

Royal Gazette, and Miscellany of the Island of Saint John.

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CHARLOTTE TOWN, PRINTED BY WILLIAM A. RIND, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Practice of addressing the Public, on similar Occasions, has been so long established, as to preclude the Possibility of deviating from so customary a Road, without incurring the Charge of presumptuous Temerity.—and though in Compliance with this Usage, the Printer deems it unnecessary to enter into a Detail of the Advantages obviously attendant on a Public Paper, or to point out the Benefits resulting therefrom; yet it may not be improper to declare, that no Exertions shall be wanting on his Part to render this Paper the Channel of interesting Intelligence, and a Repository of elegant Amusement and useful Information.

Whatever can afford Instruction and favour Improvement, will be carefully selected for the Perusal of the Public.—Assiduity, Candour, and Attention, he trusts, will mark his Conduct in the Management of this Gazette; and the strictest Impartiality shall be observed.

The Communications and Favours of Gentlemen, whose Leisure and literary Abilities enable them to contribute to the Amusement and Edification of the Public, by the Diffusion of Knowledge and Instruction, will at all Times be thankfully received, and inserted gratis.

WARSAW, APRIL 2.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH POLAND.

The alarming intelligence given by general Woyna the Polish Resident at Vienna, of a secret proposal being in agitation between the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, to make a new partition of Poland, had made such an impression on the Diet, as to stop all proceedings in the projected treaty of commerce now in agitation between the Republic and the allied States of Prussia, England and Holland. On the 28th March a note was read in the Diet from Count de Goltz, the charge d'affaires of Prussia, to deny the truth of this information in the most solemn manner, and for the greater authenticity, the following part of a letter by the King of Prussia's own hand writing was enclosed:

“We know not how sufficiently to express our surprise, that information of such a nature could be sent by a minister, or credited by the Republic. We challenge all the world to furnish the least proof, that any thing has passed between ourselves and the Court of Vienna, that can authorise such a suspicion.”

On the 31st, the in question concerning the proposed commercial treaty and the cession of Thorn and Dantzick, came on in the diet. The deputation for Foreign Affairs reported the result of their conference between Mr. Hailes and Baron Reade, the Ministers of England and Holland, concerning the treaty of commerce between Poland and the three allied powers, stating, that the essential base of this treaty was the cession of Dantzick to Prussia. The debates were long and very warm; the King spoke twice on the question, but without declaring explicitly for the cession of Dantzick, or positively or peremptorily on the negative side. And such in effect was the indecisive answer which the Marshals were ordered to give the Ministers of the two maritime powers, viz.

“That the deputation were authorised to continue the negotiations concerning the political and commercial Alliance proposed

by their Sovereigns, but that they were not yet furnished with any resolution of the diet respecting Dantzick.”

The following article was ordered officially to be inserted in the Berlin Gazette, in consequence of the information sent by the Polish Resident at Vienna, concerning a new partition of the territories of the Republic being secretly in agitation between the King of Prussia and the Emperor.

“The Court of Berlin can no longer be wanting to itself in contradicting the false reports touching the acquisition of Dantzick, and other views attributed to it, relative to the territories of Poland.

“It was only during the conferences at Reichinbach in July, 1790, that the Court of Vienna offered of its own accord, to cede to Poland a great part of Galicia, namely Zamosc, Zelkiow, and Brody, making an extent of country of 200 square leagues, under condition that it should obtain on the side of the Porte, the frontier contained in the territory of Passarowitz; by means of which, Prussia, by lessening the duties on goods, passing through Ferdan; and, in other respects, putting itself on such a footing with Poland as would be advantageous to her with regard to commerce; while in return, she might cede to Prussia the cities of Thorn and Dantzick, which are really a charge to her; and by this arrangement, she would gain more than six fold.

“As this proposition was not then accepted, the Court of Prussia has, since that time, taken no step whatever, neither with Poland or any other Court towards the acquisition of Dantzick and Thorn. If General Woyna, the Polish Envoy at Vienna, has been made to believe that the Court of Berlin has proposed any overtures to that of Vienna, for a pretended new partition or dismemberment of Poland, it is a groundless calumny: for the truth of which assertion, we appeal to the imperial Court.

“It is true, that Mr. Hailes, the British Envoy at Warsaw, has employed his good offices to effect a commercial Convention between Poland, Prussia, and England, in which the cession of Dantzick made the