

The Gazette

And New Brunswick Advertiser.



Vol. 8.

SAINT JOHN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1815.

No. 374.

Printed and Published by ANN MOTT & SON, at the Sign of the BRICK and CROWN, Prince William-Street; where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. will be thankfully received. [6d. per annum.] [6d. single.]

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
BLANK Bills of Exchange, Half-Pay Certificates, Seamen's Articles, Bills of Lading, Powers of Attorney, Boy's Indentures, Deeds, Subpoenas, &c.

JOHN KNUTTON,
 Has received by the **PENELOPE and ELIZABETH** from GREENOCK, the **ONLY SON** and **ARGUS** from LIVERPOOL, and the **LION and WOLF'S COVE** from LONDON, a large and fashionable assortment of **GOODS** as usual which he offers for Sale on reasonable terms,

AMONG WHICH ARE,
PELISSE CLOTHS, figured and Pelisse Flannels, a variety of elegant Muslins, Lenos, Shawls and Ribbons, Cotton Cambric, Printed Calico, Ginghams, Counterpanes, Dimity, handsome Vest Patterns, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Silks and Sarsnets, Sewing Silk and Twist, Linen and Cotton Lace and Edging, Lace Veils, Black and other Crape, Gloves, Ladies and Childrens Hats of different Kinds, Men and Youths Hats, Hat Covers, Linen Cambrics, Irish Linen, Cotton Shirting, Ladies Morocco and Kid Slippers, Childrens Shoes, Jewellery, Bombazeen, Plain and Figured Bombazetts, Battinet, Shalloon, Calimanco, Durant, White, Yellow and Red Flannels, Knit Petticoats and Drawers, Comforters, Guernsey Frocks, Lambs Wool and other Stockings, Souchoing Tea, Pepper, Soap, Starch, Mattresses, &c. &c.
 7th September, 1814.

JAMAICA SPIRITS.
 ONE Hundred Puncheons of High Proof JAMAICA SPIRITS and Six Hogsheds of SUGAR, now landing from the Brig ANZ, from Kingston, Jamaica, and for sale by the subscriber, very low for Cash, at his Store, Lower Cove.
CRAVEN CALVERLEY.
 St. John, 10th Nov. 1814. 4½g

Rum, Sugar & Molasses.
 JUST imported in the Sloop ELIZA, from St. Vincent, and Schooner FRIENDS, from Martinique,
 70 Puncheons of RUM,
 50 Hds of SUGAR, and
 31 Puncheons of MOLASSES,
 For sale on reasonable terms by
NEHEMIAH MERRITT.
 St. John, 1st June, 1814.
 Saint John, New-Brunswick, }
 20th September, 1814. }

WANTED
 ONE Hundred Head of good Stall fed OXEN, none under five years old, to be furnished as wanted, between the first day of January and the first day of April next, a generous price will be given for the same.—Any person wishing to Contract for the whole or part, will call on JOHN TOOLE, butcher, St. John, where the Cattle are to be delivered.

POTTERY.
 FOR Sale at the Pottery, near Portland Point, a constant supply of POTTER'S WARE of every description. Orders thankfully received and faithfully executed.
JOHN THOMAS.
 Portland, 27th June, 1814.

ABRAHAM DAY
 RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he intends driving a STAGE during the winter season, between this City and Fredericton. He flatters himself, by his steady conduct, to participate in a share of the Public patronage he so humbly solicits. He will put up when at Fredericton, at Mr. GABRIEL VAN HORNE'S, and when at St. John, at Mr. JAMES O. BETTS'S, where application for freight or passage, will be attended to, and the smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.
 St. John, 3d December, 1814.

Spring and Fall Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER
 Has received by the **PALLAS, LORD HOOD, BROTHERS, and ARGUS** from Europe A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **MERCHANDIZE,**
 Which with his former stock on hand he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Fors.
PETER FRASER.
 Fredericton, 30th July, 1814. 1/6

NEHEMIAH MERRITT,
 Has received by the **BROTHERS** from LIVERPOOL a large supply of **BRITISH GOODS** which he offers for Sale on reasonable terms for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or in Barter for the Produce of the Country.
 Among which are the following, viz.
BEST Superfine Navy Blue, Bottle Green, Black and Mixt Cloths; Second and Coarse Cloths; Double Milled Casimeres; White, Red and Yellow Flannels; Mill'd Serges; 2, 2½, 2 and 2½, Rose Blankets; Fine Bombazetts; Best Superfine Green, Brown, Fawn, Olive, Purple, Grey and Scarlet Pelisse Cloths; Fancy Vestolett, Toilette and Swansdown; 2 and 2½ Shirting Cottons; Fancy Printed Calicoes; Furniture ditto; White Cotton Cambricks; Black, Blue and Cloth coloured Sewing Silks and Twist; Colored Tread No. 10 to 16; Stockinet; Dimity; a large assortment of fashionable Coat and Vest Buttons, &c.
 Saint John, 30th June, 1814.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having entered into Copartnership on the 2d inst. will carry on business under the firm of **Needham and Grosvenor.**
MARK NEEDHAM,
SAMUEL GROSVENOR.
 Fredericton, 16th May, 1814.

NEW GOODS.
 They have just received by the brigs **ONLY SON and JANE,** from Liverpool, and ship **HERO** and brig **LION** from London.

A NEAT, FASHIONABLE, AND VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **GOODS** suitable for the season, including a number of **FANCY GOODS,** particularly selected, and of which they will dispose of on the most liberal terms for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or on short approved credit. 6sctfg
 Fredericton, 18th June, 1814.

FOR SALE,
 ONE Hundred and Twenty Barrels of **PILOT and NAVY Bread.**
EDMOND & BEDELL.
 29th October, 1814.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of **AMASA PLUMER,** late of Sheffield, in the County of Sunbury, deceased, are requested to send in their Accounts properly attested, within Six Months from the date hereof; and all Persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to
JOHN PLUMER, } Adm'rs.
JAMES PLUMER, }
 Sheffield, 28th Dec. 1814.

Blanks of various kinds may be had at this Office.

SPEECH OF THE Hon. Cyrus King, (Concluded from our last.)

As to the patriotism and devotion of the people to their country, we hear much said by gentlemen on both sides of the House—and comparisons (too often odious) have been made between the relative patriotism of the west and north; these sectional views I regret as much as any one—especially when rendered necessary by the constant oppression by the administration, of particular sections of the country. The Governors of New-England have been traduced, because they would not fall down and worship the idols of democracy, while the gentlemen of the west have continually celebrated the devotion of their states to the powers that are. In the first and second session of the 13th Congress, we were almost deafened with their cry of patriotism and profiers of service—but at this session, the tune appears to be a little changed, it is now said that the people must be encouraged—that it is wrong to expect them to save their country without a liberal compensation—in other words—nothing—no patriotism. Sir, I am disposed to do more than justice, if possible, to our brethren of the west—I most cordially acknowledge them as brethren; many of them are from New-England: I know them to be hardy, bold and enterprising. But, sir, it is a little unfortunate for our poor country, that the stock of patriotism of the west, and our national treasury should both be exhausted at the same moment. I cannot say that there is any intimate connection between them, or that the one received its aliment from the other. I only mention facts which have been announced on this floor.

Pause for a moment, sir, and reflect upon the manner in which you have attempted to raise and recruit your army, for carrying on this ruinous war. At first you appeal to the patriotism of the people, to support you in this rash measure, and expected to raise an army by offering the usual bounty and wages: disappointed in that expectation, you next attempted to buy soldiers, and authorized your recruiting officers to give for them in bounty, land and wages, about the value of a prime slave in the south. And those who were tempted by the price only to sell themselves to you, except to save their families from starving, deserve to be slaves. Thus baffled in all your attempts to enlist the people on your side, in this war; you intend by these conscription bills, sticking to the slave principles still, to kidnap the people, as you would slaves, and they will deserve this fate, if they tamely submit to such oppression.

We were gravely told, the other day, by an hon. gentleman, (Mr. Barret) in debate, that this was the people's war, that they must and should come out and fight their own battles. It was, I think, sir, but a poor compliment to the people of this country to call an act theirs, passed by so lean a majority of their representatives. No, sir, you passed the act declaring war at your peril, as you pass every other law; if it be a salutary, if it prove beneficial to the country, the people will support you; if not, the disgrace and ruin ought to fall upon your own heads. That hon. gentleman said further, that they had heretofore fed the people with soft corn—that is, treated them too kindly, rendered them too prosperous and happy. What, in the name of God, does the hon. gentleman mean by this? What species of distress, what complication of misery have you failed to bring upon the people, in the last seven years? a whole apprenticeship of wretchedness. Have you not destroyed their commerce; paralyzed their industry; loaded them with taxes (after depriving them of the ability to pay;) forced them into your ranks, to support their wives and children; subjected them to frequent and harrassing calls for militia service, often discharging them therefrom, without clothing or pay, far from

their families or friends, sick, distressed and wounded? And what, let me ask, is the situation of a whole army in the north, so pathetically described by an hon. gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Ingham) at this inclement season of the year, in that severe cold climate, destitute of clothes, with nothing to cover them but the heavens, no friendly mansion to receive their wounded bodies, unless the friendly earth, in compassion of their sufferings, should open her bosom and receive them and their miseries forever.

If this, sir, be to treat the people with soft corn, I pray that hon. gentleman to give it to his slaves and not to freemen. But he further remarked, that they have been hitherto daubing the people with untempered mortar: There sir, I perfectly agree with him.—When the great Jefferson, (I mean great in theory, but little in fact, the author of the declaration of independence, and the hero of Carter's Mountain) in his inaugural address, in honeyed, though deceitful accents which never ought to be forgotten by his friends, or forgiven by the friends of our country, said, we are all federalists, all republicans—(all white, all black) he daubed the people with untempered mortar—Mr. Madison, (the destroyer of Washington, as he would be of every one that bore his name or revered his virtues) following the example of his great predecessor has, in many of his messages, and by many of his acts, daubed the people with untempered mortar—and you have attempted to build up your party with untempered mortar, till the political fabrick, like the remains of the edifices around us, is tumbling to ruins.

We have, indeed sir, fallen on evil times, and this is a strange government under which we suffer. Our constitution is beautiful in theory; in reading it, we should suppose that the people were every thing, and that it could not fail of considering them prosperous and happy, as indeed it did under the wise administration of Washington, but since it has fallen into the hands of its enemies, it appears to be entirely changed; as now administered, we should suppose that the people were made for the government, not the government for the people, and that the great duty of the people was to maintain a corrupt administration, with its thousand dependants and hungry expectants, in idleness and dissipation. You tax the people, you deprive them of employ, and properly you fight your battles with the people, and when your severity forces them to desert, you shoot them by dozens: And all this is done in the name and for the good of the people. "We, the people," stand first in the constitution, and the last to receive any benefit from it.

When, sir, gentlemen on this side of the house have, in behalf of the people, accused Mr. Madison and some of his cabinet of high crimes and misdemeanors, the friends of these men have referred them to the constitution for their impeachment and punishment—Cruel insult and mockery! Impeachment! Who, in the name of God, are to vote and carry up, [I ask pardon, sir, I should say down, every thing in this strange government is sadly turned topsy-turvy.] Who, I repeat, in the name of God, are to vote and carry down articles of impeachment against these high offenders? Is it not the majority of this floor? the best friends of the executive? the advisers and abettors of some of the most oppressive acts of which we complain? Will they vote articles of impeachment which go to criminate themselves? It is too much to expect of poor human nature constituted as it is.

If, however, returning to a sense of justice and of duty to the people, and I well know that I violate all probability by the supposition, the majority should be induced to perform this sacred office, after this grand inquest for the body of the nation, as it is sometimes called, have found a true bill—what is the body or petit jury which is to try it? Is it a packed jury? No, not so good; for then there would be a right of