The SAINT JOHN GAZETTE.

[Vol. 21.] SAINT JOHN, (New-Brunswick) MONDAY, November 3, 1806. [No. 1066.]

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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.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

November—1806.	*Sun Rises & Sets.*			*High Water.*	
	H.	M.	H.	H.	M.
3 Monday,	7	2	5	5	0
4 Tuesday,	7	3	5	5	50
5 Wednesday,	7	5	5	6	42
6 Thursday,	7	6	5	7	30
7 Friday,	7	7	5	8	22
8 Saturday,	7	8	5	9	21
9 Sunday,	7	9	5	10	8

New Moon, 10th Day, 7h. 14m. Morning.

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.

JOHN L. VENNER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

By the Ship Mary-Ann, *from* London,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

WOOLLEN GOODS:

SEINE, Herring, and Salmon Twines; Teas, Sugars, Tobacco, and other Groceries;—A variety of Linen and Cotton Manufactures.

—*ALSO*—

A few Pipes of Holland's GIN, and Cogniac BRANDY, of a superior proof and flavor, which will be sold at low rates. 5w.

Saint John, 14th October, 1806.

SAMUEL JAMES VENNER,

MASTER of the Ship Mary-Ann, hereby forewarns all Publicans and others against trusting any of the Seamen belonging to the said Ship, while she may remain in the Port; these Men being under Articles until the Vessel's return to London—cannot after this Notice, be detained from the Ship by arrest for Debts incurred here, and have no Wages due them until the voyage is completed.

Saint John, October 14, 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 sailing of the Vessels, otherwise the same cannot be paid.

Saint John, 1st September, 1806.

Winter Evening School.

P. PHILLIPS

RESPECTFULLY informs his Patrons and the Public in general, that he intends Opening his annual WINTER-EVENING SCHOOL on Monday the 13th October next; for the instruction of Youth and Adults in those branches of Learning comprised in an English Education, viz. Reading, the attainment of a fair hand fit for business; a complete knowledge of practical Arithmetic and Book-Keeping, as well as the necessary concomitant forms of Trade and Commercial correspondence.—Hours of attendance from 6 to 9.

DAY SCHOOL.

Such Parents and Guardians who may please to place their Children under Mr. P's. care, will experience on his part the same preceptive solicitude and uniform adherence to the regulative duties of his profession, which he presumes has hitherto gained him the confidence and encouragement of the community.

Saint John, 29th September, 1806.

CASH or BOOKS given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS at this Office,

From the (New-York) People's Friend.

THE present crisis in the affairs of nations is truly alarming. It therefore behoves every American who loves his country, seriously to contemplate the perilous situation in which we stand. Should Bonaparte compel or cajole England into a peace, our doom is sealed. Most probably to amuse his hosts of plundering myrmidons, he will find immediate employment for them in Louisiana, where the seeds of deep and increasing disaffection to the union invites his approach. After the sinister conduct of our government last session towards England, in resenting with a high-hand injuries from her, *at the very moment* it was basely paying money to one of her enemies as a bribe to settle our differences with another, we cannot look with the least confidence for assistance (even if she was able to grant it) in arresting the meditated blow of the conqueror of continental Europe. Once in Louisiana, he can, at his will, controul, contributionize, or subjugate the southern states. The obvious interests and insulted feelings of our western brethren, will without hesitation, determine them to list under the banners of France. Bonaparte, by opening all the French, Spanish and Dutch West-India colonies to the reception of their produce in exclusion of that of the Atlantic States, will raise the value of their lands in a tenfold proportion and induce a deleterious emigration from the northern and eastern hive. This will be an appeal, (in our day and *in our country*) to one of the strongest passions of the human heart, and receiving impulsion from a just resentment at being denied the rights of citizens, will be irresistible. In the present degraded and distracted state of the public mind, there is no saying how far the former of these inducements may progress to the northward. Notwithstanding all our boasted patriotism, the conquest of this country might be achieved without the aid of much physical force; that subtle fiend Talleyrand, well knowing the base and discordant materials there is to operate upon, would complete the business by corruption and artful intrigue.—Should *his* wiles however prove unsuccessful, Bonaparte, having troops at hand, has only to menace our commander in chief, or send to the seat of government a few stout fellows with Whiskers *a la Turreau*—and the thing is done! This great "Political Idol" raised up by the infuriated folly of the people, will most probably be the Corsican's servile instrument to scourge with scorpions the gulled inhabitants of this devoted country. It is not unlikely, that a leading condition of the peace with England will be, to leave France in the uninterrupted prosecution of her designs against the United States. To this, the former will readily assent, as well to secure herself from fresh troubles, and her own colonies from invasion, as to punish our unfriendly and insidious conduct towards her in the hour of her greatest calamity, when, although nobly contending for her own security, she might be truly said to be fighting the battles of all the world. When England put her national existence into her hands and placed herself between France and universal domination, our discerning and patriotic rulers evinced by several overt acts a rancorous hostility to that nation, and a blind and decided partiality to her enemy, in not only paying him a tribute of two millions of dollars, but, in compliance with his mandates interdicting our citizens a very lucrative and justifiable trade with the independent inhabitants of St. Domingo.

Besides the views of an easy conquest, the despot of France has a more powerful motive of hostility to this country in the form of our government, the freedom of which is not only a standing reproach to the French nation (who shed torrents of blood in the same sacred cause) for having *tamely* given up their liberties to an usurping tyrant, but because, while a republic exists in the world, his power is in constant danger of being assailed by its principles.—Americans! It behoves you promptly to open your eyes, and seriously to view the precipice on which you stand. Recall to your recollection the proud days of '76 and '98, when a noble spirit of patriotism in your rulers, kept pace with the holy indignation of the people at foreign insult and aggression. These were the glorious times which raised the character of our country abroad, and made each of us exult in calling himself an American. In '98, with the Great Washington at the head of our *provisional* army, the insolent demands of tribute from France were silenced by the majestic spirit of patriotism which pervaded every part of the country. Then, we found security in the energy of our rulers, who, instead of debasing (as is now the case) heroically elevated the public mind to the standard of the perils with which we were menaced.

The timid and servile policy of the Jeffersonian and Madisonian system at the present awful point in the affairs of nations will end in the ruin of the country, if their low and groveling parasites continue much longer to insult and delude the people with their idolatrous praise and the false colouring they give to those baleful acts which have, or must eventuate in the total extinction of every spark of genuine patriotism. We shall thus become an easy prey to the wiles or force of the fell monster whose boundless ambition and power threatens with subjection the whole civilized world; and strange to tell, the only nation who can avert or slay the deadly blow which is aimed at us, we are constantly taught by our magnanimous rulers to insult, vilify, and execrate. At the time when the just indignation of some of our best citizens of all parties displayed itself against England for her unwarrantable and unexpected infringement of our maritime neutral rights, she felt strong in her league with Russia and Austria against France. How opposite was the conduct of the administration? What a different period did it choose to manifest its spirit? They, good men, were prudently silent under these outrages until they had ceased, and the fatal battle of Austerlitz had fixed the subjugation of the continent, and left England to contend alone against the increased strength of a nation of soldiers. To assuage the ire of France and Spain for the indecorous manner in which he spoke of the latter in his *Public Message*, was only to be done by showing on every occasion a rancorous hostility to England, and sending over a large sum of money to enable her enemies to carry on the war against her. Was this the time for our magnanimous president to shew his heroism in paying an obsequious court to the oppressing, whilst he contributed his mite to consummate the ruin of the weak and oppressed nation? Was this the fit moment for him, who had so complained loudly of the injuries and insults of Spain, to supplicate and pay Bonaparte for condescending to act as an advocate in prevailing on the degraded monarch of a vassal nation to give up lands for which we had already paid fifteen millions?

My deluded countrymen! I sincerely deplore the national misfortune of having such a man as Mr. Jefferson at the head of our affairs in this momentous period. Gloomy forebodings possess my mind of the dreadful evils which will inevitably befal the United States, should England make peace with gigantic France during the baleful presidency of our present timid and irresolute chief magistrate. We want such a man (and such men I trust we have) as Burke in his Regicide Peace represents King William the III. to have been, who, in every respect was the very reverse of Mr. Jefferson. That heroic prince, and all Europe were obliged to submit to the ignominious peace of Ryswick, dictated by Louis the 14th; but under its ashes lay the embers of a new war of 18 years, which was brought about by the indefatigable exertions of this gallant monarch, who, ever true to his purpose would never be deterred by the timid reluctance of the continental powers, or the gloomy despondency which showed itself in the House of Commons. This war was begun notwithstanding those potent obstacles and continued until Louis was driven back nearly to his ancient limits. His Majesty (says Burke) "did determine and "did take and pursue his resolution. In all the tottering "imbecility of a new government and with a parliament "totally unmanageable, he persevered. He persevered to "expel the fears of his people, by his fortitude—To steady "their fickleness by his constancy—To expand their narrow prudence, by his enlarged wisdom—To sink their "factious temper in his public spirit.—In spite of his people he resolved to make them great and glorious; to make "England, inclined to shrink within her narrow self, the "arbitress of Europe—the tutelary angel of the human "race. In spite of the ministers, who staggered under the "weight that his mind imposed upon theirs, unsupported as "they felt themselves by the popular spirit, he infused in"to them his own soul; he renewed in them their ancient "heart; he rallied them in the same cause." Unless the President can *without delay*, so far counteract his nature and habits as to force himself up to the above standard of character, he had better show his patriotism by resigning and giving the helm to abler hands, who in the storms which his wavering and servile timidity have collected over our heads possess fortitude enough to carry the vessel of state into the harbor of peace, safety, honor, and independence.

Although I have in this essay, from the purest principles of patriotism, strenuously endeavoured to eradicate from the bosoms of my countrymen those ungenerous sentiments of bitter animosity, too fatally cherished by our government towards that nation whom sound policy at this moment should teach us to favor rather than to depress; yet, should a new coalition be formed in Europe, (of which, in the present disjointed state of Nations there is little ground for hope) and should England, presuming on her strength and efficiency from such an alliance, again trench upon our neutral rights by any *general* and oppressive regulations, I pledge myself to be among the first to shew an early and becoming resentment, and to call aloud upon our rulers for prompt, spirited and decisive measures against the aggressor.

LEONIDAS.

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.

Rum, Sugar, Shrub, Molasses, and Lime Juice,

JUST Received from *Tobago*, by the Brig *Lord Sheffield*, Capt. *Longmuir*, and for Sale by

NEHEMIAH MERRITT.

Saint John, 5th May, 1806.