable cargo of cotton, rice, logwood, mahogany, naval stores, &c. in attempting to pass the Bar on Sunday forenoon, in the last quarter of the flood tide, was from the wind dying away, driven on the north breaker head, and stranded—the vessel and greater part of the cargo supposed to be lost. Lighters went down yesterday to save as much as possible from the wreck.

JUNE 11.

The ship Argus, which got on the bar on Sunday, went to pieces yesterday morning; some of the cotton, about 100 bales, it is said, is picked up; the rest of the cargo is entirely lost.

NEW-YORK, July 15.

Capt. Waterman, from Lisbon, informs us, that on the first of June, off the Rock of Gibraltar, he saw a fleet of ships of war, which he supposed to be English—he counted 34 sail. [The probability is, that these ships have on board the 12,000 troops, that were about sailing from England at the date of our last accounts, said to be destined for the south of France, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby.]

The last accounts from Jamaica, state, that there were lying in the harbour of Mairaguana harbour 12 or 13 sail of American vessels without a soul on board, their crews, it was supposed, having been murdered by Rigaud's sanguinary adherents.

BOSTON, July 14.

IMPORTANT!

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, dated Liverpool, 20th May.

"By an American just arrived from Paris, I am informed that our Commissioners have obtained secret information, that the Consuls had authorised, by recent instructions, the capture of every American found trading to any part of the West-Indies; while orders are given to let those pass that are bound to Europe, except they are met by cruizers belonging to particular persons, who have paid for the special privilege to make general captures. Hence you will often find, that after a national frigate or corvette has let your ships pass, the privateers of Talleyrand, &c. will send her into port as a good prize.——Thus the national ships are made decoy ducks for the privateers belonging to the Favorites of the Consuls."

JULY 21.

A vessel has arrived at Salem from Gibraltar, which brings accounts to nearly the middle of June. We learn by a gentleman from the former place, that the information by this arrival is, that Massena had made a sortie from Genoa about the 18th May, and had succeeded in driving the besiegers from before that place with great slaughter. This intelligence is verbal; we have seen a letter, brought by the same vessel, addressed to a respectable house in this town, dated the beginning of June, which says, Massena must have surrender ere this, as by the last accounts he was in the greatest want of provisions.

The *St. JOHN GAZETTE.*
SAINT JOHN,
FRIDAY, AUGUST 1.

Last Tuesday evening arrived the schooner Greyhound, Capt. Matthew, in 48 hours from Boston. By the Greyhound we have been favored with Boston papers to the 21st ult.—they contain little or no matter of importance.

A London paper, says, advices from the *Hague*, state, "That on the 2d May, the Legislative Chamber decreed, that leave should be given for the importation from *England* of every raw material which is not the direct produce of that Country; also every article not the manufacture of *Great-Britain.*"

All strangers had been sent away from *Genoa*, and even the Austrian prisoners set at liberty, on account of the scarcity of provisions prevailing there.

Some thousands of French wander about the mountains, and are pursued by the indignant peasants,

JOHN BARROTT,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has erected a CUTLER's WHEEL, for grinding *Swords, Razors, Knives,* &c. on the most reasonable terms, at the Artillery Barracks, *Lower-Cove.*

St. John, August 1st, 1800. 3w.

LANG & TURNER,

RESPECTFULLY

INFORM the Inhabitants of this City and Province, that they have just imported in the Ship LIBERTY, from GLASGOW, and are now opening at their STORE in Prince William street, (lately occupied by Mr. *Samuel Willard,*)

A large Assortment of Elegant and

Fashionable Goods,

Consisting of the following Articles, which are for Sale by the Piece or Package *only*, for CASH or Good BILLS, on the most Reasonable Terms.

PRINTED Cottons and Muslins,
Do. Bed Furnitures,
Purple and Chintz Shawls,
Ginghams,
Muslins, plain and fancy of all kinds,
Black and colored Muslins,
Cambric Muslin, Cotton Shirting,
Pullicat Handkerchiefs of all kinds,
Cotton stripes and Check,
Linen do. do.
Ladies' Cambric flowered Plaids and Shawls,
Cotton and Worsted Stockings,
Worsted and Linen Tapes,
Leather Gloves and Children's Caps,
White and colored Thread,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas & Parasoles,
Corduroys, Calamancos,
Swansdowns,
Slops of all kinds,
Boots and Shoes, superior quality,
Books and Stationary,
Glass and Crystal Ware, &c. &c.

N. B.—The above Goods being very lately purchased from the Manufacturers on the best Terms, will merit the attention of Storekeepers both in City and Country.

St. John, July 18, 1800. *

LANG AND TURNER,

HAVING taken into consideration and to accommodate the Inhabitants of this City have resolved to Retail their neat and fashionable assortment of MUSLINS, &c.—which will be worthy the attention of families, &c. &c.

☞ Large Allowances made to Storekeepers.

29th July, 1800. *

Five Pounds Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Ship *Hawke,* THOMAS SPARKE, master, on the 24th instant, ADDICK ADDICKS, (Foreigner) Carpenter, about 5 feet 11 inches high, dark hair—Had on a blue jacket and trowsers.——Whoever will apprehend said Runaway, or give information where he may be taken, shall receive the above Reward by applying to Messrs. *Wm. & Thos. Pagan, & Co.* Merchants, or the Master on board.

St. John, July 25, 1800.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS some evil minded person, set on by the instigation of the Devil, has been on board of the SHIP I am now building near the Old Fort at CARLETON, and have maliciously, or in a fit of insanity, cut the edges of the cieling plank, so that they are damaged thereby.

I hereby Caution all persons whatsoever, on their peril, whether out of malice, madness or otherwise, to desist from the like practices in future as I am determined to prosecute the offender to the utmost extremity of the Law.

ARCHIBALD GILLIES.

St. John, 24th July, 1800. 2w.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS frequent and repeated trespasses have been committed upon Lot No. 14, on the West side of the Kennebeckacis River, belonging to the late *Robert Archer,* deceased.

This is to forbid all persons whatever from cutting or carrying off Timber, Cord Wood, Hoop Poles, or otherwise trespassing on the said Lot, as I am determined to prosecute the offender as the Law may direct.

MARGARET ARCHER.

St. John, 25th July, 1800.