

THE SAINT JOHN GAZETTE,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



[Vol. XV.]

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1800.

[No. 78.—TOTAL 747.]

St. JOHN: PRINTED by JACOB S. MOTT, at his Printing-Office in Prince William-Street, where Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received.

Assize of Bread,

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 19, 1800.
The Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf } lbs. oz.
to weigh - - - - - } 1 11
Ditto Rye - - - - - } 2 7
And other Loaves in proportion.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Mayor.

LUDLOW, FRASER and ROBINSON,

HAVE RECEIVED,
By the *Britannia* from Glasgow, the
Hawke from London, and the *Liberty*
from Liverpool, and are now
opening for Sale at their Store
in Saint John-Street,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE;

Consisting, among others, of the
following Articles, viz:

SUPERFINE, Second & coarse Broad Cloths, Elastic Cloths, Yorkshire plains, Cassimeres, German ferges, Duffels, Fearnought, Red, white & yellow flannels, Green and red bai- zes, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 blankets, Point blanketing, Coverlids and car- peting, Calamancos, Durants, Moreens, Shalloons, Plain and striped wildbores, Camblets, Bombazeens, Bombazets, 4-4, & 7-8 Irish li- nens, Irish dowlas, Do. sheeting, Russia sheeting, Lancashire ditto, Scotch ditto, Irish diaper of all kinds, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 table cloths, Russia towelling, Flax and tow oz- naburghs, Checked and spot- ted handkerchs. Fancy do. Blue pullicats, Long lawns, Cambrics, Book and jaconet mullins, Mullin handker- chiefs, 9-8 and 7-8 print- ed calicos, Printed mullins, Cotton shawls, Mullin do. Cotton counter- panes, Men's cotton floc- kings, Women's do. do. Linen and cotton checks, Striped cottons, Fine striped bed- ticks, Fuskians, Corduroys, Thicksets, Striped nankeens,	Dimities, China, satin and love ribbons, Black galloon, Barcelona hand- kerchiefs, White and black satin, Black mode, Sewing silks and twist, Men's & women's gloves, Colored and white threads, Pound and paper pins, Ladies' fashionable bonnets, Do. Morocco slip- pers, Stationary of all kinds, Umbrellas, Hyson, fouchong, and bohea tea, Loaf Sugar, Raisins & currants, Pepper and pimen- to, Mustard, Powder and poma- tum, Starch and fig blue, Black lead, Porter in bottles & casks, Brown Stout in do. and do. Ale in do. and do. Port, Sherry and Lisbon wine, An assortment of buttons, Cutlery of all kinds 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. & 20d. nails, Screws and brads, Spades & shovels, Frying pans, Andirons, Shovels and tongs, Patent shot, Bar and sheet iron, Cast iron stoves, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 crown glass, Glass ware assorted, Earthen ware do. Brown and white soap, Mould and dipt candles, White rope, Salmon twine, Wool cards, Pewter & hard me- tal spoons, with a variety of other articles.
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They have also on hand,

Turk's Island SALT, a few Barrels
of excellent Mulcovado SUGAR, and
a few Tierces of PORK.
St. John, July 18, 1800.

Stephen Humbert,

HAS RECEIVED,
Per ship Liberty, from Liver-
pool and Greenock,

A LARGE Assortment of fashiona-
ble CHINA in compleat sets, Ja-
panned and Tin Ware, Glass do. Green
and Blue edged, and Cream colored
Queen's Ware, comprising a large vari-
ety of articles in common and fashiona-
ble use, among which are large deep
Cream colored Dishes and Bowls for
setting Milk, elegant Fruit-Baskets and
Stands, Custard Cups, Fancy Pitchers,
of all sizes, &c. &c. &c.—Which, with
his usual assortment of Dry Goods and
Groceries will be sold low for Cash or
Country Produce.

A CAUTION.

WHEREAS TIMOTHY PERRY
of Kingston, in the County of
King's, Ship Wright, has by a Deed of
Assignment to me made, bearing date
the 9th July last—conveyed all his
Right, Title, Interest and Property in
and to all and every part of the SHIP
or VESSEL raised in his Yard, and all
the Timber therein of every description,
and the Timber Cut and laying in the
Woods, as likewise all Boards and Plank
contracted for, by him, and laying at
the Mills.

This is therefore to forewarn all per-
sons from purchasing the same or any
part thereof, from the said Timothy
Perry, or any other person or persons
excepting myself, as they will do it at
their Peril.

ALEXANDER REID.

St. John, 9th Sept. 1800. *4w

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Will be Sold, on WEDNESDAY the 24th
day of SEPTEMBER next, at 12 o'-
clock, on the Premises:—

THAT NEW and COMMODIOUS WIND-MILL,

at Fredericton, late the property of Mrs.
BRANNAH—It is in excellent order for
grinding, and may be considered a valu-
able property to any person who can
attend to the business.—A good Title
and a liberal Credit will be given to the
Purchaser on giving approved security.
Fredericton, 18th July, 1800.

ALL Persons having any demands
against the Estate of NOAH PANG-
BORN, late Innkeeper at the Indian-
House, deceased, are requested to ex-
hibit them properly attested, and all
Persons indebted to the said Estate are
desired to make immediate payment to
Elizabeth Pangborn, Executrix,
James Grigor, Executor.
St. John, August 22d, 1800.

To be Sold at Public Sale,
By ANDREW CROOKSHANK,
On the 15th Day of October next:
200 Acres of Land in the
Township of Kingston, on the Kenne-
beck River.

2 Fishing Lots at Carleton, No. 24
and 26.

10 Acres of Land with a good Dwel-
ling House and Smoke House thereon,
known by the name of PANGBORN'S
Point—and the remainder of a Lease
at the Indian Dock with the improve-
ments thereon.

The conditions of Sale will be made
known at the time of Sale.

ALL Persons having any Demands
against the Estate of John Smith
Hatfield, of Carleton, deceased, are re-
quested to present them duly attested
within Twelve Months from the date
hereof—and all those indebted to said
Estate are desired to make immediate
payment to

JOHN WOODWARD,
Administrator.

St. John, 29th August, 1800.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
FRIDAY, JULY 18.

(Concluded from our last.)

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

MR. CANNING observed, that among the principal objections of the last speaker to the motion before the Committee, was that he did not think the Minister had proved that the prosecution of the war with vigour, would lead to a safe, honorable, and speedy Peace. It was also urged, that the Minister ought to have declared the distinct object of the War. This ground of objection, and which was pressed most strongly, appeared to him in no respect to warrant the very decided opposition given by the Hon. Member to the vote which had been just submitted. But surely it would not be a wise conduct, to make declarations in a crisis of the War which render the event considerably doubtful, whether as it respected failure or success. Ministers were indeed not bound to make such a declaration, particularly if the Hon. Gentleman was not prepared to shew that a declaration of the object of the War would lead to Peace. The objection on the first ground was not more valid. If War was to be prosecuted at all, to avert the severest evils, it must be carried on with vigour. Such a system could alone make the strength and resources of the Country formidable to an adventurous and gigantic enemy, and even the Peace which was to be the result of a War vigorously prosecuted, must be one, the terms of which would be advantageous, in the proportion that the energy and firmness of the Country were displayed and exerted. But another objection of the Hon. Member was, that we had not received the co-operation adequate to the money we had advanced. How was the degree of co-operation to be ascertained? Did not our Allies bring their armies into the field? Were not obstinate and bloody battles fought to retain and acquire territory? Were there not some equivalents? Surely the arms of Austria sustained a very arduous and difficult contest, always with magnanimity, sometimes with success. The great ground of censure against Ministers, that for which Gentlemen appeared most prone to blame them, was, that they had not foreseen all the events of the War. There was something conceited and affected in the regrets expressed on this subject. It was not a little like the anxiety of the man who traced with very great diligence the progress of a particular event to shew that it had never happened; or rather it breathed of the spirit of those who never ceased to talk of foreseeing events, yet disbelieved the prophecies. It would be curious to examine what Ministers ought to have foreseen. Supposing they had foreseen every event which had happened till within the last hour of the battle of Marengo, that the French would have brought immense armies into the field, that they would have surmounted difficulties which were almost insurmountable, that the hostile armies would have committed every thing to hazard on a single battle, still he must think Government would have acted wisely in adopting the precise conduct they had pursued. Why was he of this opinion? Because, in the first place, a victory on the part of the Austrians would have been succeeded by the total destruction of Buonaparte's power; and surely it had been no shallow or short-sighted policy to leave that to the fortune of the Army of Austria, which its prowess and its intrepidity might well induce us to expect to be the issue of so great a struggle. In trusting so much, we at all events did no more than must ever be done in a period of warfare. Much must be left to the issue of a battle or a

campaign. Even the event did not absolutely tend to discommend such policy; for if there is much in it to be seriously lamented, if the success of the French was really attended with great inconveniences, yet it was not by any means so fatal as men were at first disposed to believe. On one side success would have been accompanied with complete ruin, on the other it had only been attended with a partial evil. In a political view, the reasoning used in this place would be equally conclusive. For the success of Buonaparte has merely given a temporary firmness to his government; whereas if he had been defeated he never could have returned to Paris, at least not with the slightest probability of rendering himself popular, or even preserving his power. Hence the conduct of Ministers was perfectly wise and politic: they could not forfeit the actual issue of the battle of Marengo, but was it little to have foreseen that the means of Austria and of France to carry on the war were so nearly balanced, that the fortune of France must depend on a single battle, whilst that of Austria was not to be ruined even if France were for the moment successful? For so great an object, so much and more must always be left to the doubtful decision of the sword. Thus much in reply to those parts of the Hon. Gentleman's speech. With respect to a treaty with the House of Austria, he would venture to say, that if ever there was a period when it would have been right to enter into such a treaty, it was the present moment. What! would it be just in a great nation, at the instant when misfortune had afflicted her Ally, to turn round, and tell that Ally, "you are no longer powerful, you are not so prepared and able to resist aggression as we thought you; you can no longer assist us in our conflicts; we therefore shall no longer cherish a fellow-feeling for you; we shall abandon you to your fate." Such, it seemed, would be the language of Gentlemen; but on what ground would such foul injustice be compatible with the duty of the Members of that House, or the interests of the great community of Europe. He knew not how such a proceeding could be at all justified. In reverting to the topics noticed by him in his opening, he again took notice of that one which led to the consideration of the kind and degree of service rendered by the Emperor to the common cause. The House had been told that the efforts made by that Potentate were not adequate to the sums advanced to him. Now, however the first impression of the failure of our Ally might have given rise to gloomy and insuspicious auguries; he thought that when the actual situation of affairs of our Ally was calmly considered, the House and the Public would be disposed to view the conduct of Austria differently. If it was natural to the human mind to be captivated with the first glare of success, it also was natural for every generous and liberal mind to sympathize with an Ally in misfortune who had displayed such great magnanimity—such undaunted fortitude—such even and tempered firmness, in a crisis so full of circumstances at once embarrassing and perilous. If we had been merely calm spectators, unconnected by any immediate national interest with the scene and the event of the day; if only mere readers of the annals of that period, as an historical series of facts, contemplating the consequences to posterity, under such impressions alone, after dwelling with vivid delight or with mingled and painful surprise at the brilliancy of the victory, one might surely hope that the mind would be turned to the vanquished, to see how he bore the triumph. There was that in real greatness which would excite noble and exalted feelings of sympathy or admiration, whatever might be the regrets with which we received the success of an enemy; and were these