

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT.

JUST arrived in the Ship *America*, Captain MAERIE, from *Liverpool*, a quantity of large and small grained SALT, which will be disposed of by the Subscribers on very low terms, provided it is taken from along side the Ship. If they are obliged to store it, a considerable advance in price must necessarily be the consequence.

THEY have also on board of this Ship, a choice variety of English GOODS, which will be opened for sale as soon as they are landed.

JOHN BLACK, & Co.

22d April, 1800.

To be Leased for 21 Years,
At PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the first Tuesday in June next—and possession given immediately:

ALL those several Lots of LAND, belonging to the Corporation, situated on or near the Manawaganish road, being No. 1, 10, 11, 13 and 14. Sale to be held at the City-Hall, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

WILLIAM CLARKE,
JAMES HADDON,
PETER BLAIR, Committee.

22d April, 1800.

PROVINCE OF
NEW-BRUNSWICK.

WHEREAS (in pursuance of an Act, entitled "an Act for relief against absconding Debtors")—We the Subscribers have been duly appointed and sworn as Trustees to the Estate of *Hugh Kennedy*, late of *Miramichi* in the County of *Northumberland*, an absconding Debtor—do therefore, in pursuance of such our appointment, require all persons indebted to the said *Hugh Kennedy*, to pay to us on or before the first day of August next, all such sums of money, debts, duties and things which they owe to the said *Hugh Kennedy*, and to deliver to us all other effects of the said *Hugh Kennedy*, which they or any of them have in their hands, power, or possession—And all the Creditors of the said *Hugh Kennedy*, are also required to deliver to us on or before the said first day of August next, their respective accounts and demands against the said *Hugh Kennedy*.

Witness our Hands at *Miramichi*, this 25th day of March, 1800.

FARQ. M'RAE,

(Signed) JOHN HENDERSON,
RICHARD HALMS,
or either of them.

JUST PUBLISHED,
The RUSH-LIGHT No. IV.
And may be had by applying at this Office.

To the Public in general, and Afflicted in particular.

GEO. HYDACKER, Armourer in the King's New-Brunswick Regiment, takes this method to inform those that may be so unfortunate as to stand in need of wearing a TRUSS, that he makes them in the best and neatest manner, and on the shortest notice, by applying to him at *Portland Point*. All commands will be punctually complied with.

Fort-Howe, 22d April, 1800.†

THE SUBSCRIBER

INTENDING to leave the Province in a short time, requests all persons having any demands against him to present them for payment—and those indebted, it is hoped will discharge the same without delay.

SAMUEL LOCKWOOD.

St. John, April 22d, 1800. †

TO RENT,

And possession given 1st May next—

THE House now in the occupation of Mr. Anthony Reece—four doors from the Market House, North side of King Street.—It has been occupied as a Retail Grocery, and is one of the best stands in the City for that business, as well as convenient for a family.—Please apply to WILLIAM RODEN, the proprietor, 22d April, 1800.

The Duke of BEDFORD's Reply, to LORD GRENVILLE's SPEECH on the KING's MESSAGE, on the subject of a Negotiation with France.

The Duke of BEDFORD rose to give his decided negative to the motion, and his decided disapprobation of the correspondence on the table. If he were to follow the noble secretary through the parts of his speech which related to the important question under consideration, he should take but a little portion of their lordship's time unless he was called upon to discuss the cause and principles of the war. The observations made by the noble secretary might have been made with equal consistency when he sent Ambassadors to Lisle. He had alluded to a particular set of men who had declared in the paper referred to by the noble secretary, that they had carried war into every part of the world. His Grace would not attempt to vindicate the conduct of such men; for as soon as he would defend the partition of Poland, the depredations of our principal Allies, and the excesses of any barbarous and unprincipled power. The noble secretary disclaimed any settled plan for the restoration of Monarchy in France; yet all the arguments which he had employed went to that effect and it formed the chief object, for the attainment of which were called upon to continue hostilities. That a scheme so wild and frantic could enter into the mind of any man, he was at a loss to conceive; but he thought, whether it was the *fine qua non* of peace or not, that it certainly was the *fine qua non* of negotiation. The King's Ministers might however have another object in view for they might be so deeply implicated themselves, as not to be able to conclude a peace which every individual in the nation would esteem fortunate. It was evident that the principle of the war, professed by Ministers, was delusive, for in proportion as they attempted to destroy the system which prevailed in France, they only increased its vigour and gave it greater degree of stability.—The more violently they attacked Jacobinism the more they strengthened its power and augmented its influence. He wished to know whether government waited for a favourable opportunity of making peace? But the prospect of the ruin of Buonaparte appeared so satisfactory to the noble Lord, that it might with propriety be thought to constitute his peculiar object. The illusions to the intercepted letters would not in his opinion, have been prudently omitted, and the notes and comments with which the publication of them was accompanied, were not strictly conformable to the spirit of liberality. He had not he admitted, perused the last intercepted letters, but as he received them only that morning, he had but time to read the introduction; and he should observe, that it reflected more disgrace on the writer than on Buonaparte. He would ask what we had to depend upon in the prosecution of the war? The answer was ready; we had to depend on our Allies. But had they shewn that they would make a separate peace, should it prove suitable to their respective views? Could there be a complete reliance on our alliance with Austria? Could there be a complete reliance on Russia?—There were also, when he considered the state of the country at home, many reasons to prevent the prosecution of the present contest. Many persons the best acquainted with the state of Ireland were convinced that country was not in a state of tranquillity. Had their Lordships considered the situation of the finances, which was very far from being prosperous? The new means which had been adopted to supply the exigencies of the public had not proved successful. The first measure was entirely abandoned, the second had proved extremely defective, and some extraordinary means would still be necessary to enable government to carry on the war. For there was not a power in alliance with us, that would consent to furnish men, unless we paid for their services, and we were yet to learn the amount of the sums required.

We had been taught to believe we should starve France, but our own situation was truly alarming—Many of

their Lordships had no doubt witnessed in the interior of the country a variety of affecting scenes, and whole families in the fields and woods lamenting the want of the necessary means of subsistence. They might, in their office of Magistrates, have witnessed transactions of the most deplorable kind. When applied to for relief by a strong healthy man, they might have observed to him—"You are strong and healthy, and can procure the necessaries of life by your labour." The observation would be just; but would not his answer to them be equally just and afflicting to humanity?—"Yes I am strong, and healthy, I toil from morning till night, yet my family are without food."—Much relief had been afforded to the labouring classes of the community, and the bounty of individuals had been applied in a very exemplary way; but would any Noble Lord say, it was proper that the majority of the people should be indebted to the bounty of individuals for the means of subsistence? His Grace said the Noble Secretary had much relied upon a work which he represented as of the utmost importance, because it was the work of a Frenchman, and reprobated the conduct of the French Government. He did not know whether there could be an argument of greater folly adduced in support of any opinion. If Boulay de la Meurthe was supposed to be the organ of Buonaparte, pronouncing his sentiments and opinions, Talleyrand must also be considered as another organ of equal authority, pronouncing his sentiments and opinions at another time, and on another occasion. He thought he could produce authorities of much greater weight, and such as their Lordships must admit to be of greater authenticity. He meant the manifestos which had been published by this country after the former negotiations for peace had unsuccessfully terminated. His Majesty in them had stated his sorrow for the failure of the negotiation, at the same time declaring, that whenever the Enemy should manifest a sincere intention to restore the blessings of peace, that he would always meet that disposition with equally pacific disposition on his part, and that the evils attending the continuance of war must be attributed to the Enemy, who would not sincerely endeavour to terminate the contest upon fair and reasonable terms. The proposals came from our Enemies, and consistent with these declarations negotiation should now be tried. But it seemed we must wait the result of experience of the stability of the French Government, and of the sincerity of the present leaders, to agree to an equitable arrangement.—Upon the occasion of a former negotiation a few days experience was deemed sufficient, at least a very short time. In October 1797 a revolution took place in the affairs of France, and in the December following his Majesty declared that such a crisis had taken place in France as would enable him to treat with that Power. Here a very short experience was deemed sufficient, and wherefore did it now require so much longer time to ascertain the possibility of obtaining so desirable an object as peace? The Noble Lord, in answer to this, had relied upon the Report of Boulay de la Meurthe, but surely Talleyrand was an equal authority and weight, and as much to be relied upon as the other. In fact, he thought that we should be guided by neither one nor the other, but from the consideration of circumstances which bore upon our relative situation. The Noble Lord had gone much at length into the personal character of Buonaparte. It was not his intention to follow him through that investigation. He believed that Buonaparte like every other Statesman, would wish to make a treaty for the advantage and interest of the people over whom he presided, without strict regard either to humanity or justice. This was the principle actuating most Statesmen, who had more regard for their own glory than for abstract considerations of the rights of humanity, or the duties of morality. This much, however, he would say of his personal character, that it had appeared he knew the utility of moderation. By the treaty of Campo Formio, Mantua was to be surrendered to Austria, and this part of the treaty the Convention refused to ratify. On that occasion

Buonaparte wrote to them, that it was not fit to exact too much from an unsuccessful enemy, as it would ever rankle in his mind, and be the means of speedy and reiterated hostilities. So far he had evinced that he had a due sense of the benefits resulting from moderation. Indeed he did not feel that the language and invective used by administration was of much consequence, because he well knew, by experience, that they could, and would if occasion required, as suddenly retract all they had before said. It was, then, his most decided opinion that at no time could we stand upon better ground, or hope to treat with more effect than we might at present: if we did not for what were we contending? Supposing peace could be immediately established, might we not ask ourselves, What have we done? for what have we been fighting? True it was, he had not such hopes of peace from the present Administration as he might reasonably hope from any other, because he considered it as interested in a prolongation of the war. He had now stated his opinions upon the present question, and the grounds upon which those opinions were founded. He thought that the present time was a crisis upon which not only depended the fate of existing man, but also of future generations. It was this consideration alone had induced him to the performance of his duty in addressing their Lordships. Nothing else could have impelled him to undertake the irksome task; he implored them therefore to endeavour to save the country by trying to promote the conclusion of a Peace. He intreated them not to sanction measures, which must plunge their country into eternal war. For so it must be if the restoration of Monarchy was to be the object for which we fought. Let them not add to the thousands contained in the catalogue of widows whose husbands have fallen in the dreadful carnage of this war, nor to the list of orphaned children bewailing their lost fathers. Let them endeavour to relieve the distresses of the country by the hand of Peace, and promote our prosperity by encouraging the Arts of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures. Let them support the kingdom by active industry, and fostering the improvements of ingenuity—Let us contend with our enemy in these points, and it would be the worthy contest of great and emulous nations. These were the topics he wished to press upon their Lordships consideration, and he felt grateful for the indulgence they had shewn in patiently listening to him, at the same time he was sorry to say, that he feared it would not be of much avail. The nation had not expressed any public wish for peace, and that house seemed still to retain all its former confidence in Administration. Notwithstanding the fetters imposed of late upon the freedom of the people, they had yet the power of meeting and petition the throne for peace. They had not however done it. He turned therefore to their Lordships and implored them to save the country. If it fell it might not be in their power to raise it again, loaded and weighed down by the burthen of accumulated taxes, the people would ultimately sink to torpid slavery, or be roused to desperation. Slavery or revolution must be the ultimate consequence. If he failed to make an impression on the house, he must retire into privacy and not trouble them more. There, anxious and trembling for the fate of his country, he would endeavor to diffuse happiness among the few around him, which would have been his boast and glory could he have given it to the country at large. With this view, he should move an Amendment to the address.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For the Address	79
Proxies	13
	—92
Against it	6

Majority in favour of Ministers 86

At one o'clock in the morning, the House adjourned till Monday.

Buonaparte has strictly kept his word with the French: he is no party man, and of no coterie; but he controuls all parties, and all coteries: he is absolute KING, *pro tempore*!