

The City Gazette.

[Volume III.]

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1814.

[Number LXXIV.]

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 M'PHERSON'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 Prefs 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.

RIVER TRADERS.

The fast sailing Sloop *Nelson*,



WILL ply between SAINT JOHN and FREDERICTON, the ensuing Season. Her accommodations for Passengers are so well known, that a description is considered unnecessary.

Passengers, Freight, &c. will be taken at the customary Rates, and every attention paid in order to ensure a share of public patronage—by
THOMAS BRUNDAGE.
11th APRIL, 1814.

Sloop *Minerva*.



THE Subscribers having purchased the beautiful and fast sailing Sloop *MINERVA*, offer their Services to their Friends and the Public in the River Trade.

The *MINERVA* will ply between this City and FREDERICTON during the ensuing Summer. Her accommodations for Passengers are far superior to those of any vessel ever employed in that Trade; and from the long experience of the Subscribers in that line, they hope to participate greatly in the Public's favor.

Freight and Passage on the usual terms.—The smallest favor will be gratefully acknowledged.

JAMES SEGEE,
THOMAS CREIGHTON.
St. John, April 11, 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.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

PUBLISHED 16th MAY, 1814.

THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf to weigh
Ditto Rye ditto 1 3
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.

JOHN KNUTTON,

Has Received by the Brig *ALEXANDER*, from GLASGOW, a large assortment of fashionable and other *GOODS* which he is now opening at his Store in Prince William Street; as they were purchased on the lowest terms he will sell them very cheap for Cash or Bills of Exchange,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

PELISE CLOTHS, Cotton Cambrics, A variety of elegant Lenos, and Muslins of the newest patterns, Printed Calicos, Gingham, A variety of Shawls, Dimity, Mullinet, Counterpanes, Nankens, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Several kinds of Silks, Thread and Cotton Lace and Edgings, Lace Veils, Gloves, Mattresses, &c. Umbrellas and Parasols, Ladies and Childrens Hats of different kinds, Ladies Morocco and Mid Slippers, Linen Cambrics, Irish Linen, Cotton Shirting, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Ratinet, Shalloon, Calimanco, Durant, Bombazoon, Bombazet, Wildbore, Black Crape.
St. John, 10th July, 1813.

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 CALICOES.

Also, 20 Tons BOLT IRON, from 4 inch, to 14 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.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

INFORM their Friends, and the Public, that they carry on the Business of

INSURANCE BROKERS,
at their Office, in Hollis Street, second door south of the Presbyterian Meeting House.

Losses paid without any deduction, and a reasonable credit given for Premiums.

Orders for Insurance, directed to the Subscribers, will be punctually attended to.

M'COLL & BONNETT.
Halifax, March 1, 1813.

Daniel Green,

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED to German Street, two doors North of Mrs. BYLES', where he continues to carry on the Fancy and Windsor Chair Making in his various branches.
April 9.

TO BE LET,

Two or more Rooms,
As may be agreed on—Apply to
MATTHEW PARTELOW.
April 25.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS who stand indebted to the firm of RYAN & DURANT, previous to 1st March, 1814, 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.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

RUSSELL—ACCIDENTALLY taking a newspaper which had been brought in to his house as a wrapper of some groceries, I found from the perusal of some of its contents, that it must have issued from some democratic printing-office; and my wonder was, that as it exceeded in vulgarity and libellous slander the famous paper called the *Scourge*, without any of its wit, our vigilant Attorney and Solicitor Generals had not deemed it their duty to have presented its libels to the Governor or the Grand jury. But the object of the present article is not to denounce those impartial officers, but to notice the attempt of some pimping witting to give an account of the dignified proceeding of the Federal Caucus in Faneuil-Hall on the evening preceding the late election. It is unnecessary to remark on the vulgar slang of the scribbler on the addresses of the gentlemen who on that occasion presented themselves to their fellow-citizens. They are as much superior to the calumny of the Spy, as such a pimp is beneath their scorn. But to show how a plain tale can be garbled to serve the cause of Democracy and Apollity, I send you a copy of the Allegory which was read by Captain GAMALIEL BRADFORD, and which was attempted to be told in that publication, and which the Reader can compare with it, if he should see it. In this Allegory will be found a very able exposition of the subject of *Impressments*, now in altercation between the United States and Great Britain.

THE ALLEGORY.

TWO shepherds tended their numerous flocks at a great distance from each other, one in the East, the other in the West.—Each had large territories exclusively their own; but there was a vast plain between them upon which they had an equal right to drive, feed, and tend their flocks. The shepherd of the East had also some small pastures on the same side of the great plain with the shepherd of the West, and joining his great farm.

It happened as they drove their flocks about the great plain that they would sometimes mix; and the sheep of one of these shepherds stray into the fold of the other.

Now it was the practice of the shepherd of the West to retain ALL the stray sheep that came into his fold, put his mark on them, and ever afterwards claim them as his own property.

The Shepherd of the East seeing this, and considering it a very unfair and dishonest practice, began to take back his own sheep whenever they came out upon the great plain, although they might be marked as the property of the shepherd of the West; and it is not denied that sometimes he took the native sheep of the shepherd of the West, thinking them, from the universality of the marked sheep, to be his own, that had been dishonestly marked.

Whereupon the shepherd of the West made great outcry, called the shepherd of the East a "sheep-stealer," and many other opprobrious names.

In reply to this charge and abuse, the shepherd of the East said, and declared it loudly to the whole race of shepherds, that he did not want a single sheep from the Western flock which did not belong to him; and if he had taken any by mistake, he was sorry, and was ready to give them back, (and in fact did give back a great many); but at the same time finding a very alarming decrease in his flock, owing to this unjust practice of the Western shepherd putting his mark upon every sheep that strayed into his fold; and perceiving moreover that by the bye he would not have a sheep left; he thought it his bounden duty, he said, to take his own sheep wherever he could find them; and that he should certainly do it. Nevertheless he was willing, and desirous of living peaceably

with his brother shepherd, and would agree, that if he would never mark, nor keep in his fold any sheep from the Eastern flock, that he, (the shepherd of the East) would pledge himself never to take from the shepherd of the West a sheep or lamb of any kind.

To this fair proposal the shepherd of the West refused to agree; but flew into a great passion, and swore that no sheep should ever be taken out of his flock, mark or no mark; and if (says he to the shepherd of the East, and he took his fist at him at the same time) you do not desist, I'll burn your new sheeppot that joins my farm here, and take your little pasture and all the sheep on it to myself.

Now as this pasture joined upon the shepherd of the West, and lay so far from its right owner, he thought he could easily set fire to the sheeppot, and take the whole flock whenever he pleased; and as the shepherd of the East would not give up his right of taking his own sheep (thinking it a very unreasonable demand)—the shepherd of the West actually set out with all his servants and under shepherds, with firebrands in their hands, to burn and destroy the sheeppot.

Now it was necessary whilst he was gone upon this malicious expedition, to call in all his flock from the great plain, and yard them on his farm, or shut them up in his barn, by which it happened that they were nearly all starved before he came back; and this was not all the bad luck which malice generally brings upon itself;—for it happened that as he was beginning to lay waste the pasture of the Shepherd of the East, was slaying the sheep, destroying the fence, and just about to set fire to the sheeppot, as he had threatened, but started from among the bushes, a few of the faithful servants of the Shepherd of the East with a large pack of wild wood dogs, very savage, fell upon those marauders, drove them off, and so bit their heels and lacerated their backsides in their retreat, that they for a long time afterwards repented of their folly under the smart and anguish of their wounds.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

There is to be a most splendid entertainment given at Carlton House on the Birth-day of the Princess Charlotte, when she comes of full age, if Her Royal Highness were Her Apparent to the Crown, and consequently may be regarded as of full age being Her Presumptive. It is expected that notwithstanding the adjournment of Parliament, all the principal Nobility of the United Kingdom will make it a point to be present to pay their respects to their future Sovereign. The preparations making for the Fete are of the most sumptuous kind, and it is believed, that it is only the commencement of a series of Fetes, which will terminate in the marriage of the illustrious Personage with the HEREDITARY PRINCE of ORANGE. An union that may be the means of establishing, not merely a barrier for the continental powers against France, but a security to England against the revival of that system of interdict on our commerce which has been so severely felt in the present war. This PROJECTED ALLIANCE will of course, give rise to much and very serious discussion; but in all Europe where could there be found so suitable a match for the HEIR PRESUMPTIVE of ENGLAND, as the HEIR APPARENT of the NETHER-