

For the Saint John Gazette.

AN Invocation to Pity, and Charity, wrote the other evening, (after the Author had been visiting, some Families in apparent distress)—And addressed chiefly, to the Rich Inhabitants of this City: And all that desire to befriend suffering Humanity; at this Inclement Season, of the Year.

"The generous mind is not confin'd,
"But spreads itself abroad through all the Public;
"And feels for every Member of the Land."

YOUNG.

HASTE soft pity! gentle passion,
Tear-ey'd Maiden come to me;
Bring thy sweetest near relation,
Mildest meek-ey'd Charity:
Touch my heart with tender anguish,
Others sorrows to declare;
All that makes the wretched languish,
Honest poverty must bear.

Ye who roll in ease and plenty;
Fortunes favours smile on you,
Costly cloathing viands dainty;
Want and hunger you never knew:
Wrapt in tender soothing pity,
Hear me touch each mournful string,
Listen to my plaintive ditty;
Rich men listen while I sing.

Lead me to the mansions dreary,
Chearless haunts of care and woe;
Rich men—Ye the task might spare me,
Go yourselves—and then you'll know:
But ye will not—so lend attention,
Heaven! misfortune sends on all;
Blessings may have a suspension,
Tallest Cedars may lowest fall.

All with which you're now delighted,
(If kind Heaven has so decreed:)
Before nightfall may be blighted,
You may want—a friend in need:
Fortunes fickle—like our Lunar,
He to day that's rich and great;
By to-morrow or much sooner,
May become—the sport of fate.

See the driving drifts a blowing,
Tempests scolding o'er the plain;
Colder—and still—colder growing,
Winter has begun his reign:
Hark!—pray hark!—the cry comes nearer,
Whistling tempests cease to howl;
Hark!—pray Hark!—the sound is clearer,
How the accents!—pierce the soul.

Want!—ah give!—tears!—speak the other,
Rich men have you hearts of steel;
Kind emotions will you smother?
Tender passions never feel:
Down the manly cheek of sorrow,
Let the pearly eye-drops fall;
Mine may be your case—to-morrow!
Want and pain on you may call.

Give!—ah give!—my wants are greedy,
Spare my tears—to tell my state;
Heaven is kind!—though I am needy,
May you never meet my fate!
Hark! the chilling blasts of winter,
Whistle round my lowly cot;
While cold and hunger—stern companions:
Are its wretched master's lot.

Biting want—chill cold a freezing,
Pain'd by sickness—flung by care;
A shawl'd to beg—and stand a teasing,
Spare my blushes—rich men spare!
Pray forestall my sad petition,
Heaven!—shall kindly deal by you;
If you were in my condition,
I would kindly—do so, too—

Our Immanuel's natal morning,
Comes to bless our closing year;
Winter's face with smiles adorning,
Heavenly blessings—earthly cheer!
Jesus, he was all compassion,
Rich men—ye shoud' kindness show;
Jesus died for our salvation,
Rich men shoud' with pity glow!

J. MARSDEN.

Saint John, December 17, 1802.

NEW GOODS.

AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY IMPORTED
By JOHN BLACK, & Co.

In the Ships DUKE OF KENT from LONDON, and RUBY
from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL,
Now opening for Sale at Reduced Prices.

A L S O,

Antigua RUM, Brown SUGAR, Leaf TOBACCO.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have any demands against the Estate of JAMES THAIN, of the County of King's, Province of New-Brunswick, deceased, are requested to send in their Accounts duly attested to either of the Subscribers, within Six Months from the date hereof—And all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to them.

JOHN MOUNT,
JAMES GRIGOR, } Executors.

Saint John, 25th September, 1802.

Latest European Intelligence.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

The Hon. Frederick North, Governor of Ceylon, has been making a tour through the British territories under his government. During his progress he laid the foundation stones of several public buildings to be erected for facilitating the pearl fisheries, and the raising of oysters. A new government house is preparing for his residence, during the season of the fishery. The population and agriculture of the distant parts of the Island, are said to be in a state of great improvement.

The average price of Sugar, computed from the returns made for the week ending the 6th day of October 1802, is thirty-five shillings and three pence three farthings per hundred weight.

OCTOBER 12.

A curious circumstance occupies the attention and conversation of every one at Petersburg. The following is the account which has been transmitted in a private letter—it was, we believe, deemed of sufficient importance to be inserted in the Petersburg Gazette. When it was first made known it occasioned a considerable degree of alarm.

"An officer, who was walking in the Emperor's garden, was wounded by a musquet ball. It was immediately rumoured that the ball was not intended for him, but for another person. Enquiries were immediately set on foot, and the affair soon assumed another aspect. It was found that the event related to an imaginary conspiracy, the only object of which was to obtain a large sum of money. The officer who was wounded, it was added, in order to give an air of probability to the affair, fired a pistol at his own arm, and lodged a ball in it. The government, however, is still occupied in investigating the affair to the bottom."

The late Michaelmas Fair at Frankfurt is stated, in letters from that city, to be the worst within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. This is attributed to the unsettled state of affairs in Germany, added to a scarcity of money.

A dreadful storm lately happened at St. Genies, in the department of Aveyron, in France, which destroyed all the vines and fruit trees in the surrounding country, together with an immense quantity of wood, and the entire produce of the fields. The manure that was on the lands being swept into the Lot by the violence of the rain, all the fish in that river were poisoned.

The subscription opened for the erection of a monument at Zurich, to the celebrated Lavater not being sufficient, the Helvetic government has subscribed an old Cannon, from the Arsenal, to furnish Bronze.

OCTOBER 13.

Yesterday we received Paris papers to the 10th inst.—The accounts from Switzerland are various and contradictory, but it evidently appears, notwithstanding some temporary advantages gained by the partisans of the Helvetic Government, that the Patriots are still triumphant. Their Army is daily augmenting, and is organizing with as much regularity as circumstances will permit. General Bachman, who commanded a corps of Swiss emigrants in the pay of England in the Campaigns of 1799 and 1800, has taken the Command in Chief of the Patriot Troops. A Confederation has been signed between the smaller Cantons and the Canton of Berne, by which they mutually bind themselves to use every means in their power to chase from the Swiss Territory those persons who constitute the Helvetic Government, to which Confederation the other Cantons have been requested to accede, and to furnish Troops.—The ancient form of Government has been established in most of the Aristocratic Cantons. The courage of the brave and patriotic Swiss will soon, however, be engaged in a severe conflict, in which we earnestly hope they may be successful, and in which there is little doubt, whatever may be the event of the contest, they will do honor to their Country by their firmness and their heroism. French Troops from various quarters are marching for Switzerland by the way of Huningue, which is to be the place of their general rendezvous. The hostile interference of France does not appear to have been known in Switzerland at the date of the latest intelligence from that Country, but the French Minister, Verninac, had refused to acknowledge or treat with the Patriotic Deputies of Berne.

The Imperial Plenipotentiary at Ratisbon has transmitted a long Note to the French and Russian Ministers, denying that the delays which took place in the assembling of the Diet could be attributed to His Imperial Majesty, and insisting upon the claims of the Grand Duke of Tuscany to a complete Indemnity, according to the Stipulations of the Treaty of Luneville. With respect to the City of Passau, His Imperial Majesty declares his readiness to deliver it up to whoever, upon the final Arrangement of the Indemnities, it may appear legitimately to belong. A Supplement to the plan of Indemnities was expected to be presented to the Deputation. It is stated in a Letter from Vienna, that Citizen Lauriston had declared at Ratisbon, that, if the business of the Indemnities was not settled in two months, the French Government would be under the necessity of sending 100,000 Men into Germany, to be maintained at the expence of the Empire, in order to carry into execution the Plan of Indemnities agreed upon by the Mediating Powers. If this intelligence is true, this authoritative menace of France is a curious specimen of Mediation.

The Moniteur contains some intelligence from the Colonies, by which it appears that the mortality at St. Domingo had considerably diminished, and that some bands of negroes had again risen in Insurrection, but were soon subdued. At Gaudaloupe, General Lacroix had been re-established in his post of Captain-General. Trade was brisk at Martinique.

The Porte has ordered Passwan Oglou to reduce the rebellious Janissaries of Belgrade. Passwan has, in consequence, marched for that place, at the head of 12,000 men.

A part of the Neapolitan Troops, destined to garrison Malta, sailed from Naples on the 10th ult, for that Island.

It is stated in a letter from Stuttgart, that France and England insist upon Russia and Prussia guaranteeing Malta; and that the Ministers of the former Powers, at Berlin and Petersburg, have received orders to take, in concert, the necessary steps to obtain that guarantee.

OCTOBER 14.

The number of English troops at the Cape of Good Hope, which will be sent on to India by the ships lately dispatched, amounts, according to a letter lately received from Cape Town, to 5000 men.

We understand from Madras that the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has authorized the working the Diamond mines of Palnaud, to encourage which his Lordship has resolved that no fee shall in future be paid by those who may rent the mines, except what may be stipulated to be paid to government.

OCTOBER 15.

The extraordinary interference of the French Government in the internal affairs of Switzerland, and the evident intention of the First Consul to prescribe to the people of that country the form of Government which he chuses they should live under seem to us to be of more importance to this Country, as well as to all Europe, than we apprehend is yet generally conceived. It is not only the generous feelings for an oppressed and injured People that Englishmen have upon this occasion to indulge (and surely the conduct of France towards Switzerland must arouse all our indignation against the one party, and awaken all our sympathy for the other) but the question embraces that which, perhaps, involves our own safety and welfare as a free and independent State. If the Government of France is to assume to itself the right of invading at pleasure, and model the Government of one independent Country, it may claim the privilege of doing so for all. The principle must be considered as a general one, and, as such, affects all independent countries alike. It springs from that system of gigantic and hideous ambition which would revolutionize all nations, and render all people tributary to France. It was reasonable to hope that when general tranquillity took place, the views of conquest and aggrandizement which France indulged and practised during the War, would have given place to sentiments more equitable and pacific—that the principles which the Revolution had called forth would have been abandoned upon the restoration of a fixed Government, for something like Moderation and Justice as applied to other states. If we are to judge from the present conduct of France towards Switzerland, however, such hopes are not very likely to be speedily realized, and the Dictatorial language used towards that unhappy Country, cannot be considered as very respectful to the Powers of Europe at large. The proclamation of the First Consul deciding the fate of a free People, is issued from the Consular Palace, without even the compliment of previous communication to any other Power, at least certainly without any previous communication having been had with this Country. Under these circumstances, the cause of Switzerland becomes a common one with every Power, that is not a voluntary Slave to the influence of France and a resistance to the system at present pursued by Bonaparte becomes a duty in the Rulers of every Free Country. Knowing, as we do, how important it is to the interests of this Nation that the Peace should be preserved, we cannot be supposed to be the advocates for War—Far from it—We have ever thought, and still continue to think, that the present Ministers deserve the warmest gratitude of their Country for having procured Peace at the time, and upon the terms they did—Peace was ardently wished for by the whole Nation, and Ministers, by procuring it, shewed a praise-worthy attention to the Public Voice. But the greatest blessings which humanity enjoy, may be purchased or preserved at too dear a rate. There are evils in the lot of Nations, as well as Men between which Wisdom has only to make its election of the least. In the abstract, Peace is always preferable to war; but in the course of events, the latter may become a lesser evil; than the price which a continuance of Peace may demand; and certain we are, that it is not in the nature of Englishmen to purchase the greatest National Blessing by any sacrifice of the National Honor and Independence—By such a conduct, indeed, we should have voluntarily paved the way for our own disgrace and downfall.

While we reason thus, we wish to be understood as reasoning merely hypothetically, and from the first impression which the apparent conduct of the French Government excites. We still hope it has moderation and justice enough to hasten to a remonstrance on the part of a Government equally independent as itself, against such monstrous aggression as it threatens to practise against the People of Switzerland.

We believe that this subject has occupied for some time the attention of our Cabinet, and we cannot but express our hope that such a remonstrance will be made as may convince the Chief Consul, that however desirous we may be of preserving Peace, we are not yet prepared to submit to any glaring acts of violence and injustice. The honour, the dignity, the safety of the Country, seem to us to demand some interference on our part in behalf of the Swiss, and we leave it to the wisdom of our Government to decide in what manner that is best and most effectually to be done. Whatever they may determine upon in vindication of the honor, and in support of the rights of their Country, they may rely upon it will be warmly seconded by the energy and the patriotism of all descriptions of His Majesty's Subjects.

OCTOBER 23.

This morning we received Paris Journals of the 19th inst. The intelligence from Switzerland continues to be very confused and contradictory. What is positively asserted in one quarter, is as positively denied in another. But when we consider that Basle is in the possession of the partisans of the Helvetic Government and of the First Consul, we are inclined to give more credit to the following statements, contained in a letter from that place of the 19th instant, than to any other:—

"It is confirmed that Citizen Rapp has not been able to persuade the Oligarchs of Berne to conform to the Proclamation of Bonaparte. The definitive answer sent to the Delegate of Bonaparte, has been, 'That the Helvetic Diet