

fortless is the sorrow of him, who at once feels the pangs of guilt, and the vexation of calamity which guilt has brought upon him!

New Brunswick.

SAINT JOHN,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1802.

Mr. Jefferson's Message, No. II.
SIR,

As you have, in your paper of the 18th ult. given a place in your Gazette to a few selections from Mr. Jefferson's eloquent Message, I present you another flowery sample from the same blooming Parterre.

"Considering the general tendency to multiply offices and dependencies, and to increase expence to the ultimate term of burthen which the Citizen can bear, it behoves us to avail ourselves of every occasion for taking off the Surcharge, that it never may be seen here that, after leaving to labour the smallest portion of its earnings on which it can subsist, Government shall itself consume the residue of what it was instituted to guard."

Here, then, is another series, not of population, but of popular burthens, "proceeding in geometrical ratio," and keeping pace with the growing number of those on whom the burthens may be laid. But from the ultimate term of this ratio the "Surcharge" is to be taken off; that Government may not, in that happy Country, first take all, and then consume the residue.

In other Countries, the great burthens which necessity imposes, not exclusively on the poor, but on the whole Community, are for defraying the unavoidable expences of Fleets and Armies for the common defence. The meagre support of civil Government, in all its branches, would be no burthen to the People of England; nor was the weight of it ever felt by the People of America, until they became Independent States. But now, it seems, they find, among the first fruits of their Independency, a burthen of offices, which alone, without any expences of War, but during a period of most lucrative neutrality, has grown to such a magnitude as to require the united vigilance of "executive discretion and legislative inspection" to check the geometrical ratio of its augmentation.

"In our case too of the public contributions entrusted to our direction, it would be prudent to multiply barriers against their dissipation, by appropriating specific sums to every specific purpose susceptible of definition; by disallowing all applications of money varying from the appropriation in object, or transcending it in amount; by reducing the undefined field of contingencies, and thereby circumscribing discretionary powers over money; and by bringing back to a single Department all accountabilities for money, where the examination may be prompt efficacious and uniform."

The beauties of this brilliant Passage may perhaps be best displayed by simply translating it into plain English, and thus giving it the advantage of a proper contrast.

If I understand the meaning it amounts to this,—that, "in order to prevent the dissipation of the public money, it would be prudent, as far as possible, to ascertain beforehand and limit the sums to be allowed for every particular service; and, for the sake of uniformity and dispatch in auditing the public accounts, to place that trust in a single Department."

That the whole of this advice is very good cannot, I think, be denied; nor can it be denied that, in these few words, the whole of this good advice is fully expressed. For if the sums for every particular service are previously ascertained and limited, as far as they can be, there is no room for multiplied barriers; this one barrier is alone inflexible, nor can another be added, excepting that which is here added, namely a regular and strict audit of the public accounts.

But, whatever we may think of Mr. Jefferson's skill in other cases of multiplication, he certainly can multiply words with equal grace and facility. Witness—"every specific purpose susceptible of definition"—the disallowance of "all applications of money varying from the appropriation in object, or transcending it in amount—redu-

cing the undefined field of contingencies—circumscribing discretionary powers over money"—and bringing not the public accountabilities, either in person or by proxy, but their abstract "accountabilities for money," back to that Department, from which (whatever Department may here be meant) these same "accountabilities" seem to have contrived an escape.

There is one circumstance in the manner of introducing this eloquent passage, which requires explanation. "In our case of the public contributions entrusted to our direction, &c."—Did Mr. Jefferson say this in his Executive Capacity? No, surely; for in that capacity he can have no participation in the measure he recommends, of making "specific appropriations, &c."—and yet there is something here to the full as inapplicable to the Legislative Inspectors. Their office is to levy and apportion the "public contributions," and to entrust their application to the direction of such as are there to duly authorized and appointed; but they can vest no part of this trust in themselves; for in them there can be no "accountability for money," not indeed for any thing else;—for who shall call them to account?

In the conclusion of another paragraph Mr. Jefferson condescends to speak, "like one of this World," a language that cannot be misunderstood, in which he recommends to the Legislature of the United States, a measure full of sound wisdom, and which ought to take place in every civilized Country. With this therefore I have a sincere pleasure in closing a Critique seriously, which I began rather in sport than in earnest. The passage to which I refer is as follows.

"Uncertain as we must ever be of the particular point in our circumference where an enemy may come to invade us, the only force which can be ready at every point, and competent to oppose them, is the Body of neighbouring Citizens, as formed into a Militia. On these, collected from the parts most convenient, in numbers proportioned to the invading force, it is best to rely, not only to meet a first attack, but if it threatens to be permanent, to maintain the Defence until Regulars may be engaged to relieve them."

"These considerations render it important that we should, at every Session, continue to amend the defects, which from time to time shew themselves, in the laws for regulating the Militia, until they are sufficiently perfect. Nor should we now, or at any time, separate, until we can say we have done every thing for the Militia that we could do, were an enemy at the door."

Halsfax, January 16, 1802.

Last evening the Brig Harriot, Capt. Hughes, arrived here in 38 days passage from Liverpool, England.

The Harriot left Liverpool the 7th of December; and we have been favoured with London Papers brought by her to the 5th of that month.

We find nothing of moment in the papers; except, that a fleet of twelve ships of the line were ordered to Bantry Bay—This circumstance gave rise to much conjecture—as the orders were stated to have been peremptory, and put to sea without a moment's delay. In four hours the twelve ships were under sail; and left Plymouth during a heavy gale of wind.

Some internal commotions are spoken of, as having recently occurred in Ireland; but nothing that could excite any serious apprehension.

As a very considerable armament was fitting out in France for the island of St. Domingo—and as the Definitive Treaty was not signed; possibly, it might be thought necessary to have the vulnerable part of Ireland well guarded.

BONAPARTE, in a paper, addressed to the Legislative Body, hints that the success of the British arms in Egypt was to be ascribed to a want of unanimity among the French troops in that country.—He states, that 28,000 men were originally engaged in that expedition;—that others were sent subsequently to reinforce them—and that 28,000 troops will return to France from thence, exclusive of foreigners who have followed their fortunes. "Thus," says he "four campaigns, numerous conflicts, and the diseases of the country, have not carried off a fifth part of the army of the East!"

Of Batavia, Helvetia, Liguria, Lucania, Piedmont, and the Papal Territories, he speaks, as having been preserved by, and being now under the wing of the French Republic; although he affects to acknowledge them as independent States.

He mentions that a Peace with Russia has been signed—that "the Porte restored to a sense of its true interests, has returned to its most ancient and faithful ally;"—that—"with the States of America all difficulties have been smoothed,"—and finally—"that preliminaries of peace have been ratified with England."

Portugal, he says, was in truth, but a Province of Great-Britain; and it was there, that Spain was to find a compensation for the cession of the Island of Trinidad.

At St. Domingo and Guadeloupe, he says, there are no slaves—"every thing is free, and every thing will remain free;"—yet he seems to doubt the fidelity of the black Revolutionists in the first-mentioned Colony; but observes that, "a fleet and army, which are on the eve of setting out from the ports of France, will soon dissipate every cloud."

Speaking of Martinique he is very concise—"Martinique has preserved slavery, and slavery will be there retained.—It has cost humanity too much yet to try in this small district of the earth, a new Revolution."

This statement, which is extremely lengthy and elaborate, is very ingeniously calculated to flatter the vanity of the nation—the retrospect part is florid—the present is represented as a glorious epoch; and the future is bedizened with a variety of "painted clouds," which, to men just emerged from sea of trouble, must appear brilliant indeed!—but much time and labour may yet be necessary to convert those shadows into substantial blessings.

LANG and TURNER,

HAVE RECEIVED

By the Ship New-Brunswick, Captain Bourdett, from LONDON,
(In addition to their Stock on hand)

A General Assortment of
BRITISH GOODS,

Suitable for this Country, and are now opening for Sale on the most reasonable terms.

CASH and the highest prices always given for SKINS and FURS.

St. John, 2d January, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any Legal demands against the Estate of LEWIS DRALOIS 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.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of ABRAHAM VANDERBEAK, late of Fredericton, in the County of York, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment—and all persons having demands against the said Estate, to exhibit the same to

HANNAH VANDERBEAK,

Administratrix,

JOHN MURRAY BLISS,

Administrator.

Fredericton, 2d July, 1800.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, late of the City and County of Saint John, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against the Estate, are desired to exhibit the same within twelve months from the date hereof to the Subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased.

LYDIA LOCKWOOD,

Executrix.

ELNATHAN APPELEY,

Executor.

SEAMEN'S JOURNALS, neatly printed and stitched in Marble covers may be had at this Office.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JOHN LEONARD, late of Queen's County, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within Twelve Months from this date; And those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

THOMAS LEONARD,
Administrator.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, New-Brunswick,
17th October, 1801.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of NEHEMIAH MARKS, Esq. late of St. Stephen's, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; And those having any demands against the said Estate, to exhibit the same to

ELIZABETH MARKS,

Administratrix.

NINIAN LINDSEY,

Administrator.

St. Stephen's, 16th August, 1801.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demand against the Estate of JOSHUA KNIGHT, late of Pennfield, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are desired to render in their accounts; And those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOSHUA KNIGHT,

Executor.

Pennfield, Dec. 1st, 1801.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JOHN HINK, late Boatwain of the Ship New-brunswick, deceased, are desired to exhibit them properly attested; And those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

STEPHEN BOURDETT,

Administrator.

St. John, January 12th, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late John Nutting of Newport, Hants County, Nova-Scotia, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same properly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof to the Subscriber; and all Persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

DANIEL M'NIEL, Administrator.

New-port, N. S. Nov. 21 1801.

ALL Persons who have any claims against the Estate of John Hartt, late of Burton, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to Thomas Hartt of Gagetown, or Samuel Hartt of Sheffield, Administrators to said Estate, and all who are indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Thomas Hartt, Samuel Hartt.

GAGETOWN, Feb. 2d, 1801.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have legal demands against the Estate of JOHN BETTIE, late of King's County, deceased are requested to send in their accounts duly attested to the Subscribers within Six months from the date hereof—And all persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN M'LEOD,

JOHN WATERBURY,

Administrators.

St. John, 3d Nov. 1801.

JUST RECEIVED,

(From Wm. Cobbett, London)

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

A few copies of the

LETTERS OF SULPICIUS,

OF THE

NORTHERN CONFEDERACY.