

The SAINT JOHN GAZETTE.

[Vol. 21.]

SAINT JOHN, (New-Brunswick) MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1806.

[No. 1060.]

Printed and Published by JACOB S. MOTT, at the Sign of the Bible and Crown, No. 16, Prince William-Street—Where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. will be thankfully received.—Printing in general executed with dispatch.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

PUBLISHED JUNE 18th, 1806.

THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf to weigh 2lbs. 1 oz.
Ditto ----- Rye ----- 2lbs. 10½ ozs.
And other Loaves in proportion.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Mayor.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE:

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Half Pay Certificates—Seamen's Articles, agreeable to the late Act of Parliament—Bills of Lading—Powers of Attorney—Indentures—Bills of Sale—Deeds—Bonds, &c. &c.

EDUCATION.

MR. IRONSIDE

INTENDS Opening a CLASS for GEOGRAPHY and the use of the GLOBES, on Monday the 22d inst. for LADIES; and on Tuesday the 23d inst. for GENTLEMEN, provided Ten or more of each Class shall have applied for admission previous to that time.

THE utility of this Branch of Education needs nothing said to support it to a thinking mind, and in order that more may profit by it, Mr. I. has been induced to adopt the low terms proposed. Hours of attendance for LADIES on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, and for GENTLEMEN on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, from 5 to 6 o'clock afternoon. Terms for the Course a Guinea and a half.—No person can be admitted after the Course has begun.

Mr. I. will on Monday 3d November next, Open a CLASS for the RUDDIMENTS of the LATIN LANGUAGE, and hopes that such Parents as wish to give their Children a rational and a useful Education, will send them forward at that time, or as near it as possible, as every one must know that Boys when together in Classes learn nearly double what they can by themselves. Mr. I. will not Open another Rudiment Class for Latin till 4th MAY next.

Saint John, 15th September, 1806.

By the Ship Lady Parker, and the Brigs Alexis and Chatty,

JOHN BLACK, and Co.

Have Received their Yearly Supply of

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Comprising a very Extensive and General Assortment.

They have also for Sale,

GIN, BRANDY, RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES, PORT, SHERRY, LISBON, AND MADEIRA WINES, &c. &c.

N. B. All persons having demands against any of the SHIPPING consigned to J. B. & Co. are requested to bring forward their Accounts before the failing of the Vessels, otherwise the same cannot be paid.
SAINT JOHN, 18 SEPTEMBER, 1806.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Ludlow, Fraser, and Robinson,
WILL be dissolved on the First day of JUNE next;—ALL PERSONS having any demands against the said Co-Partnership, are desired to render their accounts for payment;—And ALL PERSONS indebted to the said Co-Partnership are required to call and settle their Accounts without delay;—all Accounts of MORE THAN SIX MONTHS standing, if not immediately settled, will be put into the hands of an Attorney to be sued for without discrimination.
19th MAY, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal Demands against the Estate of the late GEORGE LIVINGSTON, of this City, Carpenter, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Six Months from this date.—And all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

HESTER LIVINGSTON, Executrix.

Saint John, 1st September, 1806.

ALL Persons to whom the SUBSCRIBERS are indebted to, are requested to render in their Accounts without delay for settlement.—And all those who stand indebted to them by Note, Bond, or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise their Accounts, &c. will be sued for without discrimination.

DONALDSON & HENDRICKS.

Saint John, 30th June, 1806.

NOW LANDING

FROM on board the Schooner PHOEBE, Capt. PARKER, from JAMAICA, on the Subscribers Wharf, 90 Puncheons of JAMAICA SPIRITS, And 10 Hogheads of SUGAR, For Sale by NEHEMIAH MERRITT.
Saint John, 9th June, 1806.

Latest European Intelligence,

Received via Boston—London dates to 26th July.

LONDON, JULY 21.

Russian Envoy and Prisoners.

M. D'Oubril arrived at Paris on the 6th; the avowed object of his mission is to treat for the exchange of the Russian prisoners; but we have little doubt that his mission extends to the negotiation of peace between the two countries. The term, exchange of prisoners, cannot indeed be properly applied in the present instance, for Russia has few if any French prisoners in her possession; whereas France is stated to have about 12,000 Russians. But these 12,000 prisoners the French Government, it is said in an article dated from the Banks of the Maine, is willing to exchange for an equal number of French in the hands of the English. There are about 4000 English prisoners in France; so that we should have to give back to France 16,000 French prisoners, most of them seamen, and receive only 4000 English.—Bonaparte may have made this proposal to us under the idea that we shall not accede to it; in which case he will attempt to produce a coldness between this country and Russia, and would perhaps follow up our rejection by an act of affected generosity, sending back the Russian prisoners as he did last war, during the reign of the Emperor Paul. Such, we have no doubt, is the insidious policy of the Corsican—it would be wise, therefore, we think, in our Ministers to defeat it by a cheerful and ready acquiescence in his demand, and by a generous determination on our part to give back an equal number of French prisoners for an equal number of Russians. Undoubtedly we should thereby furnish France with the means of equipping seventeen or eighteen sail of the line; but such an augmentation, or double that augmentation of naval force, cannot produce any serious apprehensions on our part—whereas the favorable impression such an act of liberality would make upon the Russian Government, would be deep and permanent.

Rumours of Discontent at Paris.

It was yesterday asserted, in very well informed circles, that accounts had been received at the office of one of the Principal Secretaries of State, that symptoms of very serious discontents among the highest authorities had just broken out at Paris. No less, it is said, than thirty-six or thirty-seven Generals and Senators have sent in their resignations, among whom are four Marshals of the Empire. The only name we have heard particularly is that of Marshal Lannes, who is said to have been put under arrest. We cannot, without some degree of hesitation, give any credit to these reports. The recent elevation of some favorites to the rank of Princes, &c. may reasonably be supposed to have given rise to some jealousy; but the power of Bonaparte, and the vigilance of his police must easily have prevented its assuming any formidable attitude. [Morning Post.]

JULY 23.

Delicate Investigation.

We copy the following article from a morning paper:—“We have hitherto cautiously avoided referring prematurely to the investigation directed by the King's special command, to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Grenville, and the Earl Spencer, on the subject of certain rumours respecting her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. Those rumours, and consequently the examinations founded upon them, have been reduced under two interesting heads; the first—respecting the birth and parentage of a child of four years old, educated under the immediate eye of her Royal Highness. This infant is ascertained, by reference to the registry, and to its parents, as well as by the concurrent testimony of every person examined on the occasion, to be the child of persons in a very humble rank of life at Deptford, and to have been maintained and educated by the Princess, on the purest and most amiable principles of charity and benevolence; and there is every reason for believing, that the three noble commissioners have reported on this matter (on which no doubt ought to exist) in terms the most distinct and the most expressive of their sense of the motives that suggested this amiable act of charity!”

“The second general head of examination is said to refer to rumours of very indiscreet and questionable conduct; and on these points a very large mass of evidence has been brought forward by the depositions of the ladies of the Princess's household, and of almost all the persons of all ranks in her immediate service. The noble commissioners are said to have signed a very interesting opinion on the points stated in these depositions; and the whole of the report has been presented to His Majesty. It is said, that he has been pleased to direct, that copies of all the depositions, and of the report, should be transmitted to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.”

“In this stage of the business it would seem premature to say one word farther than that the public, so far as they are interceded in the inquiry, must be satisfied on one, the most material branch of it; and from the confidence which they may safely repose in the character, temper, and justice of the three noble commissioners, it is most clear, that the benevolent and excellent intentions of our beloved Sovereign, in the instituting this inquiry, will be satisfactorily answered:—more especially as the fullest opportunity is afforded, by this mode of proceeding, to the production of any supplementary evidence that may be wished to be of-

fered by the Princess of Wales, on any part of the depositions already taken by the King's commands. [Oracle.]

JULY 23.

Of the Foxites.

Should Mr. Fox's illness continue, we should suppose, he will be under the necessity of resigning the office of Secretary of State, the duties of which must, at such a time as the present, be extremely arduous, and which of course requires to be filled by a man in perfect health, equal to great fatigue and constant application. There is said to be little hope that he will ever be able again to take a very active part in the House of Commons. The resignation of Mr. Fox, could not but be productive of the most serious consequences to his party; for take him away and Mr. Sheridan (who, however, is no Cabinet Minister) and what talents is there left. The public have been so long in the habit of hearing the partizans of the Foxites talk of the vast talents of their leaders, that they have almost taken it for granted, that these brawlers had truth on their side. They heard the Foxites make such violent speeches in Parliament, and declaim with such acrimony against every measure of the Ministers, that they began to believe them more capable than their predecessors, and better qualified for conducting the affairs of the Country. But the talents which enable a man to make a figure in a factious opposition, are very different from those which are necessary for a Statesman; so different, that the very qualities which a factious oppositionist ought to possess, are precisely those which disqualify him for being an able Statesman. Take Mr. Fox away and what would remain? *Stat nominis umbra*. That Lord Howick has been infinitely over-rated is now placed beyond a doubt—a naval Administration of greater boast but of more puny performance is not to be met with in the annals of our history. What vacillation and unsteadiness in the financial system of Lord Henry Petty! What levity in the choice—what levity in the abandonment of financial measures! Of Lord Erskine's talents as a Lawyer and a Judge, we think as highly as any man—but we are yet to learn his abilities as a Statesman. High spirited and high born, with much of the chivalrous spirit of the ancient Cavaliers, a gallant Soldier and an accomplished Gentleman, liberal to profusion, open, affable and unsuspicious, Lord Moira has united the suffrages of men in his favor—but with the indiscriminating liberality of the people to their favorites, they have attached qualities to him which he does not possess. His talents are by no means of the first rate order—without being shallow, he is far from being profound; and though there are few or no subjects with which he is not acquainted, his acquaintance with them, has been far from intimate and deep. An Administration may obtain popularity from the excellence of its private character, but will never derive much strength from his genius or his talents.—Than Earl Fitzwilliam there is not, perhaps, a more amiable man in existence.

But deprived of the protecting arm of Mr. Fox, how can they expect to stand? They well know that they were admitted into the Cabinet, not because their talents were wanted, but because they were of Mr. Fox's party. If Mr. Fox, whose services were deemed necessary, be no longer able to render any, and be forced to withdraw, on account of ill health, how can they expect to be retained when he who conferred upon them whatever of consequence they possess, has retired from the scene? Have the Grenvilles any motives for retaining them? Have they shewn that cordiality which might induce the Grenvilles to continue them in power? Has it not been notorious that the Foxites, notwithstanding their junction with the Grenvilles, have preserved the old line of distinction between the two parties as broad and distinct as ever?—that they have been anxious to point that line out to the public and to obtain popularity at the expence of the Grenvilles?—that they have upon all occasions taken care to reprobate those measures in which they knew the Grenvilles had largely participated? Do they think the Grenvilles have been blind and deaf to their proceedings? Even whilst their leader was in health, the Foxites have been losing ground so rapidly in the opinion of the public, that his protection could hardly have kept them long in power—but deprived of that protection, their dissolution as a party must follow of course.

A successor to Mr. Fox might be found without difficulty.—Our readers will go with us in thinking, that a more fit Minister for Foreign Affairs could not be selected than the Marquis of Wellesley. He who defeated the designs and intrigues of Bonaparte in India, and who expelled the French from that immense Empire, is surely well qualified to fill a situation in which he will have to meet the designs, and to baffle the intrigues of Bonaparte in Europe. [Courier.]

On Monday evening a Messenger arrived at Deal with dispatches from Lord Yarmouth. He is not a regular Messenger, but one of his Lordship's confidential servants. He came from Boulogne in a ten oared boat, and was put on board the Vellal frigate. He arrived at Mr. Fox's house early yesterday morning.

It is reported that Lord Henry Petty will retire from the Chancellorship of the Exchequer soon after the prorogation. This would still further weaken the power of the Foxites in the Cabinet.

The following was yesterday received at Lloyd's:—“The Inverness arrived off Shields, from Greenland—on