

THE SAINT JOHN GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



[VCL. XV.]

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1800.

[No. 60.—TOTAL 729.]

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 MAY 2, 1800.
The Sixpenny Wheat Loaf } lbs. oz.
to weigh - - - - - } 1 14
Ditto Rye - - - - - } 2 10
And other Leaves in proportion.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Mayor.

To be Leased for 21 Years,
At PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the first Tuesday in June next—and
possession given immediately:

ALL those several Lots of LAND,
belonging to the Corporation, situate on or near the Manawanish road, being No. 1, 10, 11, 12 and 14. Sale to be held at the City-Hall, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.
WILLIAM CLARKE,
JAMES HADDON,
PETER BLAIR, Committee.
22d April, 1800.

SALT.

JUST arrived in the Ship *America*, Captain MACKIE, from Liverpool, a quantity of large and small grained SALT, which will be disposed of by the Subscribers on very low terms, provided it is taken from along side the Ship. If they are obliged to store it, a considerable advance in price must necessarily be the consequence.

They have also on board of this Ship, a choice variety of English GOODS, which will be opened for sale as soon as they are landed.

JOHN BLACK, & Co.
22d April, 1800.

Just Imported from Jamaica,
In the Schooner *Greyhound*, George Matthew, master,
A few Hogheads of excellent SUGAR,
And a quantity of high flavored RUM,
For Sale by JENNINGS & BARLOW.

Matthew Partelow,

TAYLOR and HABIT-MAKER,
Prince William-Street,

MOST respectfully acknowledges the favors he has received from his Friends and Customers, in the line of his business, and hopes still to meet with their patronage.

As he is desirous of giving satisfaction to his Employers, he has provided himself with patterns of the latest and most fashionable dresses, and has arranged the business of his shop in such order, as to be regularly furnished with the same.—He therefore begs leave to offer his services to the Public in general, and assures them his exertion shall not be wanting to please those who may favor him with their commands—and is bold to assert, that they shall be served in the neatest and best manner, and on such terms as cannot fail of being satisfactory to his customers.

N.B. Ready made Cloths of all kinds may be had, and all orders in his line shall be answered shortly after notice.

WANTED,

Two or three Journeyman Taylors, who understand their business perfectly and may be depended upon—none need apply, unless they can be well recommended. Enquire as above.

Digby, 1st February, 1799.

ALL Persons having any Claim or Demands against the Estate of THOMAS HOLDSWORTH, late of Digby, Mariner, deceased, are requested to Exhibit the same, properly attested, within Eighteen Calendar Months from the above date.—And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
JAMES A. HOLDSWORTH,
Administrator.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, March 11.

Extract of an Enclosure from Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. Commander in Chief at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq.
Nereide, Plymouth Sound,
March 7, 1800.

My Lord,

I beg leave to inform you, that on the 28th ult. when cruising with his Majesty's ship *Repulse* and *Agamemnon*, off the Penmarks, being considerably to Leeward of the above ships, I lost sight of them in the night, and at 3 A. M. I saw a light to windward, which I kept company with, supposing it the Commodore's, but it proved to be a Danish brig; on my standing back to the rendezvous on the following night, we discovered five sail, four ships evidently of force, and a schooner. The moment I had made the necessary preparations for battle, I hauled my wind for them; on the dawn of day I plainly discovered they were of force, and then laying to; when nearly within gun-shot of the largest ship they dispersed different ways; I continued to chase. Night coming, I lost sight, but was fortunate enough the following morning to see one of them, which, after chasing twelve hours, and running one hundred and twenty three miles, we captured, which proved to be the *Vengeance* privateer, of Bourdeaux, pierced for 18 guns, 12-pounders, but only sixteen mounted, and one hundred and seventy four men; by her we found that she sailed on the 26th from the above place, in company with the following ships, which were those we fell in with, viz.

- Bellona, 24 guns, 12-pounders, six 36 pound carronades, and 420 men.
- La *Vengeance*, 18 guns, 12-pounders, and 174 men.
- La *Favorite*, 16 guns, 8-pounders, and 120 men.
- La *Huron*, 16 guns, 6-pounders, and 87 men.
- La *Terrailleuse* (schooner) 14 guns, 6-pounders, and 87 men.

I have to lament that, from the pusillanimity of the enemy, I had it not in my power to destroy the whole, or of trying the zeal of my officers and young ship's company, but have every thing to say in their favor for the activity and cheerfulness they shewed on the occasion, and hope some future day we shall be more fortunate. On the following day we re-captured the American ship *Perseverance*, of Baltimore, with a cargo valued at thirty thousand pounds.

The *Vengeance* is two years old, and has been repeatedly chased by our frigates, but from her superior sailing escaped, nor should we have caught her had not she carried away her jib-boom.

I have the honor to be, &c.

FREDERICK WATKINS.

Right Hon. Lord Bridport, &c.

St. John, February 1, 1800.

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS

HAVING any demands on the estate of WILLIAM M'KOY, Private Soldier in the King's New-Brunswick Regiment, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same properly attested within Eighteen Months from the above date.—And all Persons indebted to said estate by Bonds, Notes or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to
JOHN SIMONSON, Adm'r.

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS

HAVING any demands on the estate of Lieut. JOHN NESS, late of the King's New-Brunswick Regiment, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same properly attested within Eighteen Months from the date hereof.—And all Persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
JOHN SIMONSON, Adm'r.
St. John, February 1, 1800.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Monday, March 10.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Alexander in the Chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that an additional duty of one shilling per gallon be laid upon Rum, which was agreed to.

The House being resumed, the order of the day was read, for going into a Committee upon the article of Union respecting the representation in the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. Tiche said, he should oppose the Speaker's leaving the Chair; this was undoubtedly one of the most important articles, and the House had only received two days notice of the Noble Lord's intention of bringing it forward. It was only very late in the debate which took place on Friday that the House were informed that it was to be brought forward on this day, and as he conceived that notice by no means sufficient he should oppose the motion.

The question was then put and agreed to; the House then resolved into the Committee.

The Attorney General rose, he said that no man was more conscious of the importance of every part of the detail connected with this question than he was, and he therefore entreated the indulgence of the Committee, while he stated the grounds upon which he should propose the article respecting the representation. The Gentlemen on the other side of the House, had repeatedly stated that this measure was urged with undue precipitation. But it was impossible to conceive a charge more unfounded, for he believed the history of Parliament in this or any other country never afforded an example, in which so many opportunities had been given for the discussion of any measure, as had been given on the present instance. If Gentlemen would look back to the conduct of their ancestors, if they would recur to the address which was presented to the Lord Lieutenant in 1707, respecting an Union, they would not find that those who supported it, were accused of having urged it with precipitation or with having conspired against the independence of their country. The article which he should have the honour of proposing to the consideration of the Committee, related to the quantum and proportion of representation which Ireland was to have in the Imperial Parliament, if the measure of an Union were to take place. It was proposed that Ireland was to have 100 representatives, and the mode of selecting them, was to leave the representation for the counties exactly as it stood at present, and to choose the others upon the fairest and most equitable terms that could be suggested. It was urged as an argument against the Union that a Majority of the county members were hostile to it. If that were true, he should be happy to find that so many able and respectable Gentlemen, were likely to become members of the Imperial Parliament, to defend the interests of Ireland. He was happy to reflect that one Right Hon. Gentleman in particular, would be able to devote his gigantic understanding and abilities to the service of his country, which were hitherto confined to so narrow a sphere. It had been a common subject of declaration in this country, that the Parliament of Great-Britain was constantly interfering in the internal affairs of Ireland, and that we had no Minister to whose acts we could attach responsibility, but if the Union took place, every pretence for such insinuations would be completely removed. It had always been his wish, and he had uniformly acted upon it, not to introduce into the debate upon this subject, any thing like asperity. The object of

the Union was to heal, not to irritate and as an advocate for that measure, he should consider himself as highly reprehensible if he adopted a contrary line of conduct. It was a common topic of declaration with the opposers of Union, that it was forced upon the country; some Gentlemen had even gone the length of stating that if it should pass, the great question would still remain whether it ought to be submitted to; nay, it was loudly insinuated that resistance would be justified. He really did not think that any Gentleman would upon cool deliberation, promulgate a doctrine so contrary to every principle of the Constitution, so calculated to introduce every species of anarchy and confusion. He begged upon this subject to quote the authority of a Right Hon. Gentleman opposite to him, who in 1793, upon the question of Catholic Emancipation began his speech by stating that he considered the measure as altering the Constitution, but he concluded it with declaring that if it should pass, he would give it every support in his power; this was the language of a good senator and an honest man. In the reign of Charles I. there were many very discreet men who were led into violence, among them the celebrated Mr. Waller, but upon one of the greatest questions of that day, viz. the proposal for the abolition of the Church Establishment, that Gentleman opposed it in a very able manner, and referred to that period of the Roman history in which the people tumultuously surrounded the Senate, when *legem rogare* became *legem ferre*: from that time he said the Senate lost its power and the people their liberty. If the same conduct was adopted now, the same consequences would follow. If they were now to submit to what was erroneously called the will of the people, they would sacrifice the best interests of the country. It was not his intention after the repeated discussions which this question had undergone to enter at present into any detail upon the principles of this measure, if however, it should become necessary in the course of the debate, he hoped the Committee would permit him to trouble them again. An appeal to the people of any country at any time, was a most dangerous experiment, but in the present situation of Ireland, it would be absolutely desperate, it would be an appeal from a Protestant Parliament to a people, a great number of whom had been recently worked into open hostility against the Government of the country. Much had been said about the social compact, and it had been contended that a breach of that compact dissolved all contract between the people and their Governors, and the authority of Mr. Locke had been quoted in support of this doctrine. He believed he could produce as good authority upon this point as that of Mr. Locke, but he believed that no admirer of that writer would venture now to carry that doctrine to its full extent. Mr. Locke was arguing there for a particular purpose, he was supporting the Revolution, and refuting the writings of Sir Robert Felmer, who was an advocate for the doctrine of divine hereditary right. But in opposition to this doctrine he was not ashamed to oppose the authority of Sir M. Foster, one of the greatest lawyers that ever sat upon the Bench in England. He wished, however, that Gentlemen, who held this language respecting resistance would consider to what they pledged themselves. If the unfortunate people should be so far influenced by this declamation as to attempt resistance, he conceived that every man who had preached up this doctrine was bound to head them. No man who was not a knave or a coward, would hesitate to head the people, if in consequence of the inflammatory language he had held, they had been ir-