

Wm Howard James
**The Royal
NEW-BRUNSWICK**



**Gazette, and
ADVERTISER.**

T U E S D A Y,

J U L Y 7, 1801.

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. XVI.]

[NUMB. 790.]

Assize of Bread,

ESTABLISHED MARCH 28, 1801.
The Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf } lbs. oz.
to weigh - - - - - } 1 8
Ditto Rye - - - - - } 2 4
And other Leaves in proportion.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Mayor.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THOMAS CARLETON, Esq.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
and COMMANDER IN CHIEF
of the Province of New-Brun-
swick, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assem-
bly of this Province stands pro-
rogued to the first Tuesday of this in-
stant June; I have therefore thought
fit, by and with the advice of His MA-
JESTY'S Council, further to prorogue
the said General Assembly, and the same
is hereby prorogued to the first Tuesday
in September next ensuing.

Given under my Hand and Seal at
Frederickton, the first day of June,
in the Year of our Lord, one thou-
sand eight hundred and one, and
in the forty-first Year of His MA-
JESTY'S Reign.

By His EXCELLENCY'S Command,
JON. ODELL.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THOMAS CARLETON, Esq.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
and COMMANDER IN CHIEF
of the Province of New-Brun-
swick, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS public Fasts and Hu-
milations have been lately ap-
pointed by the KING'S Command, to be
observed throughout His MAJESTY'S
European Dominions; I have therefore
thought fit, by and with the advice of
His MAJESTY'S Council, hereby to or-
der and direct that, on FRIDAY the
SEVENTEENTH DAY of JULY next, a
public Fast and Humiliation be obser-
ved throughout this Province, that so
we may humble ourselves before Al-
mighty God in order to obtain Pardon
for our Sins, and may, in the most de-
vout and solemn manner, send up our
Prayers and Supplications for averting
those judgments which our manifold
iniquities have deserved, and for
imploping the divine Blessing and as-
sistance on His MAJESTY'S Arms, and
for restoring and perpetuating Peace,
safety and prosperity to himself and
his Dominions.

And whereas a suitable form of Prayer
has been composed by the Right Rev.
Bishop of Nova-Scotia; I do hereby
authorize and appoint the same to be
used on this solemn occasion, in all
Churches, Chapels, and places of pub-
lic Worship throughout this Province.

Given under my Hand and Seal
at Frederickton, the ninth day of
May, in the Year of our Lord,
one thousand eight hundred and
one, and in the forty-first year
of His MAJESTY'S Reign.

By His EXCELLENCY'S command,
JON. ODELL.

Wanted to Charter,

**A Vessel from seventy
to one hundred Tons—Ap-
ply to Mr. JOHN SAYRE,
No. 3, King-Street.**

**WHO HAS FOR SALE,
BIRCH** Ton Timber, Ship Timber,
Norway Pine, Knees, &c.
A L S O,
Several LOTS of LAND situate on
the River Oromocto—Apply as above.
N. B. Liberal terms will be given.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

STATE OF THE NATION.

(Continued from our last.)

Mr. PITT—"Sir, I cannot be in-
different in the discussion of this sub-
ject, recollecting as I do with gratitude
and exultation, the confidence which
in common with myself and hon. friends,
I have experienced as a faithful servant
of the Crown, nor can I with any con-
sistency pretend to indifference, when
I remember the ample portion of per-
sonal confidence I have enjoyed. Un-
less Gentlemen are fully prepared to re-
tract all the votes which they have given
—unless they are completely con-
vinced of the necessity of changing their
opinions, so repeatedly and so solemnly
pledged, with regard to the nature of
the contest;—unless they are in every
respect satisfied that it is not, what they
have all along considered it to be, a con-
test for our independence as a nation
with our enemies abroad, and for our
internal safety and exultance as a peo-
ple with our enemies at home, the hon-
our and consistency of the House must
be violated by agreeing to the motion of
the Hon. Gentleman. It will be a fu-
ture consideration for the House and
the country at large to decide whether
those persons who have from the com-
mencement to the present period oppo-
sed the war on the principles of the
enemy; whether those persons who
have proceeded upon the plan recogniz-
ed by our adversaries themselves; whe-
ther those who have by their arguments
promoted their views, and by their ef-
forts counteracted your exertions dur-
ing the whole of the struggle in which
we are engaged, are worthy of directing
the system of public affairs, and of pos-
sessing the confidence of the country.
If the moment shall ever come when,
by treading back those steps in which
you have hitherto marched, you are to
avoid a smaller portion of the calamities
which threaten you; if that moment
shall arrive when the House shall listen
to those counsels which they have uni-
formly rejected, then shall I think there
is some cause for despondency.—[A ge-
neral cry of *Hear! hear!*] When the
counsels of those persons shall be refer-
red to as necessary for the support and
security of the State, then shall I feel
much reason for banishing the hopes I
now entertain of our successes and tri-
umphs. Those who are friends to the
late Administration, and at the same
time concur in the vote which you are
called upon to give, cannot easily con-
vince the House of the consistency of
their conduct, for having approved up-
on all important cases of the conduct of
that Administration, they now come for-
ward and press an enquiry into the cause
which induced them to support the
measures they sanctioned. I perceive
according to the manner in which the
question is proposed, two sets of Gen-
tlemen are requested to vote upon prin-
ciples directly opposite. One set is
called upon to vote because the late Ad-
ministration is out of office; and the
other, because they are adverse to the
new Ministers. There is no explicit
charge preferred of crimes and milde-
meanors; there is no precise accusation
brought forward; no specific statement
made; but these Gentlemen are to take
the benefit of the vote, while I shall
only have the benefit of a speech. The
Honourable Gentleman opposite to me
says, here is an Administration gone out
of office, who had the confidence of the
House; and the complaint is not that
the persons are out of office who had the
confidence of the House, but that you
are deprived of their services for some
cause which the Hon. Gentlemen wish
to know, and which cannot be explain-
ed. At the same time while it is ad-

mitted and made the subject of complaint
that these persons are no longer employ-
ed, and it is known that those who suc-
ceed them profess the same principles,
yet they are not to enjoy the confidence
given to their predecessors. If the ex-
ercise of the Royal Prerogative should
appoint new Ministers, might not the
same objection be made against them up-
on the ground of their not being tried,
as against the present Administration?
I should like to know, and to have the
point satisfactorily made out, upon what
grounds, in a fair and constitutional way,
we are to deny to them that trial to
which they have an undoubted right,
and which I as well as the Hon. Gen-
tleman opposite me, have enjoyed? But
on the contrary, I maintain Sir, that
they are not unknown to the country,
and that they are not what they have
been called, new Ministers. If one of
them in particular were the subject of
investigation; one who knew how to
conciliate all parties; one who has evin-
ced talents of the most distinguished
kind, with what propriety, let me ask,
can you refuse to try him? With what
consistency can the Hon. Gentleman
opposite to me undertake to say, "be-
cause you have quitted a situation supe-
rior to all others in this House, because
you have displayed powers which have
graced that high situation, and because
you have accepted an office of great trust
without any solicitation on your part,
we are therefore to refuse the confidence
which you have a right to claim?" If
I turn my eyes to the bench below me,
I see another instance of irresistible
claims to the confidence of the House.
I see a Noble Lord filling the office of
Secretary of State, who has been ten
years in Parliament, whose information,
industry and superior powers of mind
are undoubted, and I may add whole
abilities are hereditary. If any gentle-
man can be named more qualified than
the Noble Lord to perform the duties
of his office, I consent to admit that he
is new and untried. I certainly except
the Hon. Gentleman on the other side
of the House, whose extraordinary ta-
lents make him an exception in every
thing that requires uncommon powers
and the exertion of superior faculties.
If the Hon. Gentleman can state any
person more qualified for the situation
which he fills than my Noble Friend, I
shall then give up the question; but I
beg leave to say, that in the observations
I have made I mean no incivility to any
man. It is necessary for me to mention
those who at present hold the great of-
fices of the State? I believe any notice
or eulogium of mine, with respect to the
arrangements in the Law department
will not be requisite. Is the man who
is to hold the Great Seal unknown and
new to the country? Yet there is one
of whom I shall take the liberty of
speaking a word. I must in common
with all who hear me give to the No-
ble Lord who presided at the Admiralty
that approbation and praise to which
his eminent services are entitled; but
I must also ask, is the name of St. Vin-
cent new to the public? Are the pro-
fessional merits and the active services
in which he has been constantly em-
ployed, of no account? His name alone
is sufficient to inspire the enemy with
terror, and is a shield and bulwark. I
therefore maintain that the Hon. Gen-
tlemen are not borne out in their state-
ments against Ministers, when they as-
sert that they are incapable or untried
men. Having said thus much as to the
general view of the subject, may I be
permitted to say a few words of personal
relation to me and my colleagues? I
must confess, Sir, that I am at a loss to
understand what is exactly meant by the
mystery which has been the topic of
animadversion. The Hon. Gentleman
was pleased to allow that a conscientious
feeling is a sufficient reason for de-
clining offices of importance held under
the Crown, and I may add, that no man

can withdraw his services at a moment
when they are particularly wanted, un-
less that conscientious feeling do exist,
and be applicable to considerations of
great magnitude. I have for my own
part lived in a very active manner for
seventeen years, during which I have
of course, had a very considerable share
in the direction of public affairs, and I
do not hesitate to say, I now feel that I
have retired to a private station, as much
inclined and ready to challenge and in-
dulge enquiry, as when I was in office,
and enjoyed the confidence of this House.
In all the interests which have been agi-
tated, and the responsibility which must
be found, I feel that I have a deeper
share than any other person, and I do
not shrink from any discussion either
into the motives or effects during my
official situation under the Crown.—
But I must observe that I have not re-
linquished that situation from the ap-
prehension of difficulties, or the fear
of dangers and embarrassments which
might be thrown out in the way of the
public service. Respecting a melan-
choly event, and my conduct upon that
occasion, in which I was certainly very
deeply interested, I have to state that
I feel myself alike ready to challenge
enquiry, and to meet the question of
responsibility. With respect to the im-
portance of the measure alluded to by
the Hon. Gentleman, I mean to the
Catholics, though I may be supported
in my sentiments by the Gentleman
opposite to me, I am not convinced that
I shall have their perfect concurrence.
It is not a fit time to agitate the question,
and whatever measures may be thought
just and necessary to be brought for-
ward by myself and friends, I beg leave
to be distinctly understood, that we de-
sire to disclaim the phrase of Catholic
Emancipation. We entertain no such
meaning; but I think that extending
to them the benefits of the remaining
rights and privileges, would be a mea-
sure rendered particularly wise and sa-
lutory after the great act of the Union;
that in every point of view it would be
less dangerous than before that event,
and could be accomplished with more
safety to the interests of the Church
and State. More than this I will not
say, and beyond it I will not go. With
respect to the nature of the measure,
even thus much would not have been
drawn from me if the House had agreed
to go into the Committee on the State
of the Nation; for it does not possess
the power of compelling an answer from
me or any individual upon any prin-
ciple which can be set up in consequence
of such a proceeding. The discussion
of the question will not serve the coun-
try; it will not serve the cause of the
Catholics, nor can the committee throw
any light upon it, and as little will in
its enquiries tend to lay open the ob-
stacles and difficulties which prevented
us from bringing it forward. When
the Hon. Gentlemen speak of a myste-
ry, they are pleased to draw the name
of the Sovereign into the question, and
appear, at the same time angry that we
should make it a matter of consideration
whether it is proper that name should
be introduced. Thus they use the opi-
nion of the Sovereign one way, and the
conviction of his servants in another.
If they deny to the Sovereign the right
of having and expressing an opinion,
they are guilty of conduct which goes
in the most material manner to destroy
the constitutional privileges of monar-
chial power, and they will consent to
the establishment of the oligarchical
system. If any measure can occur of a
peculiar kind in which the Royal opi-
nion is to be defended, it is the present
consideration. With respect to the as-
surances said to have been held out to
the Catholics, a paper has been mentio-
ned which has been the subject of much
conversation, and as the name of a No-
ble Lord at the head of the Government
of Ireland has been introduced, I believe