

ST. JOHN



GAZETTE,

AND WEEKLY

ADVERTISER.

[VOLUME XII.]

ST. JOHN: PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY JOHN RYAN, AT HIS PRINTING-OFFICE, NO. 58, PRINCE WILLIAM-STREET; WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. WILL BE TAKEN IN, AND EVERY ATTENTION PAID TO THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LITERATI, AND OTHERS, DISPOSED TO ENCOURAGE THE ST. JOHN GAZETTE, &c. &c.

LEWIS DEBLOIS, Jun.

RETURNS his Thanks to his Friends and the Public for their many past Favors, and begs a continuance of their further Commands.

He has just received from LONDON by way of HALIFAX, a complete Assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, of the last year's growth—and has on hand,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Ironmongery, Hardware, Cutlery, Ship-Chandlery, &c. &c. viz.

IRON POTS, Dish Kettles and Skillets of all sizes, Cast Iron Dogs, Shear Moulds, German Steel, Files of all sorts, Hand Saws, Brads and Steel Head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs, Hammers, Locks & Hinges of all kinds, Chasing Dishes, Frying Pans and Grid-irons, Thumb Latches, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. 30d. Nails, seven inch Spikes, Tacks and Brads of all sizes, Shoemaker's Tacks, Sewing Awls, Pegging Awls, Shoe Knives, Pincers and Nippers, Sand Stones & Shoe Hammers, Ladies Silver Trimbles, Brads, Pinchbeck & Steel do. Snuff & Tobacco Boxes, Wool and Cotton Cards, Pound Pins, Curry Combs, Horn and Ivory Combs of all sorts, Iron, Japanned, and Brass Candlesticks, Pewter Dishes, Plates, Basins & Tea Pots, Tea & Table Spoons, Iron ditto, Pewter Water Dishes and Plates, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives and Scissors, Chisels and Gouges all kinds, Needles from No. 1 to 10, Darning do. Gimblets all sizes, Drawing Knives, Women's Pattens, Dripping Pans, Ships Wood and Brads Compasses, Quadrants, Gunter Scales and Dividers, Copper Lamps, Miles's Patent Pocket Lamps, Ship Trumpets, Bunting, Ships Ensigns and Jacks, Sail Needles, Brushes of all kinds, London Whisk Brooms, Mops and Thrums, Yellow, Red, Green, Blue and White Paints, Dry Yellow Ochre, Paint Oil, Copperas, Allum, Red & White Chalk, Tin, Sheet Iron, Cast Iron, and Copper Tea Kettles, Brass Scales and Weights, Japanned Tea and Sugar Cannisters, Japanned Jacks and Pitchers, Lead, Flour and Roll Brimstone, Whips and Walking Canes, Cod Lines, Deepsea Lines, Hand and Log Lines, Bed Cords, London Violins and Strings for ditto, Flutes, Mustard, Ginger, Starch, Fig Blue and Windsor Soap, Hair Powder and Pomatum, Playing Cards, Writing Paper, Quills, a large Assortment of Tin Ware, Shoe Blacking, Slates, Red and Black Ink Powder.

SALMON TWINE and

Shoe Thread, a fine Assortment of Glais and Queen's Ware, with a number of other Articles.

TO BE LET,

For One Year from the first day of May next,

THE corner STORE of the Exchange Coffee-House, now occupied by the Subscriber;—as also the STORE underneath the said House, at present in the tenure of Alderman REID—These two Stores may with great propriety be called the FIRST stands for business in this City.—For terms enquire of WILLIAM ROGERS, St. JOHN, Feb. 2, 1798.

William Campbell,

Will Sell the following

GOODS,

By WHOLESALE at STERLING COST and CHARGES, viz:—

MUSLINS.

PLAIN, Stript, Checked,

Spotted and Flowered from 4-4 to 7-4 wide.

Book and Jaconet Handkerchiefs.

Rich and beautiful Chinzies, 9-8 and 5-4 wide.

Plain, Stript, Checked and Flowered Cravats and Neckcloths.

LAWNS.

Flowerd Aprons, Plain and Flowerd Handkerchiefs, Plain 7-8 and 4-4 wide.

Figured Muslinet, Ladies Cotton Stockings, and Elastic Garters.

COTTON SHAWLS.

Purple Olive, and Chintz colours, from 7-8 to 7-4 wide.

Diaper, Stript Holland, Oznaburghs and fine Cotton Checks 6-4 wide.

White Threads.

A neat Assortment of Ladies

and Gentlemen's Leather Gloves,

A few pair of Men's fine Shoes and Boots,

Shirt Buttons, Combs, Lead Pencils, Writing and Wrapping Paper.

BOOKS.

Bibles, Johnston's Dictionary, Guthrie's Grammar, Ferguson's Astronomy, Clarissa Harlow, Roderick Random and a few small Histories.

St. JOHN, January 19, 1798.

ALL Persons that have Demands on the Estate of JAMES CRYSTEE, late of Maugerville, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts to the Subscriber within Three Months from this Date—and all those indebted to, or that hold property belonging to the said Estate, are desired to make payment, or render the same within the above term to

ISRAEL PERLEY,

Administrator.

Maugerville, Jan. 1st, 1798.

WHEREAS a certain JEREMIAH MONDAY,* being sent upon Command last Summer to Halifax, with Captain JOHN HILL of the Digby Militia, said MONDAY sickened and died: These are therefore to acquaint the Friends or Relations of him, (if he hath any,) to apply to JOHN HILL of this place, and he will inform them of the property MONDAY died possessed of, which is something considerable.

* Otherwise MUNDON.

Digby, 28th Nov. 1797.

Extraits from Paris Papers.

ESSAY ON NATIONAL DIGNITY, Published in PARIS at the Commencement of LORD MALMESBURY's Negotiation.

An English Negotiator has arrived to treat for Peace; the two Governments announce an equal desire of terminating this shocking and useless destruction of the human species. Both as has been the custom ever since governments have existed make protestations of their pacific intentions, and almost of their Philanthropy. I wish to believe both the one and the other, but the experience of ages inspires a just distrust.

There is however a point upon which the two governments appear to be agreed. The two Parties which divide or appear to divide the English Parliament, unite in saying that Peace ought not to be made except upon such terms as are consistent with the national Dignity. Cambaceres among us has held officially the same language.

Here is then something reciprocally agreed upon; we shall not have Peace, unless the English dignity, and the French dignity are both preserved.

Nothing could be more clear if we knew precisely in what the National dignity consisted.

Louis the fourteenth (of whom it is at present the fashion to say more ill than he deserves, as it long was to say more good than he deserved) Louis the fourteenth made the National dignity consist in burying himself under the ruins of the Monarchy, rather than receive the conditions upon which his enemies were willing to grant him a Peace.

This haughtiness suited a Monarch who by the nature of the government then existing, was the only centre of the nation, and who law in his subjects, only the instruments of his power and his glory.

At present it is not, at least it ought not to be so. It is true that we are too often passive instruments in the hands of those who govern us; but however they cannot crush us entirely at their pleasure.

Let us then beg them to tell us what they mean by National dignity. It certainly is not public happiness; for that is the least part of the care of those in power. They often speak of Population, Wealth, and Commerce; upon these subjects they make suppositions which few persons can contradict or verify. Do not we see in England a whole party affirm that Agriculture and Commerce are going to ruin, whilst another party represents them in the most flourishing, and most prosperous condition. Is it not the same in France both before and since the Revolution.

These opposite assertions are supported by facts which appear equally true, and calculations which seem equally exact.

Governments may then without fear speak of the prosperity of Agriculture, of the increase of Population, and of the flourishing state of Commerce; it is not easy to give them the lie.

It is not so with happiness; it is a thing which may be felt, at all times and by every body. It is not possible to persuade Men that they are happy when they suffer, no one will even care to affirm that they are, at least unless he has the noble assurance of the Shoemaker of M. Jourdain, who maintains that his shoes do not hurt him, although he feels plainly the pain which they give him.

Thus when political quacks speak of happiness, it is to give the hope of it in some distant period, where they cannot be personally contradicted, thinking like the Mountebank who said:

"Before the affair, the King, the Afs, or I shall die."

They rely upon the credulity of nations; and they are in the right; for they almost all obtain a temporary confidence.

If I well understand what has hitherto been said of Dignity, it seems to me to be a thing altogether exterior, all outside; it consists in Pomp, and representation; happiness is in its nature more calm, internal and obscure, flying from noise and bustle. It is to be found in domestic enjoyments; this is true of nations as well as individuals.

Dignity then is not happiness.

Does it not much resemble what they call Glory?

But let us ask whether they mean the Glory of those who govern, or the Glory of the Nation; we know that unfortunately it is not the same thing. All those who govern, place their Glory in the aggrandizement of their authority, in military successes, in the augmentation of their territory, &c. Things rather hurtful than useful, to nations.

The more we study history, the more we shall be convinced, that these times of Glory are in no sort times of national happiness: The nations who have shone with the greatest splendour upon the Scenes of the World, have been the most miserable. France for five years back furnishes a sad and brilliant proof of this truth.

It is not however for themselves that they have been made, or allowed, or suffered to be rulers, it is for the nations they govern. It is not for their own Glory but for ours; it should be time for all the powers on earth to make their glory consist in fulfilling their duty; that is to say in regarding us, and our happiness, or if they will, our dignity more than their own.

But for nations as well as individuals, there is no real dignity, except in the free, full, and independent exercise of all their Moral and Physical Faculties; all that can be pretended beyond this is mere Chimera, contrary to the rights of nature, and the rights of social order. Thus for example, it is of very little importance to me that our Territory is increased; I easily see in it some enjoyment of Pride for those who govern, but no cause of happiness for their people.

That which we wish for and which we ought to have, is, that no one may govern or command us, except according to a law which we have consented to. This is our true, our only dignity. Woe, without doubt, to the rulers who place it otherwise; but Woe also to those whom they govern, for their evils are not of short duration.

THE COPARTNERSHIP of JOHN COLVILL & ANDREW CROOKSHANK, under the Firm of JOHN COLVILL & Co.

AND

COLVILL & CROOKSHANK, being this Day dissolved by mutual consent—ALL Persons having Demands against the said Firms are requested to present the same for payment; and all those who stand indebted to them, will please settle the same without delay to either of the Subscribers:

JOHN COLVILL,

ANDREW CROOKSHANK.

Saint John, Jan. 10, 1798.

MADEIRA WINE.

A FEW Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter Casks of New York and London Particular of the first quality, just received, and to be sold cheap for Cash by

JAMES CODNER,