

## John Black, & Co.

HAVING received a considerable addition to their former Stock of GOODS; they have now on HAND a compleat assortment suitable to the present and approaching Seasons.

**BLANKETS** and Blanketing,  
Flannels and Baizes,  
Broad and narrow Cloths,  
Coarse and fine Swansdown,  
Cassimeres, Hats, Shoes, Stockings,  
Linsens, printed Cottons, Threads,  
Silk Handkerchiefs, Buttons,  
A variety of Hardware,  
Nails, Spikes, Iron, Anchors,  
Ships' Caboses, Canvases,  
Window Glass, Paints and Paint Oil,  
Glass Ware, Queen's Ware,  
Stationary, Sheathing Paper and Nails,  
Brandy, Rum, Molasses,  
Sugar—Brown, White and Loaf,  
Leaf Tobacco, Gun Powder,  
Lead and Shot—

With a number of other Articles.

These GOODS, being all of this Year's Importation, and landed in the best of Order, are warranted perfectly free from damage.

St. John, 15th Sept. 1800.

## IMPORTED

In the Brig *SUSANNAH*, JOHN WATT, Master, from LIVERPOOL, and for SALE by

## DANIEL KING,

LIVERPOOL SALT,

Ale in barrels,  
Strong and Small Beer in bottles,  
London Porter in ditto,  
Port and Sherry Wine in ditto,  
Soap and Candles,  
A few Table and Tea sets of Liverpool China,  
Also, a compleat assortment of Earthen Ware in crates and hhds,  
Stone Bottles from 2½ to 5 gallons.  
HE HAS ALSO ON HAND,  
Sugar in hhds, tierces and barrels,  
Rum and Molasses.  
St. John, October 3, 1800.

## Donaldson & Hendricks,

HAVE RECEIVED,  
Per Brig *SUSANNAH*, Capt. WATT,  
FROM LIVERPOOL,  
AN ADDITION TO  
THEIR FORMER ASSORTMENT OF  
**MUSLINS**,  
Which together with their well chosen STOCK of GOODS on hand, they will sell upon reasonable Terms.  
St. John, October 21, 1800.

## Lang and Turner,

HAVE JUST IMPORTED  
In the Ship *GOVERNOR CARLETON*,  
Capt. ROBERTSON, from GLASGOW,  
A Compleat Assortment of  
**CARPETS & CARPETING, TIN**  
and **STONE WARE**, the latter comprehending several elegant and compleat Table Sets of Blue Edged and Enamelled Ware.—Which with their former assortment of GOODS, they are selling on the most reasonable TERMS by Wholesale and Retail.  
St. John, 26th August, 1800.

## NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber, after Six Months Credit, are hereby requested to make immediate payment; such as are unable to pay the Money, must grant Notes at a short date, those not complying with these terms, will be indiscriminately put in Suit.

EDWARD SANDS.  
St. John, 13th Nov. 1800.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber informs those indebted to Mr. James Hayt, that he has positive instructions to put all his debts in suit—He therefore solicits a settlement of the same to avoid this disagreeable alternative.

Andrew Crookshank.  
NOV. 3D. 1800.

## Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, OCTOBER 6.

Count Cobenzel has been appointed by His Imperial Majesty to take charge of the Negotiations with France.

Citizen Joseph Buonaparte, President of the Committee of Ministers appointed to Negotiate with the Envoys Extraordinary of the United States, gave on the 11th at *Morfontaine*, a very brilliant Fete to those Ministers, to celebrate the return of peace and good understanding between the two States. The intention of Citizen Buonaparte on this occasion was to give the American Ministers a testimony of the dispositions of Government towards the United States, and of the general satisfaction which the late good understanding has produced.—Nothing could be more proper than this Fete for the purpose. The First Consul and his family repaired to *Morfontaine* at three o'clock. The two Consuls, all the Ministers, the Members of the Diplomatic Body, and several Counsellors of State were present, together with other persons who were formerly employed in the United States, among whom was General La Fayette.

At six o'clock the Minister for Foreign Affairs handed to the Consul the Treaty signed between the French and Batavian Ministers.—The cannon was immediately fired.

Dinner was served on three tables, in three different rooms, which were called the Halls of the *Union*, *Washington*, and *Franklin*. They were fitted up in the most elegant style.

After dinner a number of Toasts were given. The First Consul gave—"To the Manes of the French and Americans, who died on the Field of Battle for the Independence of the New World."

The Consul Cambaceres gave—"The Successor of Washington."

The Consul Lebrun—"The Union of America with the Powers of the North, in order to make the Liberty of the Seas respected."

The evening was spent in various amusements.

On the following day the American Ministers took leave of the Chief Consul. Mr. Ellworth expressed his hope; that the Treaty signed on the 1st inst. would be the basis of durable friendship between France and America. The Chief Consul replied, that the differences being settled, there should be no more recollection of them than of family misunderstandings; that the liberal principles laid down in the Treaty with respect to Navigation, should be the basis of the connection of the two Nations, as it was of their mutual interest, and that it became, in the present circumstances, more important than ever for the two Nations to adhere to it.

Messrs. Ellworth and Davies set off an hour afterwards for Havre. Mr. Murray remained behind.

## SIR SIDNEY SMITH.

In the beginning of last month a flag of truce arrived from Mahon, at Barcelona. It brought about 105 prisoners, Spanish, Ligurian, and French, rescued by the English from Turkish slavery.—The cruelties they had experienced would freeze the soul. Among them was the young Thevenard, son of Thevenard of Toulon. He had lost a brother at the battle of Aboukir; and he himself had languished in chains among the Turks till Sir Sidney Smith was apprised of the circumstance. By means of letters and applications of every kind Sir Sidney procured his release. But this generous enemy did not stop there. He furnished Thevenard with money, clothes, &c. and recommendations to his brother at Constantinople, and for all the English naval officers. Sir Sidney carried his generosity so far as to equip an avilo to go and find him at Rhodes.

The following is a copy of one of the letters:—Thevenard has, out of gratitude, preserved them all. They testify the pleasure which Sir Sidney enjoyed in restoring a son to his aged father, and in acknowledging the efforts, though fruitless, made by the brother of Thevenard to alleviate his captivity at Havre, previous to his removal to the Temple.

Copy of a Letter from Commodore Sir Sidney Smith, to Captain Gabriel Thevenard, dated on board the *Tiger*, June 15th, 1800.

"M. Thevenard is requested to come and dine to day with Sir Sidney Smith, on board *Le Tigre*, at three o'clock."

He takes the liberty to send some clothes, which he thinks that a person just escaped from prison may have need of. The great coat is not of the best, but except clothes of the English uniform, it is the only one which is on board the *Tigre*, and it is the same that Sir Sidney Smith wore during his journey from the Temple till he came to the Sea. It will be very useful if it again serves a similar purpose, by restoring another son to the arms of his aged father, dying with chagrin."

Letters from Nancy, dated October 3, say—"Yesterday evening, at seven o'clock, General Clarke, with his suite, arrived here. He alighted at the Temple of Peace, where it is supposed, he will hold his residence during the Congress. This morning the General of the 4th military division, with the whole of the Staff, visited him, to confer relative to the preliminary operations of the Congress. Every preparation is making for the completion and decoration of the places destined for the residence of the Plenipotentiaries; the roads are covered with articles of consumption, which are forwarding to Luneville."

General Clarke, the bearer of the orders of Government, and who is to command extraordinary at Luneville, and in the department of the Meurthe, is arrived there. After having conferred with the Sub-Prefect, and the Mayor, he visited in person all the houses of the best appearance; he spared no pains to procure for the Members of the Congress lodgings and accommodation suitable to their dignity.

Accounts from Marseilles state, that the garrison of Malta arrived there on the 30th of September, to the number of 6000 men. They are there undergoing quarantine. General Vaubois has informed us, that the unfortunate Dulongue is freed from his fetters, and that he is in a chamber where he can walk, read, and write. Gen. Graham interested himself much in his favour, and to that General we are indebted for the preservation, at Malta, of the Cabinet of Natural History belonging to that illustrious person. It is now packing up in order to be sent off for Paris.

We are informed from Cadiz, that an English fleet, consisting of about 180 transports, escorted by 16 ships of the line, appeared before that city, and made the necessary preparations for effecting a disembarkation. We can hardly allow ourselves, however, to believe, that the English will attempt a *coup de main* against a place, the situation of which is painted in the following words by a letter from Barcelona:

"As the malady becomes more alarming at Cadiz, it has been thought proper to fumigate all the letters which arrive from thence. We are informed by the last courier, that during the four last days 732 persons died, and of 110,000 inhabitants, who were in that beautiful but unfortunate city, 85,000 have quitted it. The immense population of the suburbs consists only of unhappy wretches, whose dirtiness and poverty add still to the horror of disease, and must increase its ravages." There was at Cadiz only one Spanish regiment, which was much reduced by sickness; the sole defence therefore of this city against the English, is the contagion, which doubtless, they will not venture to brave.

## HAVRE, October 2.

The American Ministers are arrived here—They expected to sail yesterday morning on board the American frigate, which was waiting for them, but the unfavorable wind has prevented their departure, and they must wait till the next tide.

## STRASBURGH, October 4.

Letters from Augsbourg, of the 27th ult. say, that the two armies are entering into their respective quarters. The want of forage has compelled a great part of the French cavalry to retreat towards the Neckar. The advices from Hungary and Galicia, say, that the Russian troops, which have been for some time assembled on the confines of the latter country, have received orders to return into the interior of Russia.

The Austrian garrisons of Ulm and Phillipburgh are now passing through Suabia, in order to join the Imperial army. Both have suffered severely through disease. The Imperial army is retreating from Bavaria to the cantonments in Austria and in the environs of Salzburg.

The Archduke Charles is seriously indisposed, and it is even said that his life is in danger.

## FRANCKFORT, October 5.

The Landgrave of Hesse Cassel has adopted a sudden and unexpected measure, by putting all his troops on the war establishment. A certain number of men have been detached from the garrison of Hanau, in order to procure tents and other requisites at Cassel.—The Landgrave besides has taken into pay 3000 of the Militia, who will serve on the same footing as the troops of the line. The motive of this measure cannot be conceived at a period when the armistice has been prolonged, and when the most apparent intimacy of the three belligerent powers affords the best founded hopes of the approach of peace.—There is reason to suppose that this military disposition is merely eventual, in order that the Landgrave may be prepared, in case the negotiations should not be attended with a favourable issue.

## LONDON,

OCTOBER 16.

Copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Foudroyant, Gibraltar Bay, September 15, 1800.

SIR,

My letter of the 11th instant will have acquainted their Lordships of my having formed the resolution of attempting an enterprise against two armed vessels, reported to be receiving stores in the Roads of Barcelona, for the relief of Malta. I have now the satisfaction of informing you, that this service has been very judiciously arranged by Captain Louis of the *Minotaur*, and most gallantly and successfully executed by Captain Hillyer of the *Niger*, and Lieutenant Schomberg of the *Minotaur*, in the boats of these ships, as will appear by the report made to me thereon by Capt. Louis, a copy of which is herewith enclosed. I have no doubt that their Lordships will justly appreciate the merits of the officers by whom this gallant and enterprising service has been performed.

(Signed) KEITH.

MINOTAUR, Sept. 6, 1800.

My Lord,

Knowing how anxious and desirous your Lordship was, as well as the service to my country, by cutting out or destroying the two corvettes, lying in Barcelona road, mentioned in your Lordship's orders to Capt. Oliver; and, in order to check the two ships sailing upon this intended secret expedition, induced me to persevere in the following attempt:—

On the evening of the 3d instant, after having delivered Captain Hillyer of the *Niger* his orders to join your Lordship, a breeze sprung up from the westward, with every appearance of a close night. I again called him aboard, with the signal at the same time to prepare boats. Captain Hillyer and Lieutenant Schomberg volunteered the service, assisted by Lieutenants Warrant, Lowry, Lieutenant Healy of the *Niger*, Mr. Reid, master, and Lieutenant Jewell, of the *Marines*. The boats left the *Minotaur* about eight o'clock in the evening. The firing began from all quarters near nine: about ten o'clock I had the pleasing satisfaction to see two ships dropping out of the road under a heavy fire from the ships, four strong batteries, ten gun-boats, two schooners, with two 42 pounders each, the fort of Mount Jouit, the same time throwing shells. The *Minotaur* and *Niger* were well placed in good season to cover the party. The service was performed throughout with an enterprising spirit, good conduct, and in a gallant style. The loss, which I shall inform your Lordship of killed and wounded, fell principally upon two boats, not great, when compared to the situation the number of boats and so many men were placed in for a considerable time. The ships about eleven o'clock were perfectly clear from the fire of the enemy's batteries and gun-boats, the men of war checking the movements of the latter; the ships captured, named *Conception* alias *Esmeralda*, and *la Paz*, about 400 tons, each mounting 22 brass guns, 12 and 9 pounders, laden with provisions and stores, &c. supposed for Batavia, and on Dutch account: they were to have taken 300 troops of the regiment of Batavian Swifs on board, from the Island of Majorca. I found several Dutch officers on board the *Esmeralda*.