The Royal NEW-BRUNSWICK Gazette, and ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1800.

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. XV.] [NUMB. 762.]

Assize of Bread,

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 2, 1800.

	lbs.	oz.
The Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf to weigh	1	10
Ditto Rye	2	7

And other Loaves in proportion.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Mayor.

LUDLOW, FRASER and ROBINSON,

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the *Britannia* from *Glasgow*, the *Hawke* from *London*, and the *Liberty* from *Liverpool*, and are now opening for Sale at their Store in Saint John-street,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE;

Consisting, among others, of the following Articles, viz:

SUPERFINE, Second & coarse Broad Cloths,
Elastic Cloths,
Yorkshire plains,
Cassimeres,
German serges,
Duffils,
Fearnought,
Red, white & yellow flannels,
Green and red baizes,
7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 blankets,
Point blanketing,
Coverlids and carpeting,
Calamancos,
Durants,
Moreens,
Shalloons,
Plain and striped wildbores,
Camblets,
Bombazeens,
Bombazets,
4-4, & 7-8 Irish linens,
Irish dowlas,
Do. sheeting,
Russia sheeting,
Lancashire ditto,
Scotch ditto,
Irish diaper of all kinds,
6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 table cloths,
Russia towelling,
Flax and tow oznaburghs,
Checked and spotted handkerchfs.
Fancy do.
Blue pullicats,
Long lawns,
Cambrics,
Book and jaconet muslins,
Muslin handkerchiefs,
9-8 and 7-8 printed calicos,
Printed muslins,
Cotton shawls,
Muslin do.
Cotton counterpanes,
Men's cotton stockings,
Women's do. do.
Linen and cotton checks,
Striped cottons,
Fine striped bedticks,
Fustians,
Corduroys,
Thicksets,
Striped nankeens,
Dimities,
China, satin and love ribbons,
Black galloon,
Barcelona handkerchiefs,
White and black satin,
Black mode,
Sewing silks and twist,
Men's & women's gloves,
Colored and white threads,
Pound and paper pins,
Ladies' fashionable bonnets,
Do. Morocco slippers,
Stationary of all kinds,
Umbrellas,
Hyson, souchong, and bohea teas,
Loaf Sugar,
Raisins & currants,
Pepper and pimento,
Mustard,
Powder and pomatum,
Starch and fig blue,
Black lead,
Porter in bottles & casks,
Brown Stout in do. and do.
Ale in do. and do.
Port, Sherry and Lisbon wine,
An assortment of buttons,
Cutlery of all kinds
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. & 20d. nails,
Screws and brads,
Spades & shovels,
Frying pans,
Andirons,
Shovels and tongs,
Patent shot,
Bar and sheet iron,
Cast iron stoves,
7 by 9 and 8 by 10 crown glass,
Glass ware assorted,
Earthen ware do.
Brown and white soap,
Mould and dipt candles,
White rope,
Salmon twine,
Wool cards,
Pewter & hard metal spoons, with a variety of other articles.

They have also on hand,

Turk's Island SALT, a few Barrels of excellent Muscovado SUGAR, and a few Tierces of PORK.

St. John, July 18, 1800.

Fashionable

WINTER GOODS,

Imported per Ship SWIFT, *Capt.* ROBSON, *from* LIVERPOOL,

By Lang and Turner,

Now opening at their STORE, Prince William-Street,

Consisting of the following Articles, viz.

SUPERFINE Broad CLOTHS,
Ditto narrow mixt Plains,
Coatings and Duffils,
White and red Flannels and Baizes,
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Rose Blankets,
Swansdowns and Indian Jean,
Marseilles Quiltings,
Blue and Drab Fearnoughts,
Swanskin Flannel, Fleece Hosiery,
Worsted Stockings,
Tow and Flax Oznaburghs,
Irish Dowlas, ditto Sheetings,
Lancashire ditto,
Ditto 7-8, 4-4, 9-8 and 5-4 wide,
Holland and Russia ditto,
Plain and figured Russia Towelling,
6-4, 7-4, 8-4 and 8-10 Diaper Cloths,
Plain and striped Calamancos,
3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks,
Plain and fancy MUSLINS of all sorts,
Ladies' white and colour'd extra strong Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, and Quality Bindings,
Pound and paper Pins, Black Galoons,
Silk Ferrets, Bobbin and Tapes,
Watch Crystals and Seals,
Coat and vest Metal Buttons newest patterns,
CORDAGE of small sizes.

ALSO,

Two cases of Ladies' fashionable *Hats* and *Bonnets*, and *Artificial Flowers*, direct from London.

They have Likewise on hand,

MUSTARD in Kegs, RICE in Tierces, SUGAR, RUM, WINE in Bottels, PORTER and BEER in ditto.

The above GOODS *being purchased from the First Houses in England, are of the best quality, will be sold at reduced prices, for* Cash, *good* Bills *of* Exchange *or* Country Produce.

*** Commissions from the Country punctually executed.

☞ L. and T. expects a General Assortment of SCOTCH GOODS per first Ship from Glasgow.

St. John, December 16, 1800.

American Congress.

Washington, Saturday, November 22.

This Day at 12 o'clock, His Excellency the PRESIDENT of the United States met both Houses of Congress in the Senate Chamber at the Capitol, where he delivered the following

SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

IMMEDIATELY after the adjournment of Congress at their last session in Philadelphia, I gave directions, in compliance with the laws, for the removal of the public offices, records and property.—These directions have been executed, and the public officers have since resided and conducted the ordinary business of the government in this place.

I congratulate the people of the United States on the assembling of Congress at the permanent Seat of their government; and I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the prospect of a residence not to be changed:—although there is cause to apprehend that accommodations are not now so complete as might be wished, yet there is great reason to believe that this inconvenience will cease with the present session.

It would be unbecoming the representatives of this nation to assemble for the first time, in this solemn temple, without looking up to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and imploring his blessing.

May this territory be the residence of virtue and happiness! In this city may that piety and virtue; that wisdom and magnanimity; that constancy and self government; which adorned the great character, whose name it bears, be forever held in veneration! Here and throughout our country, may simple manners, pure morals, and true religion, flourish forever.

It is with you, gentlemen, to consider whether the local powers, over the district of Columbia, vested by the constitution in the Congress of the United States, shall be immediately exercised. If in your opinion, this important trust ought now to be executed, you cannot fail, while performing it to take into view the future probable situation of the territory, for the happiness of which you are about to provide.

You will consider it as the capital of a great nation, advancing with unexampled rapidity, in arts, in commerce, in wealth, and in population; and possessing within itself, those energies and resources, which if not thrown away, or lamentably misdirected, secure to it a long course of prosperity and self government.

In compliance with a law of the last session of Congress, the officers and soldiers of the temporary army have been discharged. It affords real pleasure to recollect the honorable testimony they give of the patriotic motives, which brought them into the service of their country, by the readiness and regularity with which they returned to the station of private citizens.

It is in every point of view, of such primary importance to carry the laws into prompt and faithful execution, and to render that part of the administration of justice, which the Constitution and Laws devolve on the Federal Courts, as convenient to the people, as may consist with their present circumstances; that I cannot omit, once more, to recommend to your serious consideration, the Judiciary system of the United States. No subject is more interesting, than this to the public happiness, and to none can those improvements, which may have been suggested by experience, be more beneficially applied.

A Treaty of Amity and Commerce with the King of Prussia, has been concluded and ratified. The ratifications have been exchanged, and I have directed the Treaty to be promulgated by Proclamation.

The difficulties which suspended the execution of the 6th article of our Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation with Great-Britain, have not yet been removed. The negotiation on this subject is still depending. As it must be for the interest and honor of both nations, to adjust this difference with good faith, I indulge confidently the expectation that the sincere endeavours of the government of the United States, to bring it to an amicable termination, will not be disappointed.

The Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, from the United States to France were received by the First Consul with the respect due to their character; and three persons with equal powers, were appointed to treat with them. Although at the date of the last official intelligence the negotiation had not terminated, yet it is to be hoped, that our efforts to effect an accommodation, will, at length, meet with a success proportioned to the sincerity with which they have been so often repeated.

While our best endeavours for the preservation of harmony with all nations, will continue to be used, the experience of the world and our own experience, admonish us of the insecurity of trusting too confidently to their success. We cannot without committing a dangerous imprudence, abandon those measures of self protection, which are adapted to our situation, and to which notwithstanding our pacific policy, the violence and injustice of others, may compel us to resort. While our vast extent of sea-coast, the commercial and agricultural habits of our people, the great capital they will continue to trust on the ocean, suggest the system of defence which will be most beneficial to ourselves, our distance from Europe, and our resources for maritime strength, will enable us to employ it with effect. Seasonable and systematic arrangements, so far as our resources will justify, for a Navy, adapted to defensive war, and which may in case of necessity be quickly brought into use seem to be as much recommended by a wise and true economy, as by a just regard for our future tranquillity—for the safety of our shores and for the protection of our property committed to the ocean.

The present Navy of the United States, called suddenly into existence by a great national exigency, has raised us in our own esteem, and by the protection afforded to our commerce, has effected, to the extent of our expectations, the object for which it was created.

In connection with a Navy ought to be contemplated the fortification of some of our principal sea-ports and harbours. A variety of considerations, which will readily suggest themselves, urge an attention to this measure of precaution. To give security to our principal ports, considerable sums have already been expended, but the works remain incomplete. It is for Congress to determine whether additional appropriations shall be made, in order to render competent to the intended purposes the fortifications which have been commenced.

The manufacture of arms within the United States, still invites the attention of the National Legislature. At a considerable expence to the public, this manufactory has been brought to such a state of maturity, as, with continued encouragement, will supercede the necessity of future importations from foreign countries.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I shall direct the estimates of the appropriations necessary for the ensuing year, together with an account of the public revenue and expenditure, to a like period, to be laid before you.

I observe with much satisfaction that the product of the revenue during the present year, has been more considerable than during any former equal period.—This result affords conclusive evidence of the great resources of this country, and of the wisdom and efficiency of the measures, which have been adopted by Congress for the protection of commerce and preservation of public credit.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

As one of the grand community of Nations, our attention is irresistably drawn to the important scenes which surround us. If they have exhibited an uncommon portion of calamity, it is the province of humanity to deplore, and wisdom to avoid, the causes, which may have produced it. If turning our eyes homeward, we find reason to rejoice at the prospect which presents itself, if we perceive the interior of our Country prosperous, free and happy; if we all enjoy in safety, under the protection of laws, emanating only from the general will, the fruits of our own labor, we ought to fortify and cling to those institutions, which have been the source of much real felicity, and resist with unabating perseverance the progress of these dangerous innovations, which may diminish their influence.

To your patriotism, gentlemen, has been confided the honorable duty of guarding the public interests, and while the past is to your country a sure pledge that it will be faithfully discharged, permit me to assure you, that your labors to promote the general happiness, will receive from me the most zealous co operation.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, November 22, 1800.

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