degree upon herrings, which were said to be a wholesome food, and to prove an excellent substitute for bread," has been noticed somewhat angrily by several of the Caledonian Journalists, one of whom wishes his Lordship, when he next eats a beef steak, to try a herring with it, as a substitute for bread.

FALMOUTH, March 14.

Arrived the Duke of Kent, Kennedy, from New-Brunswick for Portsmouth, with masts, &c; was chased on Tuesday last, by a large French schooner privateer, from which she got off: also arrived yesterday, the American ship Eunice, Captain Hodges, from Salem, with 700 barrels of flour.

GLASGOW, March 20.

Since our last, no intelligence of importance has been received. Nine Hamburgh mails are due. The Expedition under General Stuart, &c. is shortly expected to sail. Its destination is still a profound secret. Deal is the principal rendezvous.

We are glad to observe, that the price of grain is still falling in all the English markets. The cause is attributed to the late great importations of flour, rice, &c. from North America, and from the certain prospect of an early supply of a vast quantity of grain from Denmark.

We are informed, that the Trades' House have approved of the intended Police Bill, with a few alterations and amendments, which are to be submitted to the Lord Provost and Magistrates.

NASSAU, [N. P.] March 21.

On Wednesday P. M. appeared in the offing, H. M. S. La Prompte, Capt. Dundas, with his pendant down and union half mast. On her coming into port we were informed of the Death of Admiral VANDEPUT, whose corpse was then on board of La Prompte.

We understand that the Admiral died on the 14th instant, of an Apoplectic Fit. His death occurred when the squadron under his command, was not very far to the S. and E. of Abaco, and his corpse was put on board H. M. Ship Cleopatra, and ordered for this place for interment. La Prompte fell in with the Cleopatra off Abaco, and as she was the station ship of this Port, the corpse was removed on board her and arrived here as above.

Yesterday at 4 o'clock the corpse, attended by a party of Seamen in new dresses was landed at the King's wharf, to the West of Ordnance yard, where it was received by a Detachment of the 4th Regiment, under the command of Col. Irving: the officers both civil and military, dressed with crapes and scarves for the occasion.

Minute guns commenced firing from the removal of the corpse, both from La Prompte and Fort Charlotte. Military music, proper for the occasion, played as the procession passed on to the burying ground, where the corpse was finally interred with every military honor and respect, which was due to the distinguished situation of the deceased, who had for so many years supported with credit a rank of the first consequence under the British Government.

An immense concourse of people attended the procession. And upon the whole, we do not remember to have seen any thing of the kind in this country, either equal to it in magnitude or solemnity.

NEW-YORK, April 17.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the brig Polly, from Jamaica informs, that the merchants of Kingston are highly incensed against Admiral Sir H. Parker, for his neglecting to afford protection to the commerce of that Island.—That a vessel could not, with any degree of safety go from one port to another.—That a committee of the most respectable merchants of Kingston, had been appointed to state the situation of their affairs to the Lords of the Admiralty, and to the underwriters at Lloyd's, in consequence of which it is supposed the coast had been tolerably well cleared by the British cruisers, a few days before the Polly sailed—That the Admiral's conduct had given such general dissatisfaction, that he could not appear in public without being insulted—and that the Magistrates of Kingston to prevent disagreeable consequences, had shut up the public places of amusement, and—That Lord Hugh Seymour was anxiously expected, to take command of the Jamaica station.

The *St. JOHN GAZETTE.*

SAINT JOHN,
FRIDAY, MAY 16.

Monday arrived the Brig Britannia, Captain Cowan, in 52 days from Greenock.—By this vessel we have been favored with Glasgow Papers to the 20th of March.—☞ See the preceding columns, for European Advices copied from the above papers.

Saturday the Sloop Camperdown, Captain Disbrow, from New-York—left there 27th ult.

Buonaparte and the *German Empire.*

It appears that the Cabinet of *Vienna* has refused, a second time, the overtures of Buonaparte. [*Lon. Pap.*]

In Ireland, the projected Union is growing daily more popular—and the Parliament is engaged in discussing the different articles—four of which have been approved of and passed;—those respecting the trade of the two countries, will probably occupy some time, and undergo a minute investigation.

BUONAPARTE has appointed his brother Joseph, and two others, Commissioners to treat with the American Ambassadors.

From what is called a very moderate calculation, the force of the allies on the Continent, will amount, at the opening of the ensuing campaign, (notwithstanding the dereliction of the Russians) to upwards of 240,000 effective men—while that of the French armies—on the Rhine—in Switzerland, and in Italy, cannot, it is thought, be encreased, even by the 1st of April, to more than 50,000 each, making a total of 150,000 men.—Supposing this statement correct, the Imperial forces will have a very powerful majority.

It is a very pleasing circumstance, which we find corroborated in all the late London papers, that the price of flour and grain is considerably reduced since our last advices.—According to reports in the House of Commons, the demand for bread is reduced ONE SIXTH since the BAKING ACT, which prohibits the sale of that article until twenty-four hours after it comes from the oven, under a penalty of 5l. per loaf.

It is said, that ships and vessels capable of transporting upwards of 20,000 troops are already taken up, for the intended expedition; and that, from the nature of the contracts, it will be a most expensive armament.

No. III.

Mr. MOTT,

I AM dubious, whether the contents of my first communication, on the nature of certain abased articles, which are brought into our Country, will prevent one source of Putrid Fevers; which seem to progress in North America: and whether the common means used, as stated in the second, may profit the injured, who has no resource to the regular practitioner.

It is however hoped, that they will have some effect: and that, upon every principle of action, the public will be aware of actual poison in every shape, much more when combined with damaged articles of food; and exalted by Spirituous Liquors.—The West-India Fever seldom if ever forms a second attack—the Yellow Fever repeats its attack—It is called the Fever of America—Poison will always attack, and the Fevers we have now to guard against, are justly called the Poisonous Fever of America—but more especially the Brandy Fever, which is the worst of the class.

There is a poisonous Fever common in some parts of France, which affecting the Bowels is called the Colic of Peiten—One of the like nature is not unfrequent in even Devonshire in England; and, for the same reason, called the Devonshire Colic—they are similar to the West-India Colic or dry Belly Ach, with the exception, that the poison is introduced in Liquors of less exalted quality, namely, in Cyder and small White Wines, which dissolve a portion of Lead, during their preparation in such presses as have Lead; and not in Rum.—In these Countries the affected have the advantage of a freer perspiration than we have; but even there the effects are as stated heretofore.

The mode of treating these Fevers is well known, and such as is generally stated, namely—to keep the intestines open with Castor Oil or other such purgative; and in case of paralytic symptoms to use the Bath waters; or the Pyrment waters with Vitriolic acid and Aromatics.—But these evils of poison come not up to our Brandy Fever, where, aided by a slow perspiration or other causes of Pleurisy, the whole interior of the Stomach is affected in addition to other malady—and speedy assistance necessary to save life.

In some cases, the Stomach is so empty, as not to bear an Emetic, or otherwise so inflamed as to render it very dangerous: and, without evacuation of the poison, death must soon follow.—Bleeding is seldom of any use—oftentimes injurious—Blisters after warm bathing and evacuation will generally be useful to prevent spasm and a return of the inflammation, which approximates a putrescent inflammation, that if abated too suddenly with Gangrene, and if not abated will also cause mortification and death.

In short, there is no malady, which is more dangerous and requires more speedy and judicious treatment, than our Brandy Fever—a name which I think it well adapted to the cases.—The writer of this trusts, that few persons, at any distance from a regular practitioner, will be so unfortunate as to be attacked by any of those Fevers; but if they are that the hints herein will be of service, till assistance can be procured—and further, that, being thus cautioned none but such as have no regard for health, will make a practice of using such baneful commodities. X.

DIED] In this town, on Wednesday se'nnight, Mrs. MARY M'LEOD, in the 66th year of her age.

—— On Monday last, Sergt. WM. ROBERTS, of the King's New-Brunswick Regiment.

—— Tuesday morning Mr. KIRKPATRICK.

"DIGBY, 2d May, 1800.

"On the 25th ult. departed this life "aged 47 years, HESTER, the Wife "of the Rev. Mr. VIETS of Digby.—"She was daughter of Captain Nathan "Botsford, of a reputable family at "New-Milford, Connecticut. She li-"ved highly respected and died much "lamented, leaving an inconsolable hus-"band and six children to bewail their "irreparable loss! Her funeral on the "Sunday following was attended by a "great number of people although the "weather was very tedious."

☞ *The* OFFICE *of this* GAZETTE, *is removed to Prince William-Street, opposite to John Ryan's Office—where Communications, Advertisements, &c. will be thankfully received.*

LUDLOW, FRASER
AND
ROBINSON,
HAVE RECEIVED
By the Britannia, Capt. Cowan, from Greenock,
A General Assortment of
Dry Goods & Groceries,
Which they will sell on very reasonable terms either by Wholesale or Retail.
St. John, May 16, 1800.

JOHN BLACK, & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED
By the *Ship America* from *Liverpool*, and *Brig Britannia* from *Greenock*,
A full and extensive Assortment of all kinds of
BRITISH GOODS,
Suitable for this Country, which are now opening, and will be offered for Sale on the most reasonable terms.
—ALSO—
Salt, *coarse and fine,*
Porter *in hogsheads & barrels,*
Port, Sherry & Lisbon Wine,
Jamaica Spirits,
Brandy.
16th May, 1800. 2M.

HUGH JOHNSTON,
HAS IMPORTED
In the *Ship America, Captain Mackie,* from *Liverpool,* and *Brig Britannia, Capt. Cowan,* from *Greenock,*
From the different Manufactories in England and Scotland,
A handsome Assortment of
English and Scotch
GOODS,
For Sale on the most reasonable terms at his Store on the North side of the Market-Square, for Cash, good Bills, or Country Produce.
16th May, 1800.

Donaldson & Hendricks,
RESPECTFULLY
Informs their Friends and the Public, that they have Imported in the *Brig Britannia, Capt. Cowan,* from *Glasgow,*
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
British Merchandize,
Which they are now opening for Sale, at their *Store,* at the corner of the Coffee-House, fronting the Market-Square—together with their Stock on hand, forms a very extensive and handsome assortment of *GOODS,* which will be disposed of exceeding low, and upon accommodating terms.
St. John, May 16, 1800.

Trinity Church Pews.

☞ In pursuance of a vote of the Corporation of Trinity Church, made on the 25th March, '99, the following PEWS will be exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 5th of June next, to satisfy the arrearages due thereon, viz.

Lower Floor No. 23, 28.
Gallery — No. 3, 12, 16.
16th MAY, 1800.

Genteel Apartments
TO RENT,
CONSISTING of a Parlour, Bed-Room, and Kitchen—in a central and pleasant part of the City. Apply to the Printer. MAY 16, 1800.

Assistant Deputy Commissary and Storekeeper General's Office.
ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick,
10th May, 1800.
WANTED,
FOR the use of His MAJESTY'S Troops at this Post, ONE THOUSAND Cords of merchantable FIRE WOOD, to be delivered into His MAJESTY'S Fuel Yard at Fort Howe, on or before the first day of November next.

Such person or persons as may be inclined to contract for the abovementioned FIRE WOOD, are desired to give in their Proposals in writing, (sealed) on or before the 10th day of June next, when the lowest offer will be accepted and every necessary information obtained from said Office.

Sufficient security will be required for the due performance of such contract as may be entered into.

ALSO—WANTED
Twelve Tons of good clean STRAW —Proposals as above.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
Assistant Deputy Commissary and Storekeeper General.

DIGBY, 1st Nov. 1798.

ALL Persons having any Claims or Demands against the Estate of JAMES ATKINS, of DIGBY, Mariner, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same properly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the above date;—and all Persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment, to
JAMES A. HOLDSWORTH,
Administrator.