

The Royal
NEW-BRUNSWICK



Gazette, and
ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY,

FEBRUARY 9, 1802.

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. 911.]

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 29.

The Usher of the Black Rod having summoned the Commons to the Bar of the House of Lords, a number of Members, headed by the Speaker, immediately repaired to the Upper House. Having returned,

The Speaker then read his Majesty's Speech.

[For which see our Paper of the 19th ult.]

Lord Lovaine rose. His Lordship said it was not requisite that he should detain the House by any expression of his sentiments on his Majesty's most gracious Speech which had just been read. He congratulated the House upon the restoration of friendship between this country and the Northern powers, as an event which most certainly would be productive of singular advantages to the Commercial interests of Great-Britain. The Preliminaries of Peace which had been signed between this country and the French Republic, had been received with joy by a great majority of his Majesty's Subjects; he trusted that the motion which he was about to make would experience a similar majority in that House. The moderation of Ministers could not be too highly commended, and he trusted that the result of the Negotiation would be successful; and as a consequence of that success, that these realms would long enjoy a profound and undisturbed repose. He certainly was of opinion that the Peace was in a great measure the fruit of the success of our brave Army in Egypt, the merits of which army his Lordship highly extolled. He then concluded by moving, that an Address be presented to his Majesty, thanking his Majesty for his most gracious communication, &c. The Address was nearly an echo of the Speech.

Colonel Wodehouse seconded the motion. From what had been said by the Noble Lord who just sat down, little remained for him. He trusted, however, that the House would join him in thanking Ministers for the restoration of Peace. He was aware that at present it was improper to advert to the terms on which it had been obtained. The war had been carried on for the preservation of our Constitution and Laws; and also for the security of the country. It had been prosecuted with vigour, crowned with success, and he would say, terminated with honour.

Mr. Fox, in a speech of very few words, testified his entire approbation of the Peace, under the existing circumstances of the country. The present was not the proper opportunity for canvassing the detail; he should content himself, therefore, by giving his most cordial assent to the Address.

Mr. Pitt followed. For once, he said, the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) and he did agree in opinion, although when the discussion of the Preliminaries came on, he did not doubt that their agreement would be found to result from very different motives. The Peace was unquestionably a great event. It had been obtained on terms honourable to this country. Upon this point, however, he should not enlarge at present; another occasion would be found when he should speak his sentiments more at length. He paid a very high complement to the nation for the fortitude with which, during the late arduous struggle, they had submitted to the burdens and privations they had been obliged to encounter, and he did not doubt that the same regard for the Constitution which had induced them to undergo, without reluctance, these privations, would manifest itself upon every occasion when the like necessity was the cause. He sincerely rejoiced in the Peace. He dwelt upon the o-

perations of the army in Egypt, as having afforded proofs of that exemplary and invincible spirit of Britons, which had ever been the admiration of the world.

Mr. Windham began by assuring the House, that he intended not to have troubled them upon the present occasion, but that he felt himself called upon not to give a silent vote, by something which had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt). The Hon. Gentleman had stated his opinion upon the Peace, but far from being convinced by any thing he had either heard or read upon the subject, he unfortunately entertained an opinion completely opposite. In this he might appear capricious or singular, but the more he revolved it in his mind, the more was he satisfied of the impropriety of the late measures. He differed widely from those who talked of the advantages which would result from the Peace. There had been vaunted and extolled at a most enormous rate, but he was inclined to think that in place of deriving advantage, the way was now paved to inevitable ruin. He lamented that he could not enjoy the illuminations and ringing of bells which had taken place upon this occasion. So far from participating in the general joy, he was overwhelmed with grief, and he could not help thinking that these rejoicings were the prelude lighting up the funeral pile, and tolling the knell of Great-Britain. He knew that it was impossible to avert the decrees of Providence, and a most heavy judgment had fallen upon the land. By signing the Treaty, the Noble Lord had subscribed the death blow of the country. He dreaded every thing from that step, and his prefaces were far from being of a cheering nature. He hoped that his apprehensions might not be realized but we had much to guard against, and nothing to protect us. The territory of the enemy was immense: her conquests and acquisitions on the continent had given a degree of power and consistency to her dominions, and nothing was required to render her in every respect truly formidable to England, except a share of the commerce of the world, which we have so long and so beneficially enjoyed. That advantage France will now obtain. She will send her ships all over the globe, and by that means alone injure this country in the most essential part.

Mr. Addington remarked, that his Hon. Friend had gone rather minutely into the circumstances of the peace. The Hon. Gentleman was not warranted for such conduct by any thing in His Majesty's most gracious speech, which only said that His Majesty trusted the arrangement which would be made, might be conducive to the honour of the national character. The Treaty of Peace was not as yet before the House, and it was rather premature, not to say, indecorous, to hazard any speculations on the subject as matters stood. The Hon. Gentleman knew only that Preliminaries of Peace had been signed, but of the Treaty he was ignorant. Notwithstanding the difference of opinion between the Hon. Gentleman and himself, when the discussion took place he would meet him with that high respect he had ever cherished for his talents.—The country owed that Hon. Gentleman much. In periods of extreme danger and difficulty he had stood forward in a most exemplary and praiseworthy manner. Mr. Addington then slightly glanced at some observations of Mr. Windham, upon the necessity of making peace. This he denied. He had the satisfaction of knowing that the country possessed the means of carrying on the contest; but when the opportunity occurred of making peace, had he and his colleagues advised his Majesty to the contrary, they would have rendered themselves unworthy of the confidence of their constituents, country and Sovereign.

Mr. Sheridan.—"I do not conceive that by supporting this Motion I shall be supposed to express any approbation of the terms of the peace. On that subject much difference of opinion prevails. I must confess the Gentlemen opposite to me have acted with much propriety in bringing forward an Address which does not recapitulate every point of the Speech from the Throne. There are in that Speech certain words conveying an approbation of the terms on which peace has been concluded, which would have prevented me from agreeing to the Address had they re-echoed by it. The Right Hon. Gentleman has thus taken the best possible means of securing that general approbation he seems so anxious to obtain for the present Motion; but let him not plume himself on what may at present seem like unanimity. Indeed the Motion appears to be approved of from so many different and contradictory motives, that it might with equal truth be said there never was a question supported by a greater majority, or agreed to with less unanimity (LAUGHTER).—The House, it is true, is not likely to be divided at present; but this union of sentiment cannot last long. It is harmony of discords; and the unanimity with which Gentlemen flatter themselves so much, will be found to be very short lived. Some words have been dropped on the Peace; and though that subject is foreign to the question at present before the House, I cannot help observing that I never shall agree with those who call this a glorious Peace."

Lord Temple said a few words, and begged to be understood as disapproving the Peace.

The question was then put, that a Committee be appointed to frame an Address which was carried *NEMINE DISSENTIENTE*.

Foreign News.

FROM PAPERS RECEIVED VIA HALX.

TRAITS OF THE EMPEROR
ALEXANDER.

R U S S I A.
PETERSBURGH, OCT. 14.

An Ukase has appeared, which effects a great change in the government of the Empire. It is to be re-established as far as possible, on the same plan as at the death of Catherine II.—A very useful plan of education for the young gentlemen of this country, is at present in the contemplation of government. The three corps of cadets established in the capital, namely, those of the land and sea services and the artillery, receive from different parts of the Empire a number of boys at the age of five years, who are taught to read and write. It is proposed to establish in the different provinces twenty-five military schools, where gentlemen's children are to be admitted at an early age, and educated for six years, at the expense of the Emperor; after which they are to join the corps of cadets at Petersburg. This plan, of which Prince Surow is the author, has been matured by Major General Klenger, and has already received the approbation of his Imperial Majesty.—A Princess residing in this capital wrote to the emperor, complaining of the rigour of the law, which authorizes creditors to sue for payment of debts due to them, and eventually to expose to sale the property of their debtors, without reserve. This Lady represented to his Majesty that the debts for which she was sued had been contracted by her husband, for estates he purchased much above their value; she therefore requested his Majesty, would make an exception from the law in her favour. She received the following answer, which deserves to be made public:—

"TO THE PRINCESS, &c. &c.
"The representations that you have submitted to me relating to your husband, have excited my compassion. If this declaration contributes to tranquillize you, receive it as a proof that I sincerely feel for your situation, and that I am disposed to relieve you from it, could I consistently do it. If I allow myself to break through the laws in this instance, who henceforth will think himself obliged to obey them? Could I ever place myself above this law, I would not; for I do not recognize under Heaven any just authority except that which is founded on law and justice. On the contrary, I am convinced that its obligations should be stronger on me than any one else, that I should cause them to be observed, and that I must shew myself just where others may allow themselves to be indulgent. You possess too much candour not to allow the equity of these principles, and to agree with me, that it is not only impossible for me to prevent a suit for the payment of the legally appointed debts of your husband, but that I cannot even comply with your request, that I should order the engagements he may have contracted to be investigated by a particular commission. The law ought to be the same for all, and it is in virtue of that law, which extends to every person that bills of exchange, mortgages, securities, contracts, and in general every engagement signed by debtors, so that their signatures could not be mistaken, should be regarded as inviolable, and subject to no further examination.—Besides, I am sufficiently acquainted with the state of your husband's fortune to hope, that by a better management, not only all his debts may be paid by selling a part of his property, but that there still will be a reversion to enable you to live comfortably. This hope of an amelioration of your condition gives me the satisfaction to presume that your fears originate more from your situation being unforeseen, than from its being really distressing; that they will consequently go off of themselves; that the law will be preserved in force; that you will acknowledge that I do what is just; and thus that you will continue to assure yourself, that, wishing you all happiness, I am ever yours most affectionately.
"ALEXANDER."

Count Saltakow having offered to his Majesty, in the name of the Nobility of Moscow, a sum of money to be laid out in preparations for the coronation, his Majesty returned the following answer:—

"COUNT IWAN PETROWITCH,
"I am informed that the Nobility of Moscow, animated by your example, design to present me with a sum of money to defray the expence of certain structures, (probably triumphal arches) to be erected at Moscow, upon the occasion of my coronation. I regard this attention as a proof of an attachment towards my person, which highly flatters me, and I return you and the Nobility my most grateful acknowledgements; but I think it necessary to inform you, that I consider any collection made for this purpose as superfluous, having already appropriated a sufficient sum to defray the requisite expences on that occasion. If it should meet with their approbation to join together in forming an establishment of general Utility, such as a school, or an hospital for the reception of the poor and sick, I should be happy to share with the Nobility in the honor of such an undertaking. As to those edifices which are constructed only for a temporary purpose, and disappear with the circumstance which occasioned their erection, they are not appropriate for joint contributions, which may always be employed more effectually by expending them on objects advantageous to the State. I assure myself