

The SAINT JOHN GAZETTE.

[Vol. 20.]

SAINT JOHN, (New-Brunswick) MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1806.

[No. 1025.]

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 AUGUST 14th, 1805.

THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf to weigh 1lb. 13 oz.
Ditto ----- Rye ----- 2lbs. 4 oz.
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.

COLIN CAMPBELL, jun.

Has Received by the Brig HERO, Capt. YOUNGHUS-
BAND, from LIVERPOOL,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH GOODS, viz.

SUPERFINE, Second and Narrow CLOTHS,
Plain and Mill'd Cassimeres, Duffles, Baizes,
Flannels, Striped Lincey, Rose Blankets, Shalloons,
Moreens, Wildbore, Callimanco, Slops of different kinds,
Men's and Youth's Hats, Lady's Shoes and Slippers,
Men's Shoes and Boots, Boot-legs, Vamps and Tops,
White and Coloured Mullins and Cambrics,
Striped, Printed and White Cotton Cloths,
Barcelona, Bordered and Pullicat Handkerchiefs,
Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Tapes and Bobbins, Fans,
Dimity, Cotton Counterpanes, Medicines and Essences,
Elegant Prints, excellent Spectacles, Stationary, Violens,
Music, Sulphur, Copperas, Hard Ware and Cutlery, &c.
Which he will dispose of at his Store here, on the most
reasonable terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

He has Also, A Consignment of two GOLD, and a
few SILVER WATCHES by an eminent Maker, which
will be Sold Cheap for CASH.

Saint John, 23d December, 1805.

LATELY RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY JOHN BLACK, & Co.

LEAF TOBACCO,
Draught PORTER in Hogheads and Barrels,
WINE DE GRAVE in Cases containing each
one dozen Bottles:

Saint John, 23d December, 1805.

JACOB S. MOTT,

Has Imported in the Brig DOUGLAS, Capt. RASER,
from LONDON,

A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Among which are the following, viz.

HAMILTON MOORE'S NAVIGATION.
H'Espinaffe's Nisi Prius, 2 vols. Enfield's Speaker,
Life of Christ, with cuts, Hervey's Meditations,
Bailey's and Johnson's Dictionary,
Vyle's Arithmetic, Key to do, School-Masters Assistant,
Letter Folders, Erasing Knives, India Rubber, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Office Tape, Message Cards, &c. &c.
Which he will sell low for CASH.

SAINT JOHN, 30th JULY, 1804.

Ludlow, Fraser, and Robinson,

REQUEST all Persons indebted to them to call and
settle their Accounts without delay—Such Accounts
as have been SIX MONTHS due, they will be under the
necessity of putting into the hands of an Attorney, if not
immediately paid.

SAINT JOHN, 4th JANUARY, 1805.

JUST RECEIVED

By the Schooner Phoebe, Capt. Rawleigh, from Demarara,
and for Sale by the Subscriber,

A Few Puncheons of good flavoured Demarara RUM;
BROWN SUGAR and MOLASSES.

NEHEMIAH MERRITT.

Saint John, 18th November, 1805.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT commodious HOUSE in the Parish of Port-
land, (nearly opposite the City Mills) the property
of the Subscriber—The House is Two Stories high, and
contains five Rooms, four of which have fire places, with a
good Cellar under the House—The House is 26 feet front-
ing the Street and 30 feet wide.

For further particulars please inquire of Mr. ANDREW
CROOKSHANK.

If the above property is not Sold by the 1st day of
June next, it will be Sold at Public Auction.

WILLIAM FAYERWEATHER.

Saint John, 16th December, 1805.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

CASH or BOOKS given for Clean LINEN and
COTTON RAGS at this OFFICE.

From the BOSTON CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL.

A Pamphlet, under the title of "War in Disguise, or the
Frauds of the Neutral Flags," has been published in Lon-
don, under the date of the 18th October last, supposed to
have been written with the concurrence, if not under the
directions, of the English government. The subject is in
the highest degree interesting to the people of all countries,
and peculiarly so to the United States, in their neutral con-
dition; I presume, therefore, the following Sketch will be
read with avidity by those who have not opportunity to see
the whole piece:—

The Author begins by stating that the restoration of his
marine, and the increase of the confederated navies, have
been since the renewal of hostilities, the means of war con-
templated by BONAPARTE; in providing which, he has
expended incalculable sums, and devoted indefatigable la-
bour. That, "in the retrospect of the last war, and of the
progress we have yet made in the present, one singular fact
immediately arrests the attention, viz.—That the finances of
France appear scarcely to be impaired, much less exhausted,
by her enormous military establishments, and extensive en-
terprises, notwithstanding the ruin so long apparently im-
posed on her commerce"—that "in our former contests with
France and Spain, their impoverishment was a sure effect
of our hostilities, and the extent of this impoverishment was
always in proportion to, that of its grand instrument, our
naval superiority:"—that "we distressed their trade, we
intercepted the produce of their colonies; and thus exhausted
their treasures, by cutting off the chief sources of their re-
venue; and by the same means, their expenditures were im-
mensely increased, and walled in defensive purposes. They
were obliged to maintain fleets in distant parts of the world,
and to furnish strong convoys for the protection of their in-
tercourse with the colonies, both on the outward and home-
ward voyages:"—that "the frequent capture of these con-
voys, while it enriched our seamen, aided our revenue by
the increase of import duties, and compelled the enemy to
dispatch duplicate supplies, at the risk of new disasters, or to
leave their colonies in distress, and forfeit the benefits of
their crops for the year." In short, that "their transma-
rine possessions became expensive incumbrances, rather than
sources of revenue, and that by such losses, rather than by
our victories the House of BOURBON was vanquished." "Have
we then lost," he asks, "the triumphant means of war-
fare? No, the true solution of these seeming difficulties is
this—the commercial and colonial interests of our enemies,
are now ruined in appearance only, not in reality. They
seem to have retreated from the ocean, and to have abandon-
ed their colonies; but it is a mere ruse de guerre. They
have in effect, only changed their flags. Their transmarine
sources of revenue have not been for a moment destroyed
by our hostilities, and at present are scarcely impaired."

In the hope of contributing to the correction of this evil,
he proposes to consider,

- 1st, Its origin, nature and extent.
- 2d, The remedy, and the right of applying it.
- 3d, The prudence of that resort.

On the first division, he states, that the colonizing pow-
ers of Europe have always monopolized the trade of their
colonies—that such has been the (almost) universal system
in time of peace—and that on a close adherence to this sys-
tem, the value of colonies has been supposed wholly to de-
pend—that in the war, which commenced in the year 1756,
France being hard pressed by the maritime superiority of
England, resorted to the expedient of relaxing her colonial
monopoly, and admitted neutral vessels, under certain re-
strictions, to carry the produce of her Islands to French or
foreign ports in Europe; but that the prize courts of En-
gland considering as a substantial principle of the law of
nations—"that a neutral has no right to deliver a bellige-
rent from the pressure of his enemy's hostilities, by trading
with his colonies, in time of war, in a manner prohibited
in time of peace"—condemned such vessels as were captured
while engaged in this commerce, together with their car-
goes; and, in vindication of the justice of this manner, he
quotes the words of Sir WM. SCOTT, in the case of the
Immanuel, 1799—"The general rule is, that the neutral
has a right to carry on in time of war his accustomed trade,
to the utmost extent of which trade is capable. Very different
is the case of a trade which the neutral has never posses-
sessed, which he holds by no title and use of habit in
time of peace, and which in fact he can obtain in war by no
other title than by the success of one belligerent against
another; and at the expense of that very belligerent, under
whose success he sets up his title. It cannot be contend-
ed to be a right of neutrals to intrude into a commerce which
has been uniformly shut against them, and which is now for-
ced open merely by the pressure of war; for when the en-
emy, under an entire inability to supply his colonies, and ex-
port their products, affect to open them to neutrals, it is not
his will, but his necessity, that changes the system."—"the
change of system is a measure, not of French councils, but
British force."—After proving that "the principle of the
rule of the war of 1756," has been adhered to, though with
some practical indulgence, on the part of Great-Britain to-
wards neutrals, he proceeds to state the mischief to which
the "rule of 1756," was first applied, was of a partial and
limited kind. In that war neutral ships, though admitted
into some of the colonial ports of France, were by no means

the sole carriers of their produce or supplies. The enemy
continued to employ his own commercial flag, as far as his
power of protecting it extended; and neutrals were rather
partners in, than assignees of, the national monopoly.

But now, France and Holland have totally ceased to
trade under their own flags, and have apparently assigned
the whole of their commerce to the merchants of the neu-
tral States; and Spain, though with more hesitation, has
nearly made as entire a transfer. "But why (says he)
should I proceed to state particulars when it may be truly
affirmed, in a few words, that not a single merchant ship
under a flag inimical to Great-Britain, now crosses the
Equator, or traverses the Atlantic. Yet this forms only
part of a more comprehensive and singular truth, that, with
the exception of a very small portion of the coasting trade
of our enemies, not a mercantile sail of any description now
enters, or clears from their ports, in any part of the
Globe, but under neutral colours. And yet notwithstanding
this, BONAPARTE has recently boasted, that Marti-
nique and Guadeloupe are flourishing, in despite of our hos-
tilities, so much beyond all former experience, that since
1789 they have actually doubled their population. He
might have said, with the same truth, the same of their pro-
duce—but he ought to have added, that since the first no-
tice of the war, the French flag has not brought them a
bbl. of flour, nor exported a hhd. of their sugar. To the
Spanish colonies also war has changed its nature, and has
become the handmaid of commerce and the parent of plen-
ty. In short, all the hostile colonies, whether Spanish,
French or Batavian, derive, from the enmity of Great-Bri-
tain, their ancient scourge and terror, not inconvenience
but advantage. They may say to each other, as THAMI-
STOCLES said to his children, when enriched during his ex-
ile, by the Persian monarch, "we should have been ruined
if we had not been undone."

After endeavouring to prove at some length, and with
plausibility, that the produce of the enemy's colonies, ar-
rives at the mother country, by the aid of neutrals, with
less expense of freight and insurance, than is paid by the
British merchant—that exclusive of duties—[sugars are
now (August) cheaper in France than in England]—and
that the English planter is underfold in every market in
Europe—he says, that "though the preceding statements
and calculations naturally lead to this result, it will perhaps
be regarded with some astonishment. We defend our co-
lonies at a vast expense—we maintain at a still greater ex-
pense, an irresistible navy, we chase the flag of every en-
emy from every sea; and, at the same moment, the hostile
colonies are able, from the superior safety and cheapness of
their new-found neutral navigation, to undersell us in the
continental markets of Europe. Where is the partial com-
pensation now that our planters used to find for the heavy
burthens and dangers of wars? If the cost of their supplies
was enormously enhanced, if war taxes pressed them hard,
if freight and insurance was doubled and trebled—if their
interior defence became expensive and laborious, and if they
were sometimes invaded or plundered by the foe—still the
superior pressure of the war upon the hostile colonies, in-
sured to our own the benefits of markets more than com-
monly advantageous. But, by the present unprecedented
and artificial state of things, this compensation has been
narrowed and almost totally lost; and much of that silently
progressive ruin of our old colonies may be traced to this
singular source. It appears then, on the whole, that our
enemy carries on his colonial commerce, under the neutral
flag, cheaply, as well as safely; that, without the charge
of defending his colonies or their trade, by a single squadron
or convoy, he receives nearly all the tribute from them
that they would yield under the most expensive protection.
The mischief, however, by no means terminates in sustaining
the French Exchequer; it strikes, in various directions, at
the very vitals of our national security; it tends to the de-
pression of our maritime power, and to the exaltation of the
navy of France. By this licentious use of the neutral
flag, the enemy is enabled to employ his whole military
marine in purposes of offensive war.—He is not obliged to
maintain a squadron or a ship, for the defence of his colo-
nial ports; and, by avoiding the dispersion of his maritime
force, and the consequent risk of its defeat and capture, he
obtains, by its concentration near the seat of empire, a most
formidable advantage." After enlarging upon the advan-
tages accruing to the belligerent from their commerce be-
ing conducted entirely by neutrals, in the direction of their
whole marine to purposes purely offensive—in preserving
their vessels from destruction of battle or of weather, and
their seamen from capture, he proceeds to the consideration
"of the remedy for these evils, and the right of applying
it;" and this remedy he considers as sufficiently obvious:—
"If neutrals have no right," he says, "but through our
own gratuitous concession, to carry on the colonial trade of
our enemies, we may, after a reasonable notice, withdraw
that ruinous indulgence. If, after the revocation of the
licence, the commerce shall be still continued, we may
justifiably punish the violators of our belligerent rights, by
the seizure and confiscation of such ships, as shall be found
engaged in the offence, together with their cargoes. But
is this a case in which we have a right to any remedy at
all? This, if attended with doubt, would be indeed a most
important question. If it cannot be satisfactorily answered
on the part of our country, there should be an end to every