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LONDON,

JUNE 8.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday June 7.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Mr. ROSE moved, that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of Supply. The House having accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, His Majesty's Message, with several accounts were referred to the same.

Mr. PITT said, That considering the recommendation of His Majesty, and the circumstances under which it came, he entertained the best founded hopes, that it would meet with the cordial concurrence of the Committee, and the approbation of every man in the country. Gentlemen would now view with pleasure that spirit reviving in every part of Europe, which was nearly extinguished; which was communicated and fanned through the steadiness and perseverance of this country; and inspired the most lively and rational expectations, if properly conducted, of relieving the country to which we belong, and of snatching Europe, and all the world, out of the greatest danger that ever was experienced, or that could possibly be conceived by the most fertile imagination. Other countries, looking to our resources, and led on by our examples, had already given such proofs of increasing ardor and success in the common cause, that it was with unspeakable joy he congratulated the Committee and the country on the happy prospect of extending our views to the deliverance of Europe, or that the Balance of Power, lawful Government, and ancient opinions, which had been so long banished, may resume their former power, to call forth the warmest gratitude of those nations who were still bleeding with the wounds of the implacable foe, and to raise this country as the Deliverer of the World, which it has missed no opportunity, or ever relaxed in any one exertion, to attain. The success, then, with which those exertions have been attended, contrary to the expectations of some, and to the unexpected surprize of others, called upon us to redouble them, if possible, to avail ourselves of every opportunity to act upon solid principles, to inspire others with the same sentiments, and to cooperate with them on the most disinterested principles, till that great object can be attained, a fixed and certain security. With respect to disinterestedness, this country had set a shining example;—instead of merely consulting our own interest and safety, we fought the deliverance of others; we fought where it was, and where it ought to be found, amongst ourselves; we found it in our resolution and virtues; and if any unexpected change of events should cast a momentary cloud over the present bright prospect that opened to our views, let it be recollected, that on former occasions, when those views were almost wholly darkened, that very resolution and those virtues dissipated the gloom. Let Gentlemen, then in this moment of joy and congratulation, resolve as they had done in mo-

ments of less joy, and less congratulation to abide every hazard, to meet every danger, to supply every means, and obey every call of religion, social order, and the best Constitution under which a subject ever lived, with zeal and alacrity.—Our means were great, and they could no be better employed than in defending all that was dear to us; and even if they were not so, rather let us run any temporary inconvenience, than submit to any terms incompatible with the safety and the glory of Great-Britain. From every view of the proposition which he was about to have the honour of submitting to the Committee, he could not anticipate any opposition, as founded in sound policy and political prudence. He believed the propriety of it came to the breast of every Gentleman who heard him; under this impression he did not think it necessary to consume the time of the Committee, farther than to move that a sum not exceeding 852,000*l.* be granted to His Majesty, to be applied in such a manner as may be best adapted to the exigency of public affairs. Out of this sum 225,000*l.* was to be given to the Emperor of Russia, by way of preparation money, 75,000*l.* was to be paid per month during the War, and 37,500*l.* per month at the conclusion of the peace by common consent. This sum would be found to be disposed of in every view of economy, and on a large scale of prudence. As soon as the resolution was read,

Mr. TIERNEY said, if he were certain that the application of this sum would tend to accelerate the return of Peace, it should have his cordial support, but he could not help declaring that he felt a great degree of embarrassment with respect to the vote he should give that day. As an English Member of Parliament he felt it to be his duty to pause before he voted near a million of money out of the pockets of the Subjects, already burthened with taxes. With respect to the common cause, he should be glad to be favoured with some explanation of that expression, as well as the fashionable phrase "The deliverance of Europe." If by the last expression it was meant that the powers of Europe intended to unite in a mutual band, to repel the unjust aggression of any one Power upon another, or to curb any instance of ambition in any Power, no matter from whence it came, he certainly should like that explanation very well and unite, as far as he was able, in carrying such a laudable object into effect. The present war had been carried on upon a principle so vague and undefined, that he was told His Majesty's Ministers were not united in one and the same opinion on it. If it was carried on merely with a view to repel the French within their ancient limits, and to rest on the *status quo*, he should have a clearer idea of it. With respect once more to the deliverance of Europe—was it certain that our Allies acted upon principles, and that they were actuated by one motive? Did the Emperor of Russia act in this great enterprise with the same view with the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. PITT), and when the French were driven within their own limits, that it would be thought

efficient; and that the Emperor of Russia did not independent of that, entertain views of aggrandizement and ambition. If the deliverance of Europe was equally dear to Russia, as it was to England, why did his Imperial Majesty look to this country for a subsidy? Heretofore Russia has not taken an active part in the war. The Court of St. Petersburg, it was true, had been very profuse of Manifestoes and Promises. What assurance then had the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. PITT) that the Emperor would take a greater interest in the war than the Empress, his mother? The money, he understood, however, was not to be paid till he had performed his engagement.—This was prudent; perhaps the Right Honorable Gentleman (Mr. PITT) had profited profited by experience, and found that it was rather slippery to deal with Emperors; if this was the case, he was glad of it. It was wise in him not to advance the money till it was earned. (Mr. Pitt whispered across the table that this was not precisely the case.) Mr. Tierney thanked him for setting him right. Then as to the sum 37,000*l.* which was to be paid at the conclusion of the peace by common consent, he was at a loss to account for that part of the agreement. He was not hostile to subsidies on certain occasions, especially when it tended to save our own troops, notwithstanding he lamented the necessity of the effusions of human blood in any part of the world. And if he could be well assured that the vote in question would tend to bring about a peace, such as we might look to without any shame or regret, he would be the last man in the House to oppose any measure which could lead to so desirable an effect. But until he was persuaded of that, he must pause. We were now in the seventh year of the present war, in which we saw millions heaped on millions, and blood on blood for an undefined principle, on which, he had already observed, His Majesty's Ministers differed. As to himself, he had but one object, and that was the safety of England, and that should be the main object of all.

Mr. PITT said, he felt himself called on to say a few words in answer to what had fallen from the Right Honourable Gentleman. He thought he had expressed himself with sufficient clearness in opening the business to the Committee. He had proposed that a sum of 225,000*l.* should be voted to the Emperor of Russia as preparation money, and 75,000*l.* as a subsidy per month, and 37,500*l.* at the conclusion of the Peace by common consent. As to the first sum, it was to be paid by instalments, so that part of it would be paid along with the subsidy. This was to clear that he hoped he had now made himself sufficiently understood. But the Right Hon. Gen. entertains doubt of the sincerity of the Emperor of Russia. Was the Hon. Gen. ignorant of the prompt zeal and conduct of Russia, and the brilliant achievements of the Russians in the present war? But to whom was the whole of this money voted in the first instance? Why, it was voted to His Majesty, to be disposed of to the best advantage. Then as to this monthly Subsidy, that would be

paid in proportion as it was earned, and if his Imperial Majesty did not make peace by common consent, he was not entitled to the last sum. From what circumstances, then, did the Honourable Gentleman indulge any doubts of the sincerity of his Imperial Majesty? Was it from the zeal and activity of our August Ally? The brilliancy of whose arms had attracted the attention, excited the activity and called forth the unbounded gratitude of the whole of Europe. Or was it from the terms on which the Subsidy was to be advanced. Having fully weighed every circumstance, and maturely considered every thing, it was deemed eligible that an extraordinary effort should be made in the present year, rather than to protect the war on a narrow scale. And this effort, which he trusted would be crowned with success, was founded on a plan the most economical in point of expenditure—the most prudent in point of policy, and the most vigorous in point of effect. Peace was no doubt a desirable object, and anxious as he might be in common with every Gentleman in the Committee, for the blessings which it brought in its train, he would not hesitate to say, that he did not look with so much anxiety to the speedy restoration of it: for Peace on any other terms would be but a nominal one. That security did rest, and ought to rest, on ourselves, and to obtain it, we were called on to continue the war, in order to preserve our Constitution; to maintain our character, and to secure our Independence.—The Hon. Gentleman, (Mr. Tierney) had talked of the fashionable phrase "The Deliverance of Europe." He would make use of that phrase again and he would repeat it with pride; and in answer to the explanation which the Hon. Gentleman desired of that phrase he would tell him, that the power and the system of the French Republic were incompatible with the safety of Europe, and that the object of the present war was, in the words of His Majesty's Message, to enable the surrounding Nations to shake off the intolerable yoke of the French Republic. He was ready to admit, that there was a time when the Court of St. Petersburg acted in a manner that left ample room for reprehension and regret, on the part of the civilized Governments of Europe. But the present august Prince of that Empire scarce attended the Throne, when he evinced the most lively interest in the cause in which we are now engaged. He came forward with an entire abstinence from every selfish principle, his troops were put into immediate motion in order to assist in breaking that disgraceful yoke, which might well be called the disgrace and curse of an unhappy Nation for seven years. Would the Hon. Gentleman then have us to distrust our allies, and to throw ourselves into the arms of our enemy. The Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) seemed to think, that if the French were driven within their ancient limits, we might then look for permanent security. He could not acquiesce in that opinion; that would not be sufficient as long as the system which prevailed in that Country existed; as long as the character remained unchanged, and un-

terms.

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CORDAGE and ANCHORS of different sizes, with a complete set of

MIN BROWN, Senior, of Mauer-ville, deceased, are desired to render the same; and all Persons indebted to the

face; and settled money—sledge; in this operation, such stones as are too large must either be broken or carried away over this a layer of

where loose stones, broken as small as they ought to be in the common mode of making roads, are thrown together.