

But really, Mr. Speaker, if I had turned my coat as often as that gentleman has changed his plan of operations within these three or four years past, it would, by this time, make a very ragged appearance. I am told he is a military officer—God grant that I may never be a soldier under him, for at this time of life he would soon harrahs me to death, with marching and counter-marching. But he has exultingly reprobated the Quaker's principle. This I consider as an act of supererogation; for my own part I am free to acknowledge, that since my acquaintance with his honor, I have never discovered any thing either in his *precepts* or *practice* that would subject him to the charge of even the least tincture of Quakerism, or of any other religious society. I hope in thus candidly exonerating my friend from the horrid sin of Quakerism, I may not be considered as derogating in the least degree from his religion, his piety or his virtue. He may for any thing that I know, have as large a store as any man, and keep it concealed from the purest motives; that is, a fear that I might be contaminated by exposure to the vulgar throng.

But I will for the present, drop religious topics and observe, that the first time my attention was arrested by my friend's feeble voice, his sentiments at first were perfectly in unison with my own. If I understood him correctly, he informed the house that he had heard so many wrong things he could no longer keep silence, and reprobated irritating language, or pointed allusions to particular members—A blessed state of mind indeed!

I will not hurt his feelings by styling this Quaker doctrine, but give it the name of good Christian doctrine tending to promote love and harmony. But alas! how short were the pleasing sensations I at first enjoyed—for lo! those mild accents, and that harmonious voice, I was hearing with so much delight, suddenly became rough and sonorous, his visage fierce, and aspect alarming to weak nerves; and in a tone similar (as I suppose) to that in which he gives orders to his soldiers when on duty, proposed adopting Sangrado's plan of *blood letting*—thus suddenly transported from the temple of reason to the field of Mars—I was at first much alarmed not knowing how soon the plan was to be carried into execution upon our poor anti-Embargo men; but after coolly reflecting upon the subject a few minutes my fears abated, and a comfortable hope arose, that my friend really meant no more than to cool the political fever, by taking some blood from the left arm, which I feel disposed to acquiesce in, provided he will step forward, strip up his sleeve, and undergo the first operation.

But, Mr. Speaker, the next time he rose, his sympathetic conciliatory plans were all laid aside—the maladies of the body politic were all to be healed by antipathy—the Embargo, like tartar emetic, although producing very disagreeable sensations, would eventually have a beneficial effect—his martial heroic spirit rose to such a height, that in case a person only gave him a gentle pat on the cheek, he, without any further ceremony, was to be knocked down.—Wonderful change! thought I; how great the contrast between this plan, and that of running away over the mountains!—Hail Columbia, happy land! the valor of whose patriotic sons increases in proportion to the magnitude of impending danger! I congratulate my country on the return of this heroic spirit! believing that if the Embargo is continued twelve months longer, it will require at least one hundred thousand such heroes to enforce it. One observation more, which I hope that gentleman will consider as a token of real friendship—Although I am no military man, I have long made human nature my study; the result of which is, that the frozen regions of the north, the residence of many of those renegade anti-Embargo men, would not agree with his constitution; but that a mild southern climate is more congenial to his *health*, and will probably be a means of continuing his *valiant* acts, and useful labors longer in his native soil.

Mr. Speaker—Notwithstanding the risk of a declaration that *Sloanism* is worse than *Burrism*; that I am influenced by Pickering's spirit, and like the Tories of '76, ought to be put out of the protection of the law; I shall briefly notice some observations of another member from Maryland, (Mr. John Montgomery) whom I have the honor to sit near. I say briefly, because my general rule is to notice observations of members according to their *merits*. I shall not say that the member's voice is as strong and terrible as Kouli Khan's; nor will I say, that if he had the same power, he would be as cruel and tyrannical a despot—but I will say, that if I understand his language, it is calculated for the meridian of slavery, and better adapted to the command of a Persian army, or to coerce a horde of slaves, groaning under an inhuman tyrannical master, than to unite together, as a band of brothers, engaged in supporting the sacred cause of liberty, the free and independent citizens of these United States. I will at present take my leave of him, with a caution that he will probably at this time reject and despise; but which eventually he will regret he had not timely attended to. "Let him who thinks he stands strong, take heed lest he fall!"

Mr. Speaker—I shall next proceed to notice some remarks made by my worthy friend from Vermont, (Mr. Fisk) who sits near me; not for the purpose of opposing them generally; to the greater part I could freely say Amen—but in the construction he puts upon my text *Embargo*, we widely differ. He tells us he cares not how much England and France suffers—agreed; but my opinion is, that where England and France suffer one grain by our embargo, we suffer a pound.—Yes, I am fully convinced, that the British ministry has so high an opinion of the benefit of our embargo to that nation, that if paying the whole expense of our general government for seven years would purchase a continuance thereof for that time, they would gladly do it. But my friend has adduced a very appropriate metaphor to convey his ideas; he says the embargo is used by one party to ride the other down.—Granted. The plan has succeeded, and progressed with a rapidity unparalleled in any former contest between parties. This old embargo horse, instead of becoming more gentle and safe to his riders, grows daily more refractory, and dangerous; at the last starting place he threw many of his riders, and was within a hairbreadth of throwing many more; whereas the young anti-embargo colt

becomes more docile, increases rapidly in strength and beauty, is very sure footed, and promises fair to be a very safe and pleasant back. Hence, from the present prospect, there is no reason to doubt, but that this old Embargo horse will, at the next starting place, throw a majority of his riders, and the young anti-embargo colt take another set of horsemen, and carry them safely on their political journey. I will now take leave for the present of my worthy young friend, first earnestly entreating him to depend no longer upon his activity or the excellency of his horsemanship, but instantly dismount that horrid old embargo horse, which alone can prevent a dangerous fall, and mount the beautiful anti-embargo colt, where he may ride safely.

Mr. Speaker, the esteem I ever had since my acquaintance with my two worthy friends from South-Carolina, (Messrs. W. Williams and Taylor) who have spoke upon this subject, induces me at this time to make honorable mention of them—my reason for mentioning them jointly is, that a fact stated by one of them, has, in my opinion completely removed all the objections of the other.

Some of the observations of my friend that spoke last—I shall notice: As a proof that the Embargo has not injured us, he alleges, that there has yet been but few failures—Granted. Neither does one winter produce many deaths in a farmer's flock of cattle; but, were the Great Author of Nature to reverse its usual course, (as we do by continuing the Embargo) and join two winters together; many would die, and those that survived be reduced to extreme poverty.

Again, if I understood him correctly, he told us he wanted to be *spiteful* to France and England. Why, really, Mr. Speaker, I could look with complaisance upon my worthy friend, returning spite for spite upon those two oppressive nations, until he had paid them their principal, and compound interest, if he could do it in such manner as not to spite and injure the citizens of these United States most. The residue of my friend's observations, stripped of the flowers of eloquence, in which he presented to the house a pledge of his patriotism, and which, when necessary, I have no doubt he will completely reduce to practice, went to show, that in case the Embargo was raised as far as respected those ports not included in the British order of council, or French decrees, it would only open for our produce to contracted a market, as would be worse than our present situation.—To this opinion I would oppose the positive declaration of his colleague (Mr. Williams) that if we open trade to a spot no larger than the floor of this hall, it would in fact be opening to all the world, by which means the whole of our produce would find a market. Mr. Speaker, in this opinion I perfectly agree with my worthy friend—I rejoice to hear him make it, hoping it will soon be realized; believing it would be more beneficial to the citizens of these United States, to have their surplus produce conveyed through such a channel (even if some went to their enemies) to those who are in want; and their money, and such produce as we want returned; than to have it collected together and burned.

As my friend has adduced a very appropriate text from the *Old Testament*, I will call his attention to two from the *New*, which, when he has considered collectively, I hope will change his opinion into perfect unison with my own.—The first is a command to feed our enemies; and the second, to do unto all men as we would they should do unto us.—When my worthy friend (whose honest integrity I have ever highly approved) shall have duly considered, and determined to reduce those excellent precepts to practice; then I shall be happy to join with him in his pious determination, that, let others do what they may, we, and our houses, will serve the Lord!

Mr. Speaker—Two declarations made by the chairman of the committee of foreign relations, (Mr. George W. Campbell) remain yet to be noticed. My reason for deferring them to the last, was, my doubts (which still remain) of being able to express my sentiments with that moderation and charity, of which that gentleman's language appeared to me totally void, but which I consider essentially necessary to promote harmony among members, and support the dignity of the house.

The first declaration was, "that the opposers of the embargo laws had no object in view, but to cover the shameful submission they wished to reduce the Union to."—The second, that "their language means to put the present dominant party down, and put us in, and then we will tell you what we will do,"—and then proceed to answer for them, "that they would do as they had once done before, draw the cords tighter."

Mr. Speaker—That gentleman's conduct, although supported by the irresistible and overwhelming majority with which at present he acts, shall not divest my bosom of that charity for him, which his language evinces he has not for me. I wish to cherish that most excellent of Christian virtues, *Charity*, which beareth all things, and which hopeth all things. I hope and trust that it will ever abound in my bosom, as at present; hoping that the day is not far distant, when my friend from Tennessee, and the party in whose front rank he now stands, will be convinced, that not our plan, but *theirs*, is calculated to bring these United States into a state of shameful submission!—Yes, Mr. Speaker, I trust I shall prove, before I sit down, that it has already done it. (To be Continued.)

Wanted Immediately,

A Smart active LAD about 14 years of age, as an Apprentice to the BLACKSMITH Business—Apply to the Printer. FEBRUARY 6, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal Demands against the Estate of the late WILLIAM LAWRENCE, of Hemstead, Queen's-County, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof, and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

MARCUS PALMER, Executor.
MARY LAWRENCE, Executrix.

Hemstead, 19th January, 1809.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

SAINT JOHN, February 6, 1809.

Last Thursday evening the Theatre in Drury-Lane was opened with the performance of the celebrated Comedy "Abroad and at Home," and the much admired Farce, "All the World's a Stage," ushered in by an appropriate occasional Prologue, by the gentlemen of the Garrison and City.

We could not but view with admiration, the astonishing spectacle of a Theatre so complete, created almost from nothing, at least from the mere shell of a building, of not half the dimensions of the Theatre, in the course of a part only of the last inclement month, during which the weather has been colder than has been experienced here before. To the gentlemen of the Garrison we are peculiarly indebted for the spontaneous and liberal manner in which they first set on foot the undertaking, and their indefatigable and persevering exertions, till the object of their labors was completed by an exhibition, in which the several characters of the Drama were supported with singular correctness and spirit, and which filled with wonder and delight a crowded and respectable audience. Many of the gentlemen of the City, while they very cheerfully subscribed to so laudable a work, conceived it to be beyond the bounds of possibility, that a Theatre, so perfect in its arrangements, with such variety of Scenery, could have been prepared for an exhibition in the course of the winter, but what will not perseverance accomplish, when animated by the disinterested zeal and public spirit, which have thus so unexpectedly laid the foundation of an institution, that will, we trust, long continue a source of rational amusement and pleasure to our society.

DIED] At Kingston, on the 19th Dec. the Rev. Mr. JAMES SCOVIL, in the 76th year of his age.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

FEBRUARY—1809.	Sun Rises & Sets.		High Water.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
6 MONDAY,	7	7	5	3 34
7 TUESDAY,	7	6	5	4 32
8 WEDNESDAY,	7	4	5	5 29
9 THURSDAY,	7	2	5	6 38
10 FRIDAY,	7	0	5	7 42
11 SATURDAY,	6	59	6	8 43
12 SUNDAY,	6	57	6	9 51

New Moon, 14th Day, 9h. 33m. Morning.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF

MR. RANNIE'S EXHIBITION, Which will take place on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, being the 8th and 11th of February, 1809.

BY THE HONORABLE

GEORGE JOHNSTONE, Esquire, PRESIDENT of His MAJESTY'S Council, and (L. S.) Commander in Chief of the Province of NEW-BRUNSWICK, &c. &c. &c.

GEO. JOHNSTONE. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province stands prorogued to the First Tuesday in JANUARY next; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of His MAJESTY'S Council, further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the First Tuesday in APRIL next ensuing.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the thirtieth day of December, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight, and in the Forty-ninth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By the PRESIDENT'S Command,
JON. ODELL.

BY THE HONORABLE

GEORGE JOHNSTONE, Esquire, PRESIDENT of His MAJESTY'S Council and (L. S.) Commander in Chief of the Province of NEW-BRUNSWICK, &c. &c. &c.

GEO. JOHNSTONE. A PROCLAMATION.

BY Virtue of the Power and Authority granted to me in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of His MAJESTY'S Reign, intitled "An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His MAJESTY'S Colonies and Plantations in North-America and in the West-India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His MAJESTY'S said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West-Indies." I do, by and with the advice and consent of His MAJESTY'S Council, publish this Proclamation, hereby authorizing and permitting Scantling, Planks, Staves, Heading, Boards, Shingles, Hoops, or Squared Timber of any sort; Horses, Neat-Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, or Live Stock of any sort; Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Pease, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any sort, to be imported by British Subjects in British built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for and during the term of Six Months from the first day of JANUARY next:—And of this Proclamation all Persons whom it may concern will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the thirtieth day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight, and in the Forty-ninth Year of His MAJESTY'S Reign.

By the PRESIDENT'S Command,
JON. ODELL.