

New-Brunswick.

SAINT JOHN,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1802.

ST. DOMINGO.

Under every change of circumstance, the ill fated Island of St. Domingo appears doomed to devastation and destruction. The injudicious conduct of Gen. Leclerc, in refusing to recognize the existing authority, seems to have alarmed the jealousy of the blacks, and to have provoked the subsequent horrors. France in every instance has mistaken the character of these people. Formidable as the armament that has arrived at the Cape may appear, what can 20,000 troops, however well disciplined and accustomed to victory, effect against upwards of 100,000 negroes, nurtured by constitution and habit to a horrid climate, which alone has always proved the grave of European soldiers? These blacks are no longer a horde of runaway slaves, but for the most part completely armed, regularly organized, and well disciplined. Regarding themselves entitled to the blessings of freedom, and in the actual enjoyment of its privileges, it was not to be expected that they would surrender the Island without some stipulations in their favour. France, by means of her navy, may command a desolated coast—but the black inhabitants will hold the interior of the Island, which from its mountainous state is almost inaccessible, and whose fertility and natural resources will supply all their wants. The reduction of the West-India Islands by force, is not the operation of a coup-d'état. The probability is, that the French never can succeed in the attempt—and that, after expending millions of treasure and shedding of torrents of blood, they must cede to the necessity of acknowledging the freedom of the blacks, if not the independence of the Islands.

The following description, taken from Bryan Edwards' Survey of the French Colony in the Island of St. Domingo, and Morfe's American Gazetteer, will give some idea of the importance of this once immensely valuable Colony to France.

"The French part of St. Domingo, containing 2,500,000 acres, of which 1,500,000 were under high cultivation in 1789, was then divided into 10 jurisdictions, which were subdivided into 12 parishes. West jurisdictions, Port-au-Prince, St. Mark, Le Petit Goave, and Jeremie—in the north, Cape Francois, Fort Dauphin, and Port-de-paix—those in the south, Les Cayes, St. Louis, and Jacmel. Before the late revolution, there were in these parishes about 42,000 white people, 44,000 free people of colour, and 600,000 slaves. Other accounts make them considerably less; the above, however, is from good authority.

In the beginning of 1790 the Colony contained

431	plantations of Clayed Sugar,
362	of Muscovado,
117	of Coffee,
789	of Cotton,
3160	of Indigo,
54	of Cocoa, or Chocolate,
628	smaller settlements, chiefly for raising grain, yams, and other vegetable food.

536 establishments of all kinds throughout the Colony.

In the year 1787 there were freighted 70 ships, containing 112,253 tons, and navigated by 11,220 seamen. From the attendant's reports of the general exports on an average of 3 years, the value of the ports of shipping in livres of St. Domingo was 171,544,666—being equal to 21,178,351 dollars.

The exports from January 1, 1789, to December 31, of the same year, were 75,16,531 lbs. white sugar; 93,573,300 brown sugar; 76,835,219 lbs. coffee; 504,274 lbs. cotton; 758,628 lbs. indigo; and other articles, as tanned hides, molasses, spirits, &c. to the value of 6,873 livres. The total value of duties on the above exportations, amounted to 770,801 dollars, 3 cents.

Such was the French part of St. Domingo in 1789; but alas! it is no more: the destructive ravages of an unrelenting insurrection, of frightful massacres and conflagrations, have laid waste all the beautiful settlements, reduced the buildings to ashes, and laid low in dust scattered in exile, its wretched inhabitants."

Refuscitating from this dreadful state of calamity and ruin, Cape Francois is again prostrated in ashes—and its miserable inhabitants fallen victims to the vindictive vengeance of the infuriated blacks.

MR. RYAN,
By giving a place in your next paper to the following Extract, you will oblige
A CORRESPONDENT.

ACT 7th GEO. 3d, Chap. 46, Sec. 9.

"AND for the more effectually preventing the clandestine running of Goods in the British dominions in America, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the 20th day of November, 1767, the Master or other person, having or taking charge or command of every ship or vessel arriving in any British colony or plantation in America, shall, before he proceeds with his Vessel to the place of unloading, come DIRECTLY to the Custom-House for the port or district where he arrives, and make a just and true entry on Oath before the Collector and Comptroller, or other principal officer of the Customs there, of the burthen, contents and lading of such ship or vessel, with the particular marks, numbers, qualities and contents of every parcel of Goods therein laden, &c. &c. upon forfeiture of One Hundred pounds, sterling money of Great-Britain, for each and every default or neglect, &c."

N. B. The 3d Section of the Provincial Revenue Act published in your paper on Wednesday last, says that every Master, Owner, &c. of any ship, vessel or coasting craft, coming into any port or harbour of this Province, shall within twenty-four hours after his arrival, and before going to the Custom-House, make report in writing upon Oath, to the Treasurer or his Deputy, &c. &c. It may not be deemed impertinent therefore, to ask the framers of this Clause, how such Master or Owner is to avoid incurring the penalty of One Hundred pounds, by one or the other of these Acts!!!

MR. RYAN,
TWO or three days since I happened to take up an Halifax Gazette of the 11th of last month—it appeared to me the most interesting Newspaper that I have had in my hands for a long time—it contains copies of the correspondence between RICHARD J. UNIACKE, Esq. Speaker of the House of Assembly of Nova-Scotia, and SCROOP BERNARD, of London, Esq. Agent for the Province.—Mr. UNIACKE's letters are fraught with most useful information on a variety of subjects relative to the interests of the Province, and are wrote with that ardent, patriotic zeal, which must convince every man that he was in earnest.

The letters of the Agent are of course short, but to the purpose; they shew his activity and zeal in the discharge of his duties, from which one would suppose that he expects something more than compliments; which however, are by Mr. UNIACKE, judiciously applied, but he at the same time delicately hints at something more substantial—the whole is lengthy and occupies near half the Newspaper—the perusal of it must be highly pleasing to every man who has the interests of this Province at heart, for we know Great-Britain will not indulge Nova-Scotia in what she solicits, viz. relaxation in certain Laws of trade—Bounties on Timber; attention to Ship-building, Fisheries, &c. &c. without extending the same indulgences to this Province, so that by their exertions we may expect in some degree to be benefited.—There is a good deal said about Hemp, and the means adopted by the Legislature to encourage the cultivation and manufacture thereof, upon an extensive scale; and this circumstance is made use of with singular address and ingenuity by Mr. UNIACKE, in order to induce the Ministry to exert themselves in endeavouring to send out Dutch, Germans or Flemings, sufferers in the Royal cause, who have now a country to seek—these people being peculiarly skilful in the whole process of managing Hemp—this is spoken of in such terms of certainty, as to lead one to suppose they expect the settlement of Nova-Scotia to be completed with this most useful class of emigrants.—Mention is also made of ascertaining the Boundary line of the two Provinces, by Royal proclamation; this induces a suspicion that the old idea is revived of cutting off a part of Westmorland from New-Brunswick—the whole is published by order of the House of Assembly now sitting.

I wish Mr. Ryan you would look over it, and make a few extracts occasionally, such as your judgment may direct, from this most interesting performance; or what would be better still, if you could lawfully come at, the Correspondence which has for years subsisted between the present House of Assembly of New-Brunswick and the Agent for the Province; and be allowed to publish certain parts, it must be highly gratifying. We should then with pride and pleasure observe, that the House of Assembly in this Province, yields not to that of the other in ability or patriotic zeal for the good of their country.—Such a publication might be of infinite service at the next Election.

What would one of the present House of Assembly, who wished to re-elected, have to do, but take the Newspaper in his hand, and from the Huzzings read the most admired passages to the gaping crowd; and at last exultingly exclaim, you see my friends what I have been doing for you; I have not been idle these seven years past; night and day I have been thinking of your good; this would be decisive; the new fledged Candidate must sneak off and leave the field to the old, well tried, and indefatigable friend of his country;—but if I recollect aright a few years back you or some other Printer had like to have got into a hobble for publishing such Correspondence without leave.—Modesty in an individual may be commendable; but I think for the popular branch, to make a secret of their endeavours for the public good, is carrying that amiable virtue to an excess—it is no doubt an extraordinary instance of self-denial.—I suspect you have not yet got over your fright upon the occasion I allude to, or how else do you account for your conduct during the last Session, in not publishing the answer of the House of Assembly to His Excellency's Speech, until after the session was closed.—It seems you are not in such terror of the Council, for you made free to insert their Answer in a reasonable time after it was delivered.

X. Y.

* The EDITOR of this GAZETTE, is obliged to wait until he receives official copies from the office of the Secretary of the Province—this sometimes occasions a delay of several days later before we can present them to our readers.

CHARTER OFFICERS.

Yesterday the Annual Election for the choice of Aldermen, &c. was held in the respective Wards in this City—when the following Gentlemen were returned duly elected—viz.

King's Ward—Hugh Johnston, Esq. Alderman, in lieu of Thomas Jennings, Esq. and Mr. James Grigor, Assist. in room of Mr. Peter Blair, who resigned.
Queen's Ward—Bradford Gilbert, Esq. Alderman, and George Younghusband, Esq. Assistant. Mr. Younghusband had held the office of Alderman for this Ward for several years, and would have been unanimously re-elected, but being obliged to be absent from the City for some time, thought it a duty incumbent on him for the public good, to resign in favour of Mr. Gilbert.

Duke's Ward—William Linthwaite, Esq. Alderman, and Mr. Philip Schureman, Assistant—both re-elected.

Sidney Ward—John Dean, Esq. Alderman, in lieu of James Haddon, Esq. (removed from the ward) and Mr. Obadiah Purdy, Assistant.

RE-ELECTED.

Brook's Ward—William Clarke, Esq. Alderman, and Mr. John Clarke, Assist.
Guy's Ward—George Gardner, Esq. Alderman, and Mr. Jas. Seally, Assist.
John Thomson, Esq. Chamberlain.
Mr. Jas. McDonald, High Constable.

DIED On the 16th inst. after a short illness, which he bore with christian fortitude and resignation, in the 60th year of his Age, Mr. JAMES FOREMAN, late Ensign of the Royal Garrison battalion; his remains were accompanied from his house to the burying ground by the respectable inhabitants of this place, and the Members of Digby Lodge, whereof he was a worthy Member.—His obliging affable manner gained him the esteem of a numerous acquaintance; and what was extremely singular, he had many friends, but no enemies. His death is a public loss, having from the first settlement of this place had the appointment of Society Schoolmaster, to which he paid the strictest attention; also of several public offices. He has left a disconsolate Wife, and an only daughter to mourn the loss of a kind affectionate husband, and a tender indulgent parent. DIED, 22d Feb. 1802.

Yesterday arrived the Schooner Lady Carleton, from Windsor, but brings nothing new.

Monday arrived the Schooner British Queen, in 10 days from New-York.

Assize of Bread.

PUBLISHED February 11th, 1802.
The Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf 7 lbs. oz. to weigh - - - 2 5
Ditto Rye - - - 2 10
And other Loaves in proportion.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Mayor.

TO BE SOLD.

A FARM on the River Nashwalk nine miles above Fredericton—containing 450 acres of Land, 30 of which is cleared, with a House and Barn on the same.—If not sold at private sale by the 24th June next, it will be sold on that day on the premises at public Auction.—For particulars apply to the Subscribers.

MAYHEW RAND.
FRANCIS M'BEATH.
Fredericton, 25th March, 1802.

Bills of Exchange

ON the Right Honorable and Honorable Board of Ordnance and the Paymasters of the Royal Artillery, to the amount of £300 Sterling.—To be disposed of at the Office of Ordnance. St. John, 30th March, 1802.

TO BE SOLD.

(And possession given immediately.)

THE FARM in Hampton, lately owned by Mr. JAMES FOWLER, deceased; has on it a well finished frame House, and is conveniently situated for a Tavern or retail shop of goods—is on the Fredericton and Westmorland road—16 miles from the Market-House in Saint John, and 8 from Bickle's Ferry. For a more particular description and terms of sale, enquire of the Printer or of Mrs. RACHAEL FOWLER, at Hampton.—If not sold by the first of May, it will be Let for one year. St. John, 24th March, 1802.

Province of New-Brunswick ff.

The Hon. Joshua Upham, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

To all whom it may concern, Greeting:—

NOTICE is hereby given, That upon the application of Charles M'Pherson of the City of Saint John, in the County of Saint John, and Province of New-Brunswick, Brewer, to me duly made, according to the Act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal within this Province, of Peter M'Pherson, late of the City and County aforesaid, (which same Peter M'Pherson is departed from and without the limits of this Province, or concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said Charles M'Pherson and other creditors, if any there be, of their just dues, or to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of law) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said Peter M'Pherson doth return and discharge his said debt or debts within three months from the Publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said Peter M'Pherson, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said Peter M'Pherson.

Dated at the City of Saint John, the twenty-fourth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two.

JOSHUA UPHAM.

J. M. 21188, Attorney.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of LEWIS DEBLOIS, of the City of Saint John, Merchant, deceased, are requested to present them properly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof, to either of the Subscribers.—And all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

THOMAS LAWTON

OR

WILLIAM WHITLOCK.

Administrators to said Estate.

St. John, December 8th, 1801.