

# The Royal NEW-BRUNSWICK

T U E S D A Y,



# Gazette, and A D V E R T I S E R.

D E C E M B E R 17, 1799.

St. JOHN: PRINTED and PUBLISHED by JOHN RYAN, Printer to the KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, at his Office, No. 58, PRINCE WILLIAM Street, where ESSAYS, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. will be thankfully received.

[VOL. XIV.]

[NUMB. 709]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
**Thomas Carleton, Esquire,**  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR and  
Commander in Chief of the Province of NEW-BRUNSWICK, &c.  
Thos. Carleton.

## A PROCLAMATION.

HEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province stands prorogued to the Second Tuesday in November 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 Second TUESDAY in JANUARY next ensuing.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the Seventeenth day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, and in the Thirty-Ninth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
**JON. ODELL.**

## LUDLOW, FRASER, AND ROBINSON,

Have received by the MINERVA, Capt. Potter, from GREENOCK, a large addition to their former Assortment, Consisting of the following Articles, VIZ:

|                                      |                                                  |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <b>COARSE and fine Broad CLOTHS</b>  | Royal handks.                                    |
| Yorkshire plains                     | Linen and cotton cambricks                       |
| Elastic cloths                       | Black Barcelona handks.                          |
| Coatings                             | Black crape                                      |
| Flannels and baizes                  | Sewing silk and twist                            |
| German serge                         | Buttons                                          |
| Callimere                            | Threads                                          |
| Swansdown vest patterns,             | Mens' & womens' Lambs wool and worsted stockings |
| Toilets                              | Ditto socks                                      |
| 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 rose blankets | Fools cap                                        |
| Po. blankets                         | Quarto post                                      |
| Coverlets                            | Wrapping                                         |
| Carpeting                            | Blank books                                      |
| Calimanco                            | Quills and sealing wax                           |
| Durants                              | Salmon twine                                     |
| Striped and plain wildbores          | Cod lines                                        |
| Camblets                             | Mackarel do.                                     |
| Shalloons                            | Bed cords                                        |
| Bombazet & bombazeen                 | White rope                                       |
| Moreens                              | Chalk lines                                      |
| 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens             | Earthen ware                                     |
| Irish dowlas                         | Glass do.                                        |
| Brown and white sheetings            | 7 by 9 & 8 by 10 crown glass                     |
| Brown Holland                        | Port                                             |
| Striped cotton                       | Sherry } Wines.                                  |
| Cotton and linen check               | Lisbon }                                         |
| White cotton                         | Porter and Brown                                 |
| Shirting                             | Stout in casks & bottles                         |
| White calico                         | Ale in hhds.                                     |
| 7-8 & 9-8 printed calicos            | White wine vinegar                               |
| Furniture do.                        | Hyson } Teas                                     |
| Printed mullins                      | Souchong }                                       |
| White do.                            | Loaf sugar                                       |
| Muslin handks.                       | Blacking balls                                   |
| Shawls                               | Hair powder                                      |
| Linen and cotton pocket handks.      | Starch                                           |
|                                      | Soap                                             |
|                                      | Raisins & currants                               |

With a great variety of other articles, which they will sell at their Store in this City, Wholesale or Retail on the most reasonable Terms.

## SEAMEN'S JOURNALS;

Neatly Printed and stitched in Marble covers, may be had at this Office.

## Assize of Bread,

Established December 13, 1799.  
The Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf } lbs. oz.  
to weigh - - - - - } 1 10  
Ditto Rye - - - - - } 2 4  
And other Loaves in proportion.  
**WILLIAM CAMPBELL,**  
Mayor.

## ALEXANDER REID,

BEGS leave to thank his Friends and the Public in general for their many favours whilst he did business under the late Firm of THOMSON and REID, and informs them that he has imported the following GOODS in the Brig Oriana, Paterfon, from London, which he has now opened for Sale at the Old Store in King Street, and requests a continuance of their commands.

**LONDON** bottled Port wine by the dozen, or by the hamper that contain 4 dozen, or by the gallon, 3 years old  
Sherry wine 3 years old, by the gallon, dozen, or quarter cask  
Jamaica spirits, 3 years old, imported from London  
Hollands geneva  
London bottled & draught Porter & Brown stout  
Hyson, fouchong and bohea tea  
Prunes  
Valencia almonds  
Currants  
New raisins of the sun  
Smyrna do.  
Muscadell do.  
Loaf & Mucovado sugars  
Black pepper  
Nutmegs  
Soap  
Mould & dipt candles  
White wine vinegar  
Mens' fine, coarse and military hats  
Ditto by the box  
Oil'd and plain silk umbrellas  
Gentlemen's saddles & furniture  
Ladies Doe skin hunting-do.  
Surcingle

**St. John, December 6, 1799.**

## ARTILLERY BILLS.

**BILLS of EXCHANGE** to the amount of £400 Sterling, on the Pay-Master of the Royal Artillery, London, to be disposed of.—Apply to the Commanding Officer of Artillery at St. John.

St. John, 18th October, 1799.

## JOHN BLACK & Co.

Have received by the Ship AMERICA from Liverpool, and Brig COUNTS of CHATHAM, from Greenock, An extensive Assortment of **ENGLISH and SCOTCH GOODS,**

Suitable for the Country;

Which will be offered for Sale on the most reasonable Terms.

—A L S O—

A Quantity of SALT, large and small, for Fishery, and Blown Salt for table use.

A few Puncheons JAMAICA SPIRITS, of superior quality and flavour, having been twice across the Atlantic,

## MISCELLANY.

### BARRUEL AMENDED.

No. VII.

ONE of the most interesting stories in scripture, as well as the most remarkable instance of the Jacobinical nature of man, is the relation of the sale of Joseph to the Ishmaelites.

It seems that Joseph was the favorite son of Jacob, because he was the child of his old age. The fond father could not refrain from giving his son some proof of his partiality, and he made him a fine coat. This partiality had its natural effect on the other sons, and their jealousy broke in marks of discontent. "They hated him and could not speak peaceably to him."

All this, however, might have produced no open rupture; had not Joseph begun to dream of his future greatness and superiority. This circumstance enkindled the jealousy of his brethren into violence, and they began like true Jacobins, to plot his destruction in secret. The first proposed to slay him, and Reuben had a little more compassion, and persuaded to throw him into a pit. This was done. However a caravan of Arabs happened to pass soon after on their way to Egypt, the barbarous Jacobinical sons of Jacob, took their brother from the pit and sold him to those Ishmaelites.

Now mark the cunning of those envious men, to impose upon the fond parent and prevent a suspicion of their villany, they dipped their many colored coat in blood, sent it to their father, and made him believe that Joseph had been torn into pieces by wild beasts.

What a display of the malignant principles of the human heart, the sources of all Jacobinism! Jacob's sons could not bear to see Joseph one of their number, and the youngest too, possessing the coat of many colors. This small preference or favor excited that diabolical passion, envy; and they could not restrain their temper. But when they found that this favored brother was to be exalted into power and rule over them, they gave way to all the rage of their Jacobinism—they held a private consultation, as modern Jacobins do, when they plot to destroy the government, or remove men from office. They vented their hatred and gratified their spleen, in sending the object of their jealousy to Egypt.

Now what is that story, but an exact description of all the Jacobinical devilry of our days! The eleven sons of Jacob, were the Sticklers for equality, who in modern times, guillotine kings, and men of wealth and learning, because they cannot bear rivals or superiors; or send the unfortunate Josephs to Cayenne.

And it is remarkable that in ancient as in modern Jacobinism, the moderate, the innocent and unsuspecting, always fall victims to the violent and ferocious. The order of nature is inverted. Wisdom, virtue, talents, are prostrated and trampled on—fraud, force, licentiousness, and brutality rule triumphant. Kings are often tyrants and oppressors; but Jacobins in power are kings run mad.—*De irant regis, plebs tantur Achivi.*

When kings run mad, they raise the devil with their subjects. Look to France—thousands of Josephs sold to Ishmaelites, by their jealous brethren, are woful samples of the mad government of Jacobin rulers.

No. VIII.

OMITTING several instances of a Jacobinical nature, related in the subsequent chapters of Genesis, I pass to the conduct of the Israelites, after they left Egypt.

The first rebellion of the Israelites, was soon after they left Egypt. Moses, who was commissioned by Heaven to conduct them from the land of slavery, was called up to Mount Sinai, to receive

his instructions for the government of that people.—While he was absent the people became uneasy, and declared they did not know what had become of him. They therefore desired Aaron to make Gods to be their leaders. Had we no evidence to the contrary, we should suppose that Moses was absent a long time; several months at least. But no, he tarried on the Mount no more than forty days. Yet in this short time, the people grew uneasy and wanted a new leader. This is a picture of the fickle, changeable, discontented temper of the populace—never long satisfied with their condition, but looking for new rulers, change of men, change of government, and new laws.

Aaron, to gratify the whims of the people, agreed to make them a god, and directing them to make a collection of earrings, he melted them down into a CALF—and then presented them with the object of their desires. "These be thy Gods, O Israel, which brought thee out of the land of Egypt." The people, pleased with this bauble of a God, made a great feast, offered burnt offerings and peace offerings; eat and drank, and amused themselves at play.

When Moses heard of this revolt, he was very angry. He descended from the Mount, broke the tables of the law against the ground; then took the calf, burnt it, ground it to powder, and mixing the powder with water, made the people drink of it. Thus this brave commander crushed a conspiracy and rebellion against God.

This story is an admirable illustration of Jacobinism. The populace, ever restless and dissatisfied, wanted a new leader, and a new kind of government. What sort of government did they choose? Was there no able and wise man in Israel, that could take the place of Moses; even had he been lost. Why did not the people, if they supposed Moses to be lost, elect Aaron or some respectable man to take his place? Surely this would have been the dictate of wisdom. But no. The populace with the usual sagacity of a mob, urged for a revolution—they did not like the good old government of Moses—they longed for something more novel and fashionable—more level with their gross conceptions than the divine influence of Moses.

And what did they do? Why, they selected, as all other Jacobinical people do, and put themselves under the government of a CALF. Yes, reader; the people chose for their leader a calf, a molten calf—an example of democratic wisdom that has been not unfrequently followed, in modern days.

It is remarkable that the Israelites adopted this calf in imitation of foreign nations. Just so in America, the modern Jacobins "wot not what is become of their Moses"—they abandon their WASHINGTON and the principles that led them out of their Egypt, and strive to introduce the calf, the molten image, that is the liberty cap, and the principles of the French heathen. But remember, reader, this golden calf that dazzles the eyes of modern Jacobins, is to be burnt with fire and ground to powder.

POST OFFICE, SAINT JOHN,  
November 29, 1799.

## WANTED.

AN Active, Sober and Industrious Person, to go as COURIER, between this Office and the Post-Office at Fredericton.

Proposals in writing will be received at this Office, until the 18th of the next month, from any person willing to undertake the said employment for twelve months, to commence the 5th of January, 1800—when the lowest offer will be accepted.

**WILLIAM CAMPBELL,**  
POST-MASTER.