

rests—and let them beware how they disseminate doctrines, whose tendency is to subvert not only feigneral estates, but the peace, order and happiness of civilized society.”

[Commercial Advertiser.]

New-Brunswick.

SAINT JOHN,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1802.

While our neighbours in the United States, appear much alarmed, and put on faces of disconsolation at the looked for effects of PEACE, upon their Agriculture as well as their Commerce; it will we trust give satisfaction to our Readers in British America to find sensations widely different, produced throughout this Province, both in the Merchant and Farmer. It is therefore with great pleasure, after having announced the splendid rejoicings of this City and Sunbury, we notice a communication from a correspondent in Queens County.

“When the news of PEACE first reached us the state of the river was such as to prevent the Inhabitants of this County from uniting to express their joy at the return of its blessings, which certainly to us promise to be highly estimable. It was therefore proposed to defer the meeting until the first day of the New-Year, when the Magistrates of the County, the Officers of Militia, and the Militia, under Arms, met at the Court-House in Gage-town. At one o'clock a Royal Salute with three Volleys was fired—At four o'clock an elegant dinner was served up, and after the cloth was removed, a variety of loyal and appropriate Toasts were drank. Each accompanied with two guns. At about five o'clock, our numbers were increased, and our mirth not decreased, by the arrival of some gentlemen from St. John, who purposely came to join the general joy, and partake in the conviviality of the day. At six o'clock the houses of the town, and the Court-House were handsomely illuminated. A well designed transparency, (from the song, “Oh the white Cliffs of Albion,”) the representation of an Angel bursting from the Clouds, proclaiming PEACE to the World, was displayed at a window of the banquetting room. The Toasts were concluded with good homely fare of “Success to the Plough.” A Collection of loyal and Bacchanalian Songs were sung, and at twelve o'clock, after much mirth, and good humour, not forgetting good cheer, the company separated.”

To the Editor of the Royal Gazette.

SIR,

Having been much entertained with some of the Flights of Eloquence, in Mr. Jefferson's Message to the Senate and House of Representatives, published in Mr. Mott's Paper of the 28th ultimo, I beg leave to point out a few of them to the notice of such among your Readers as may be less attentive than I usually am to the manner of saying a good thing. Though Mr. Jefferson does not openly renounce either the Laws or the Language that are inherited by the Sons and Daughters of Great-Britain and Ireland, in the Country over which he at present presides, yet he evidently has a strong propensity to frenchify both the one and the other as far as he can.

He cannot close a note to the Speaker, without praying him to accept “the homage of his highest respect and consideration.” Like other gallic Philosophers he very willingly to give and take a great deal of respectful homage; but he seems to be the humble servant of any one. But hear his Message.

“It is a circumstance of sincere gratification to me, that on meeting the great Council of the Nation, I am able to announce to them on grounds of reasonable certainty, that the Wars and Troubles, which have for so many years afflicted our Sister Nations, have at length come to an end; and that the communications of Peace and Commerce are once more opening among them.”

How far inferior to the Pith and Energy of this Dictation, are the simple and unostentatious exordiums to which the Lords and Commons in England have been accustomed!

It is remarkable that the President says nothing of the degree, but mentions only the sincerity of the gratification afforded him by the event which he announces. Can this have proceeded

from an Idea that doubts might otherwise have been entertained of that sincerity? It must be acknowledged that, considering the mercantile profit and political importance which the United States during the War, derived from their ostensible neutrality, sincerely to rejoice in the Peace must be, in them, a mark of real Philanthropy; and many benevolent souls, bearing that mark, are, I doubt not among them. And why may not the President be at their head? Or, why distrust the sincerity of his joy? For, of the event in question, he is well assured. He speaks not of a Peace, of which he might profess to wish the consummation, while he thought it yet at a distance—no, he is “able to announce it on grounds of reasonable certainty!” what sort of certainty that may be which is unreasonable, is a question that we need not stay to discuss.

On the Presidents Piety I presume not to make any remark; and, in several subsequent paragraphs, I find nothing very much above the style of sober eloquence, till we come to those Barbary States, which lead the President to say, “—discovering that some delay had taken place in the performance of certain articles stipulated by us, I thought it my duty, by immediate measures for fulfilling them, to vindicate to ourselves the right of considering the effect of departure from stipulation on their side.”

But I must pass on to the “result of the census of the Inhabitants lately taken”—on which the President says, “You will perceive that the increase of numbers, during the last ten years, proceeding in geometrical ratio, promises a duplication in little more than twenty two Years.”

Ten years ago their Population is said to have been rated at more than four millions. If so, according to Mr. Jefferson's promise of duplication, these good people, provided they live and do well till the year 1902, will have “replenished the earth” with no less than one hundred and twenty eight millions of citizens, all enjoying the blessings of “self Government;” that is to say, each Individual governing himself according to the will and good pleasure of the whole, to be collected from time to time by unbiased suffrages, and enforced by authority which can neither be corruptly obtained nor wickedly abused.

In the mean time to come back to the present condition of things, “other circumstances, combined with the increase of numbers, have produced an augmentation of Revenue arising from consumption, in a ratio far beyond that of population alone; and though the changes in foreign relations, now taking place so desirably for the whole world, may for a season affect this Branch of Revenue, yet weighing all probabilities of Expense, as well as of income, there is reasonable ground of confidence that we may now safely dispense with all the internal Taxes,”—that is, provided nevertheless, “that a sensible and at the same time salutary reduction may take place in our expences.” Can you, after this, doubt the sincerity of the President's gratification! For, observe, a plan is next proposed for effecting part at least of this “sensible reduction of expence,” by a reduction of the number of public offices—of which the President says, “among those who are dependent on executive discretion, I have begun the reduction of what was deemed unnecessary.” What a pleasant exercise of discretion must this be, to Mr. Jefferson, who lately complained that Death was too slow in making vacancies, and resignations were hopeless! that complaint, however, was made under the impression of a wish to have the pleasure of filling vacancies, not of saving public money. But finding in that wish, and in his impatience to give it gratification, a copious source of vexation, he now views the subject in a new light. Let those now look to themselves whose offices are “dependent on executive discretion,” for of them the decision will be made in a summary way—and as to the rest, who must be referred to those who have the right of “Legislative Inspection,” should they think it expedient “to pass this Roll in review, and try all its parts by public utility.” Mr. Jefferson declares that “they may be assured of every aid and light which executive information can yield!”

But, Mr. Printer, I must not intrude too far on your columns at once. If you think this may be acceptable to

your Readers, you may, in a future paper, find room for a little more executive information, and Legislative inspection.

Saturday Morning arrived the Snow Venus, in 60 days from Jamaica.

This morning arrived the Schooner Betsey, Capt. Smith in 12 days from New-York.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this Province in April next, desires all persons having demands against him to present their accounts for payment, on or before the last day of March—And hopes those indebted to him, will make payment at the time their obligations become due, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of putting them into the hands of an Attorney, to be sued for without further notice from

JOHN PRINCE.

St. John, January 12th, 1802.

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.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Fredericton, Jan. 6, 1802.

Anderson, Alexander
Bliss, Mr.
Brooks, Stephen
Bond, Miss
Bull, William
Davidson, James
Dunham, Catharine
Gunn, James
Gummeral, Thos.
Henderfon, Peter
Higgins, John
Jollin, Moses
Inman, Sarah
Kollock, Miss

Lawrence, Isaac
McDonald, W.
M'Rea, Farquer
M'Nelly, Thomas
M'Chaffrey, Mr.
M'Lachlen, Chas.
Moir, Mrs.
Mugrove, Thos.
Ogden, Robert
Ogden, Jehu
Rutan, Abraham
Tibbitts, Hannah
Thompson, Alex.
Tisdale, Joseph
Verde, Mr.
Waterbury, Wm.

S. JARVIS, Post Master.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

THOMAS CARLETON, Esq.

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c.

THOS. CARLETON.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY Virtue of the Power and Authority granted to me, in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Twenty-eighth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, “An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North-America and in the West-India Islands and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West-Indies”—I do, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, publish this Proclamation, hereby authorizing and permitting Wheat, Rye, Rice or Indian Corn and the Flour of Wheat or Rye—also Ash Oar-Rafters and Capland Bars, Staves, Heading and Treennails, to be imported by British Subjects in British built ships owned by His Majesty's Subjects and navigated according to Law, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for and during the term of Six Months from this date—and of this Proclamation all Persons whom it may concern will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the first day of January, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-second year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His EXCELLENCY's Command,
JON. ODELL.

Assize of Bread.

PUBLISHED December 29th, 1801.
The Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf 1 lbs. oz. to weigh

Do. Rye - - - 2 10

And other Loaves in proportion.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Mayor.

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, Dec. 22d, 1801.

IMPORTED

In the Brig SUSANNAH, JOHN WATT Master, from TOBAGO, and for Sale, By DANIEL KING, A Few Purchasers of Excellent TOBAGO RUM.

TO BE RENTED, At Public Auction,

(On Wednesday, the 20th instant.)

For 1 year from the 1st of May next



THE House and Lot in King-Street, formerly belonging to the Firm of Thomson and Reid.—Approved security must be given for the payment of the Rent quarterly.

St. John, January 5, 1802.

Andrew Crookshank.

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.

Just Landing,

From the Ship Minerva, from Greenock; A few Hogheads and Barreles of

Scotch ALE and PORTER, Irish LINENS and Flaxen OZONABURGHES, at reduced prices, if applied for soon.

Andrew Crookshank.

St. JOHN, 20th October, 1801.

Wanted Immediately,

IN the capacity of Lady's Maid, to a single Gentlewoman—A YOUNG WOMAN OF SUITABLE CHARACTER—To such a person the most LIBERAL wages will be given.

Inquire of the Printer.

December 19th, 1801.

NOTICE.

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

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 APPEBY,

Executor

6m.

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