

of thinking—"You are?"—"Yes."—"You really wish for a friend, pythee, go thy way and look for it."

December 31.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Addington moved, that the House, at its rising, should adjourn to Monday next. There might be reasons for the House continuing to meet weekly in place of adjourning for the recess, but it might not be altogether proper to state what these reasons were. He hoped, however, that he should have no occasion to allude to the cause. The Hon. T. Grenville wished to obtain information upon a subject which he deemed an infringement of the Preliminary Articles of Peace. These Preliminaries he had condemned in the discussion which had lately taken place, and he could not help thinking that these Preliminaries, were nothing more than an honorable truce, where the two parties agreed that no steps of an hostile nature should be taken by either. A report, however, had reached him of a very serious nature, and it must be equally well known to every hon. gentleman, namely, that pending the negotiation of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, an armament, consisting of 15 sail of the line, having 10,000 troops on board, had sailed from Brest. This being the case, he begged the House for a moment to consider the situation in which this country stood. The situation was certainly dangerous, as this force might endanger some of our colonial possessions. The Preliminaries of Peace appeared to him to be productive of great benefits to France, while, on the contrary, he did not perceive any advantage accruing from them to Great-Britain. He hoped, however, that there was no danger to be dreaded from this armament; but he thought that some security should have been obtained that the French were not to commence hostilities in the West-Indies, where he was far from thinking our possessions secure. Lord Cornwallis at Amiens would not be able to act with the same energy, force or authority, he would have been enabled to have done, had such an armament remained in the ports of France. Supposing that there had been an Article additional to the Preliminaries permitting France to send such a force to St. Domingo, would that article not have been attentively scrutinized by the House, and regarded with a most jealous eye. Undoubtedly it would.—In place of which this armament is allowed to sail, and no notice seems to have been taken of it. He had other observations to make upon this subject; but he should not dwell upon them, or take up the time of the House with the discussion. He had two objects for the remarks he had made. The first was, that he wished to hear from Government whether or not they knew, and were fully apprized of the sailing of the Brest fleet. And the second object was, that if unfortunately the report of its sailing was true, an opportunity might be afforded to the King's Ministers of giving consolation to the country upon this highly important subject. As the matter stood, he should not have done his duty as a member of that house, had he not made these observations.

Mr. Addington knew by experience how difficult it was to confine gentlemen to the question before the house; but it would certainly require the utmost indulgence to tolerate such remarks, the more especially as the subject was not in discussion. He would, however, declare, that government had received no official information of the sailing of the fleet from Brest; but that it had failed, there could be no kind of doubt. But the hon. gentleman, notwithstanding all that he had said, did not know whether or not there had been a communication upon the subject between the government of this country and that of France. The hon. gentleman was equally ignorant whether or not measures of precaution had been adopted in consequence of this fleet having failed.—There was nothing in this measure to prevent the noble lord at Amiens from holding the language, or from acting with all the energy which became his high situation; and there was nothing in the observations of the hon. gentleman which bore upon the question before the house, namely, that the House should adjourn to Monday next.

Mr. Grenville and Mr. Addington shortly explained,

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, March 11.

Extract of a letter from Princeton, March 9.

"The edifice of the College was on Saturday last burnt to the ground. Nothing remains of it but the walls and the chimneys, which are entire, and a small part of the front towards the north east corner. This dreadful conflagration was the effect of a deliberate, malignant design; and evidence appears to be gradually converging to a point to fix the crime on the real authors of it. Spirited efforts have been already made to build it again.—Near 4000 dollars were subscribed on the spot, and while the fire was raging, for this purpose, by the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity, and they not the most wealthy part.—Duty and gratitude for benefits received, call loudly on all who have had their education here, to exert themselves to recover it from its ruins, and restore it to its pristine utility and glory."

From Toussaint's having completely equipped and accoutred all his men, and put them into splendid regiments the very day the fleet appeared off the Cape, there is no doubt but his arrangements had been made long before, to make a stand against the troops sent from the mother country; and that his general orders to his officers were, to burn the towns on the coast on the appearance of the different squadrons, and to retire to the mountains, with the whites, and all the treasures and military stores they could carry off. Two other considerations conduce to this opinion.—No advice had been sent him by Bonaparte, announcing the peace of Europe—nor any commissioners to assure to him and his blacks, that their liberty, their property, and their political consequence, as the recompence for their valor in preserving the island from the British, should be respected: on the contrary, the messengers chosen by the consul to announce those tidings, were the flower of the fleets of France and Spain, and 40,000 of the veteran conquerors of Italy—suspicious ministers of peace, it must be confessed! These were to tell Toussaint that they came as friends, to secure the safety of the island from all external danger, and to guarantee their freedom. But this wary Negro, it seems, could reply, that if there be peace between you and England, what need of such force now? Why not have sent them when the storm of war from without and within beat upon us? Was it that you found us able to protect ourselves, and defend the island from all its enemies?

Toussaint's late proclamation is also a proof that he suspected the intentions of France, and that an appeal to the God of Battles must be the inevitable result, if an armament should be sent to the island. The object of this instrument was to repress all alarms—to punish those who dared to say that an army would be transported to the island; and to prevent the spirit of his troops from being broken by rumours of the preparations, of the forces, and of the measures of France directed against the colony: But it at the same time declared, that if such calumnious reports should be verified by facts, that then "I dread not man; I fear God only. If death much enlue, I shall die like a soldier of honour"—on the field of battle. On the most cursory reading of this proclamation, published in this Gazette of the 6th ult. no one could for a moment be ignorant of the steps that would be taken on the first appearance of a military force from France.

The policy of the first consul has been unaccountably blind in this instance; but it is the fortune of the conqueror to fear above his own greatness, and to overlook all obstacles to the attainment of his ambitious ends. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the resources or difficulties which the mountainous parts of St. Domingo afford, either for foraging an army or the choice of military posts, to speak of the duration or successful event of the war; but we are much mistaken in the prudence and valour of the black General, as well as the discipline and congeniality of his men to the climate, if it do not cost much treasure, many years of toil, and many lives, before the island can be again brought to a state of subjection and obedience to France.

BLANKS of various kinds may be had by applying at this office.

MELANCHOLY.

UTICA, Dec. 28.

On the third day of October last, the wife of Mr. RICHARD HERRICK, of the County of Chenango, having given a cow some salt, stood in a heedless manner by her until she had eaten it up, when the cow, with an antick motion of her head, wounded Mrs. Herrick with one of her horns, so that she let out her BOWELS, which Mrs. Herrick held up with her hand until she got into the house and laid herself on the bed, where, notwithstanding all human efforts for her recovery, she expired five days after, in the 33d year of her age. She left an affectionate husband, and five children to mourn their loss: But alas! not long did they mourn, before three of the children were called to follow their deceased parent. On Saturday last, (Dec. 12th,) Mr. Herrick went to labour on the side of the river opposite to his house, and set out to return to his family in the beginning of the evening; but some one had removed the canoe, so that he could not conveniently cross the river that night; therefore he concluded to tarry from his family until morning; but he was alarmed about ten o'clock in the evening by the light of his house in flames; when he made all possible speed to get to it; but before he or any other one could get to the place, his house, three of his children, two daughters, one in her eleventh year, the other in her ninth, and a son in his fifth year, with all his household furniture and effects were consumed. Two sons, Abel and George, the eldest and youngest, one near thirteen, and the other about two, escaped the flames. It is supposed that the eldest carried his little brother out of the house, but he cannot remember any thing about it.—Abel ran about 50 rods to the nearest house, but it was too late to obtain relief; the house had fallen, and the children were dead. A funeral sermon was preached the Monday following, and what little remains of the children could be gathered, were interred by the side of the deceased mother. All men are mortal. We should not boast of to-morrow, but should ever be waiting all the days of our appointed time, till our change come. Husbands and wives, parents and children are warned by such providences, to live, in the exercise of religion and in the discharge of their duty to each other, as to be ready for a separation by death at any moment.

New-Brunswick.

SAINT JOHN,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1802.

SITUATION OF EUROPE.

The change produced in the System of Europe by the Peace, have been displayed by a Continental Writer, not unskillfully. He has divided the Powers of Europe into three classes; those who have been sufferers without receiving any indemnity; those who have received indemnity for their losses; and thirdly, those who have gained much and lost nothing.

In the first class, Poland and Venice have disappeared from the rank of Powers, and may be considered as having furnished, by anticipation, part of the Indemnities of the War. The King of Sardinia is reduced solely to the possession of the Island which gives him his title. The Empire itself has lost its possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, and far from hoping for indemnity, looks with apprehension at the probability of satisfying the Stadtholder and Grand Duke of Tuscany at its expense. Portugal has ceded a province to Spain, and a large territory to France. Spain has ceded the Southern part of St. Domingo to France, and suffered Trinidad to be taken by the English. Holland has lost Ceylon. The King of Naples has been dispossessed of all he had in Tuscany and the Isle of Elba; and the Holy Father has lost the three Legations.

In the second class we find Austria losing the Low Countries, Lombardy and Tuscany, and receiving in compensation part of Poland, and the Republic of Venice, and gaining in value what she loses in extent. The Elector of Bavaria, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Prince of Hesse, and the King of Prussia, either have or will receive adequate indemnity.

In the third class stand England and France alone. The latter has regained all that belonged to the ancient Gauls,

and has enriched itself with eight millions of inhabitants. The former, by preserving Ceylon and Trinidad, holds the Universe, as it were, BY BOTH ENDS. Her commerce is now the only commerce existing in the world: no Power, either ancient or modern, ever armed such considerable fleets, ever entertained such extensive views, or ever obtained such extraordinary naval success.—Whatever sacrifices England may be said to have made, when her immense capital, and her means of acquisition are considered, it must be agreed that the balance between her and France is well preserved, and that the advantages on both sides are nearly equal.

The following is an Official Statement of the value of British Manufactures, exported from England, at the undetermined periods:

In the year 1788,	£. 12,414,000
1792,	18,330,000
1800,	24,414,000

Being an increase of twelve millions in 12 years, and a progressive and decided increase in the period of war.

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.

ELECTION.

THE Freeman and Freeholders in King's Ward, are hereby notified.—That the Election will be held at the City-Hall, on Tuesday next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to choose one Alderman, one Assistant, and one Constable for the ensuing year, in the absence of the present Alderman.

PETER BLAIR, Assistant.
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.

Province of New Brunswick &c.
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 of 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.

IMPORTED

In the Brig SUSANNAH, JOHN WATT, Master, from TOBAGO, and for Sale,

By DANIEL KING,

A Few Puncheons of Excellent TOBAGO RUM.