

The City Gazette.

[Volume III.]

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1814.

[Number LXXIX.]

THE CITY GAZETTE,
Is PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY BY
WILLIAM DURANT, & Co.
(At their Office, in Prince William Street)
SAINT JOHN, (NEW-BRUNSWICK.)
At Twelve Shillings and Sixpence
PER ANNUM.
Exclusive of Postage—Six months in advance.

Final Notice.

THE Subscriber having returned to SAINT JOHN, for the express purpose of closing his Concerns in this Country—ALL Persons having, or pretending to have, any legal Demands against him, are requested to furnish the same by the first day of August next, at his Lodgings, Mr. CHARLES McPHERSON'S, or at the Office of the CITY GAZETTE, that they may be fully satisfied and paid; and those indebted to him, it is hoped, will as readily come forward and discharge their respective balances to prevent coercive measures being resorted to.

JOHN RYAN,
late Printer in New-Brunswick.
St. John, 27th April, 1814.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being appointed His MAJESTY'S Printer for this Province, at the Seat of Government, will commence the publication of a Paper at Fredericton, to be intitled "THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE," as soon as his Press and Types arrive from England (which may be expected in August next); in the mean time, by the permission of His HONOR the PRESIDENT, a Page of *The City Gazette* will be appropriated for the *Royal Gazette*.

GEO. K. LUGRIN,
12th April, 1814. King's Printer.

To be Sold at Public Auction.

ON the Premises, on WEDNESDAY the 24th day of August next, at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon,

THAT well known Store and Property at Fredericton, at the upper corner near the Barracks (and opposite Mr. JOHN KING'S,) at present belonging to the late Copartnership of DUNCAN & WILMOT, and now in the possession of Mr. JOHN M. WILMOT. The ground whereon the same stands being under a Lease which will expire on the 15th May, 1818.

Also at the same time a Lot contiguous to Fredericton, containing about Four Acres of Pasture land more or less, and adjoining to the Farm known as the Governor's Farm.

Postponed to be given on the first day of October next.

Fredericton, 21st May, 1814.

WANTED as an Apprentice to the Blacksmithing business, a Lad about 15 or 16 years of age—one from the Country will meet a preference. Inquire of

ASA JONES.

6th June, 1814.

A REGULAR TRADER
Between SAINT JOHN and WINDSOR.

The Schooner
MARY-ANN,
JOHN BEYEA, Master,
(Late one of His Majesty's Packet Boats across the Bay of Fundy.)

WILL ply between SAINT JOHN and WINDSOR, the ensuing Season.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board. St. John, March 9, 1814.

N. B. The MARY ANN will leave Windsor for St. John every other Tuesday, wind and weather permitting.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having entered into Co-Partnership in business, will from the 24th instant, carry it on under the Firm of FRASER and DONALDSON, both at Fredericton and Saint John.

JAMES FRASER,
L. DONALDSON.
New-Brunswick, 7th May, 1814.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

PUBLISHED 16th MAY, 1814.

THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf to weigh
Ditto Rye ditto 1 1
And other Loaves in proportion.
WM. CAMPBELL Mayor.

POST-OFFICE, }
ST. JOHN, May 14, 1814. }

DURING the Summer Months the Mail for Halifax will be closed on Friday's, precisely at 6 o'Clock, P. M. to commence on Friday next; and the Mail for Fredericton on Wednesday's at the same hour.

N. B. No Letters for Great Britain will be forwarded unless the Inland Postage is paid.
WM. CAMPBELL, Postmaster.

PETER FRASER,

Has just Received by the Ship
PALLAS, and Brig AUGUSTUS
from LIVERPOOL, and Brig
VENUS from LONDON,
A general Supply of

Spring and Fall Goods,
Which were Purchased before

the great advance on Goods took place, and will be Sold on the most reasonable terms for CASH or BILLS of EXCHANGE at the Current Rate.

Those Persons Indebted to P. FRASER, balances standing upwards of a year are requested to make payment. Fredericton, 24th June, 1813.

FLOUR and CORN,

For Sale by
EDMOND & BEDELL.
May 9.

Benjamin Stanton

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to his NEW STORE, nearly opposite Messrs. WM. BLACK & Co. where he offers for sale as usual, an assortment of DRY GOODS, &c. among which are a quantity of very handsome printed CALLICOES.

Also 20 Tons BOLT IRON, from 4 inch, to 12 inches.

A very handsome Dry Goods Store, and a number of Dwelling Rooms to let from the 1st May next.—Apply as above.

St. John, January 22, 1814.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS who stand indebted to the firm of RYAN & DURANT, previous to 1st March, 1811, and to WILLIAM DURANT, & Co. since that period, are requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM DURANT, in order that a final adjustment of all Accounts of the before mentioned Firms may take place.
6th November, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late Doctor CHARLES EARLE, of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to present the same to the subscribers, properly attested, within six months from the date hereof for payment; and those indebted to said Estate are hereby desired to make immediate payment to

JAMES FRASER, } Admini-
W. H. EARLE, } strators.
Fredericton, 9th May, 1814.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the decease of the late BRADFORD GILBERT, Esq. the Copartnership of BRADFORD GILBERT and SON, and BRADFORD & THOMAS GILBERT is this day dissolved—All persons having any demands against said Firms, or against the Estate of the late BRADFORD GILBERT, Esq. deceased, are requested to present them, duly attested, for Payment; and all those indebted to said Firms and Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ANN GILBERT, Administratrix.
H. GILBERT, } Admini-
THOMAS H. GILBERT, } strators.
St. John, Feb. 1, 1814.

FROM THE MONTREAL HERALD.

The extraordinary revolutions which have lately taken place in Europe, promise that portion of the globe a general restoration of peace, which had so long been the desire of every Sovereign ruler, except the great delinquent, the murderer of millions. When at last the Senate, and most of the constituted authorities over France saw the power of Bonaparte become a mere phantom, their concurrence in the restoration of the ancient dynasty appears to have been uniform. It was not as in Spain, necessary to have recourse to arms, to exterminate an odious tyranny and usurpation; the allied army had already consummated that part of the business. The chief men of influence among the higher orders were perfectly acquainted with the motives and sincerity of the combined powers. It was not their wish to dictate to France, who should be her ruler, provided Bonaparte was disclaimed. The wisdom of the nation lay in the dethronement of a monster, the ruin of repose and of universal happiness. The turbulent republicans of England, after wading in torrents of blood for ten years, were afterwards fettered with the chains of despotism which became so intolerable, that all wise men saw the necessity of restoration of the Stuart family. The principal difference between the situation of Britain at the time we speak of, and that of France at present, is this.—Britain was at peace with the rest of the world, after having in two wars been the scourge and terror of Holland and Spain.—All Europe was taught to dread her enmity. Although history speaks little in favor of Gen. Monk's character, yet it does not deny him the merit of being highly instrumental in the restoration. Admiral Montague acted an open and noble part. Monk was the Talleyrand of that age, and received the most exalted honors and generous rewards.—France after having been the terror of the continent, was in her turn over-run by the enemy; her armies annihilated; nothing but impending ruin stared her in the face. The Senate accepted the pledge of the allies, and most of the Marshals of France, to their eternal honor, obeyed its decrees. In consequence, so far as we are informed, the restoration has been accomplished without the smallest obstruction. The guarantee to the nobility, (created by Bonaparte) of their titles and revenues was a most prudent act of Louis XVIII. as far as the interest of his family is concerned; but how far it may be so, as relates to the interests of Europe, is another question. France will be what she ever has been, great and ambitious, when governed by men of talents. Louis XV. and Louis XVI. were both weak men, and ill advised:—From the death of Louis XIV. to the year 1789, France had seldom a strong administration. At the revolution her military establishment was rather less than that of Prussia, a country of not a third the geographical extent. The new government has at its head perhaps the greatest political master Europe can boast of.—We mean the Prince of Benevento. It is not probable that Great Britain will restore her conquests in the East and West Indies, but France will have Colonies somewhere in America, cost what they may. It is not to be supposed that the Blacks of St. Domingo will submit to any European government, neither can it be presumed that France will attempt their subjugation, especially when a

greater temptation presents itself on the Mississippi. It never has appeared from record, that Bonaparte ever fold Louisiana to the United States; If it really was, how came it that the American Government never published the conditions, article by article, nor pointed out the limits of that territory. The 15 millions dollars, remitted to France, was nothing else than a present to Bonaparte, and to cover the face, the world was told that the United States had acquired an immense empire which cost only a few cents per Acre! Our audacious neighbors have got themselves into a trap which they never dreamt of;—the time is close at hand when they will be taught what war really is. Great Britain will not be in a hurry to settle the disputes with America; before that takes place France will have 20,000 men landed, at New Orleans, besides thousands of emigrants to settle the country upwards.

This is not a vain speculation—past circumstances stand in its support. The observations of M. Talleyrand to Bonaparte, prove that the value of Louisiana is well known in France, and whatever its acquisition may cost, France will secure it.—"British rapacity, free trade, and sailors rights," will cease to be chaunted in the political Hymns of rebellious America. Instead of conquering the Ocean, and taking Canada, her ragged troops will have to defend the passes of the Appalachian Mountains, from the Bay of Fundy to the Frontiers of Georgia. The poor Indians, from the Great Lakes to the Mexican Gulf, will have their revenge, and their long lost possessions restored to them. There can be little doubt of Madison having a secret wish to succumb to England by renouncing his monstrous claims which gave rise to the war;—but surely no British Minister could listen to this, as the nation now stands in her relations with Europe.

As to territory, nothing should be heard of beyond the Basis of the Peace of 1783, which guaranteed the independence of the thirteen colonies. The moment the United States broke through the ancient boundaries of the Colonies, they violated a solemn treaty which a wise minister would have repelled with force of arms.—A few years will decide the fate of the Union beyond the Alleghany ridge;—the Americans are as much detested in Louisiana as they are in Canada.—At New Orleans the people pray for a change of any kind—the American Courts of Justice are as partial, as Turkish Bakhaws, and the Troops make the most odious exactions on the inhabitants, without granting the smallest remuneration amidst the general distress.—Such is a faint picture of American freedom wherever it has the dominant sway.

THE AM. MINISTER CRAWFORD.

In the political circles in London, it is believed that Mr. Crawford, had set out with Bonaparte for Elba to settle the differences between France and America. It is said Mr. C. had received indirect assurance that in the secret articles of the late treaty between Bonaparte and Ferdinand VII. provision was made for the American claims, which amount to 567 millions francs. When Bonaparte has leisure to examine the accounts of claims, Mr. C. is to receive Bills on Madrid, payable in 6, 12, and 18 months for the total. Thus will his Corsican Majesty have rendered justice to his beloved Americans. Mr. Madison cannot do less than grant a patent to Mr. Crawford for an improved method of milking bulls.