

THE SAINT JOHN GAZETTE,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[Vol. XV.]

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1800.

[No. 73.—TOTAL 742.]

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

Assize of Bread,

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 8, 1800.
The Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf 7 lbs. oz.
to weigh - - - - - 1 12
Ditto Rye - - - - - 2 7
And other Loaves in proportion.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Mayor.

LUDLOW, FRASER and ROBINSON,

HAVE RECEIVED,
By the *Britannia* from Glasgow, the
Hawke from London, and the *Liberty*
from Liverpool, and are now
opening for Sale at their Store
in Saint John-street,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE;

Consisting, among others, of the
following Articles, viz:

SUPERFINE, Dimities,
Second & coarse China, fatten and
Broad Cloths, love ribbons,
Elastic Cloths, Black galloon,
Yorkshire plains, Barcelona hand-
Cassimeres, kerchiefs,
German serges, White and black
Duffels, fatten,
Fearnought, Black mode,
Red, white & yellow flannels, Sewing silks and
Green and red bai- twist,
zes, Men's & women's
7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and gloves,
10-4 blankets, Colored and white
Point blanketing, threads,
Coverlids and car- Pound and paper
peting, pins,
Calamancos, Ladies' fashionable
Durants, bonnets,
Moreens, Do. Morocco slip-
Shalloons, pers,
Plain and striped Stationary of all
wildbores, kinds,
Camblets, Umbrellas,
Bombazeens, Hyson, fouchong,
Bombazets, and bohea teas,
4-4, & 7 8 Irish li- Loaf Sugar,
nens, Raisins & currants,
Irish dowlas, Pepper and pimen-
Do. sheeting, to,
Russia sheeting, Mustard,
Lancashire ditto, Powder and poma-
Scotch ditto, tum,
Irish diaper of all Starch and fig blue,
kinds, Black lead,
6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Porter in bottles &
table cloths, casks,
Russia towelling, Brown Stout in do.
Flax and tow oz- and do.
naburghs, Ale in do. and do.
Checked and spot- Port, Sherry and
ted handkerchfs. Lisbon wine,
Fancy do. An assortment of
Blue pullicats, buttons,
Long lawns, Cutlery of all kinds
Cambrics, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d.
Book and jaconet 12d. & 20d. nails.
muslins, Screws and brads,
Mullin handker- Spades & shovels,
chiefs, Fryng pans,
9-8 and 7-8 print- Andirons,
ed calicos, Shovels and tongs,
Printed muslins, Patent shot,
Cotton shawls, Bar and sheet iron,
Mullin do. Cast iron stoves,
Cotton counter- 7 by 9 and 8 by 10
panes, crown glass,
Men's cotton floc- Glaß ware assorted,
kings, Earthen ware do.
Women's do. do. Brown and white
Linen and cotton soap,
checks, Mould and dipt
Striped cottons, candles,
Fine striped bed- White rope,
ticks, Salmon twine,
Fustians, Wool cards,
Corduroys, Pewter & hard me-
Thicklets, tal spoons, with a
Striped nankeens, variety of other
articles.

They have also on hand,
Turk's Island SALT, a few Barrels
of excellent Mulcovado SUGAR, and
a few Tierces of PORK.
St. John, July 18, 1800.

LANG & TURNER,

RESPECTFULLY
INFORM the Inhabitants of this Ci-
ty 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 Pack-
age 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,
Cambrie Mullin, Cotton Shirting,
Pulicat 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,
Swandowns,
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 at-
tention of Storekeepers both in City and
Country.

St. John, July 18, 1800.

LANG AND TURNER,

HAVING taken into consideration
and to accommodate the Inhabit-
ants of this City have resolved to Retail
their neat and fashionable assortment of
MUSLINS, &c.—which will be wor-
thy the attention of families, &c. &c.
Large Allowances made to Store-
keepers.
29th July, 1800.

Stephen Humbert,

HAS RECEIVED,
Per ship *Liberty*, from Liver-
pool and Greenock,

A LARGE Assortment of fashiona-
ble CHINA in compleat sets, Ja-
panned and Tin Ware, Glaß do. Green
and Blue edged, and Cream colored
Queen's Ware, comprising a large vari-
ety of articles in common and fashiona-
ble use, among which are large deep
Cream colored Dishes and Bowls for
setting Milk, elegant Fruit-Baskets and
Stands, Custard Cups, Fancy Pitchers,
of all sizes, &c. &c. &c.—Which, with
his usual assortment of Dry Goods and
Groceries will be sold low for Cash or
Country Produce.

St. John, July 14, 1800.

NOW LANDING,

From on board the Ship *HAWKE*, Capt.
Thomas Sparks, from LONDON,

An extensive and valuable Assortment of BRITISH GOODS,

Suited for this Market—They are now
opening and will be offered for Sale on
the most reasonable terms by

Wm. & Thos. Pagan, & Co.

WHO HAVE ALSO,

Teas, Wines, Brandy, Tobacco,
Iron, Nails, Spikes, Cordage of all sizes,
Sail Duck of a superior quality, and ma-
terials compleat for a Brig of one hun-
dred and sixty or seventy tons burthen.
July 1st, 1800.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE, MAY 31.

IT seems to be the general opinion of
the best informed men, that the ad-
vance of General Melas to Nice, so ir-
reconcilable to the plan of conduct
which circumstances impose upon the
the Austrians, is the result of a system a-
dopted long ago, in conjunction with
this country and her allies. The plan
of the campaign is supposed to have
been, as we stated yesterday, that a con-
siderable force was to be sent to the
Southern parts of France, in order to
penetrate from any convenient point at
which a landing could be effected;
somewhere about Hieres, or between
that and Nice, has been mentioned. A
variety of considerations, especially the
concurrence of dates shews that Mini-
sters had this project in view. The
boast of Mr. Pitt in the House of Com-
mons, after the notorious defection of
the Emperor of Russia from co-opera-
tion with Austria, that a most impor-
tant co-operation would still be obtain-
ed, with his troops in our pay, by means
of our maritime superiority, is a proof
that an invasion upon some part of the
Continental territory of France was in-
tended.—Even after the magnanimous
Emperor of all the Russias had, by his
refusal to suffer his troops to remain in
our employment, so far disconcerted the
plan that had been formed, the scheme
was not wholly abandoned! It was re-
solved to persevere with our own means,
and those slender auxiliary forces, which
the Condean army, and the French
princes could afford. The invasion of
France, that project, in its first concep-
tion worthy only of "ignorance made
drunk," has ever been persisted in with
a pertinacity that one should think
could spring only from a disordered
imagination. To this perseverance of
incorrigible folly is to be ascribed the
rapid march of the Condean army to
Italy, immediately after it was taken
into our pay. Six weeks ago it was in-
tended that our auxiliary body of troops
should fail. The much talked of Ex-
pedition to the Mediterranean is thus
explained. No! It was not Malta nor
Portugal, nor Egypt, that demanded
the disposable force which ministers
have so long desired to obtain; nothing
less than the invasion and the conquest
of France, and that too commenced up-
on the frontier most remote from us,
could satisfy the profound genius of our
military projectors!

It appears, however, that, as in for-
mer expeditions, Ministers preferred
the end of the season as most conveni-
ent for the operations of the field.—
When there was not a single obstacle
to prevent the execution of our part of
the plan (admitting that it was a plan
fit to be adopted), at any moment, and
with a precision the most correct and
punctual, strange and unaccountable de-
lays had arisen. The Commanders who
were to act in this mighty project are
scarcely even now out of sight of the
English shore, on their way to put in
motion our troops in the Mediterranean.
It is said, indeed, that Ministers could
not prevail upon Gen. Sir Charles Stuart,
the officer they first wished to employ,
to accept the command of this whimsi-
cal invasion of France. Some difficulty
arose on this account, and it required
time to send for a new General from
Scotland. The consequence of all these
disappointments, delays, and tergiversa-
tion, has been, however, that it is im-
possible there can be any unity of op-
eration; the plan is incapable of being
reduced to any thing like an experi-
ment. Gen. Melas indeed is, or may
have been, at Nice, Gen. Abercrombie
at the same moment on board the Sea-
horse frigate, in the Channel, and the
French Princes of Orleans, who had
been sent to prepare the way, and to
hoist the royal flag, are nobody knows
where! So much for the precision with

which this deep-laid plan is to be ex-
ecuted. It is impossible for any man to
reflect upon such ridiculous abortive
enterprises, such strange absurdity of
design, and such proofs of incapacity in
execution, without wondering how our
Ministers should persist in trying mili-
tary experiments. They furnish a fresh
proof, however, of the absurdity of
founding plans of campaign upon co-
operation so little to be expected, and
leaving them to be fixed by men so little
acquainted with the subject, and so far
remote in situation, as to be unable to
accommodate their views to the varying
state of affairs.

From all these concurring circum-
stances then—our preparations for the
Mediterranean—the march of the corps
of Conde in our pay to Italy, and other
circumstances which men accustomed
to observe the course of events, must
have remarked it seems evident that a
plan of invasion in Provence had been
in contemplation. That it was to co-
operate with, or prepare for the execu-
tion of this plan, that Melas advanced
to Nice, seems likewise extremely prob-
able. We have seen how forward our
preparations were to co-operate in this
sage design! It does, indeed, still seem
extraordinary that Gen. Melas should
have deemed it expedient to do so much
as he has done in contemplation of its
execution on our part. He must have
known the defection of the Russians,
and it is strange, if in the circumstances
in which the Austrian army of Italy
was placed, Melas should have been
compelled to act servilely, in pursuance
of a plan which was extremely likely
to fail in the essential point of co-op-
eration, and which the success with
which the French have begun the cam-
paign in Italy was so likely to render
abortive. It is impossible that Melas
could have supposed that the British
troops were ready to co-operate. It is
true that he was ignorant of the defeat
of Kray, of the French having seized
all the passes to Italy. He may have
considered the report of the march of
the army of reserve as a mere *ruse de
guerre* to divert him from the prosecu-
tion of his plans. But after all, there
seems little doubt that he has executed
a manœuvre which may ultimately be
attended with fatal consequences. It
was no doubt a matter of importance for
Melas to avail himself as speedily as pos-
sible of his superiority of numbers, to
harass or defeat the French corps under
Suchet, [as it appears from the Mail he
has done] before the arrival of rein-
forcements; but still it is not stated that
Suchet has been driven from his prin-
cipal positions, or that up to the 1st
any considerable advantages had been
gained over him. Had Suchet been
driven from his main position the wrecks
of his army must doubtless have partly
fallen back upon Nice, but we have no
account of such an event. It is proba-
ble, therefore, that Suchet, if attacked
and defeated, at least has not been dis-
lodged. The Austrians penetrating to
Nice make even Suchet a dangerous
enemy to leave in the rear. In the
mean time, the army of reserve advan-
cing so rapidly into Piedmont, and
threatening to cut off the Austrians,
the latter weakened by so many battles,
and having in their turn to contend
with a superiority of numbers, will find
it difficult to effect their retreat to the
cover of their strong places, and to the
neighborhood of supplies. Beyond a
doubt they have rendered that retreat,
if it should be necessary, more difficult,
and they have likewise removed to a
most inconvenient distance for receiv-
ing reinforcements. If General Melas
did not return very speedily from Nice,
the army of reserve would have time
to stretch down towards the Genoese,
and thus to narrow or intercept the com-
munication of the Austrians with the
Milanese, and with those countries from
which reinforcements must be sent.