

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.
Caution to the heroines of Poetry and Romance.

AT the Winchester Assizes, Adjutant John Faden, of the Royal Marines, was tried for a rape on Elizabeth Stapleford, a young lady of Portsmouth, aged 18.—In his defence he produced a Poetic Epistle from the lady, of which the following is an extract:—

"He's gone, he's gone, the youth has fled,
 The thought, the wretched thought, distracts my head,
 Where shall I turn me, whither shall I stray,
 To some secluded spot I'll bend my way;
 He's gone, he's gone, break break my stubborn heart,
 For death's more welcome than from him to part.
 What pleasure is there in the shady grove,
 Since I no longer meet the youth I love;
 Return, return, my Faden, Oh! return,
 'Tis thy love calls thee, 'tis thy love that mourns,
 Oh! come and cheer me, with one kind embrace,
 Let pity smile upon thy Heav'nly face.
 Contented then, I'd join my heart to death,
 And gaze and love thee, 'till I lose my breath.

The Judge observed, that young ladies who indulged in such rhapsodies, contributed to their own ruin; and the prisoner was therefore acquitted.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

JANUARY—1809.		Sun Rises & Sets.		High Water.	
	H.	M.	H.	H.	M.
2 MONDAY,	7	42	5	11	36
3 TUESDAY,	7	41	5	0	25
4 WEDNESDAY,	7	39	5	1	8
5 THURSDAY,	7	39	5	1	51
6 FRIDAY,	7	38	5	2	32
7 SATURDAY,	7	37	5	3	20
8 SUNDAY,	7	37	5	4	15

Last Quarter, 9th Day, 9h. 25m. Morning.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late JOHN WOODWARD, deceased, are requested to send in their Accounts properly attested; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are desired to make payment to

GEO. LEONARD, Jun. Administrator.
 St. JOHN, DECEMBER 12, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late PETER BLAIR, of this City, Merchant, deceased, are requested to present them to the Subscribers for adjustment, within Six Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM DONALD, Administrator.
 ISABELLA DONALD, Administratrix.
 Saint John, 29th August, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of SARAH ALLISON, late of the County of Sunbury, deceased, are requested to present the same forthwith; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make payment to

THOMAS HORSFIELD, } Executors.
 CHARLES I. PETERS, }
 Saint John, 26th August, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of ELEAZER SLOCOM, late of Prince-William, County of York, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the Subscriber within Twelve Months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

THANKFUL SLOCOM, Administratrix.
 Prince-William, 30th June, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal Demands against the Estate of the late DANIEL M'GRIGOR, of Mirimachi, deceased, are hereby required to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ANN M'GRIGOR, Administratrix.
 MORDACH M'KINZIE, } Administrators.
 PETER STEWART, }
 MIRIMACHI, 10th MARCH, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal Demands against the Estate of the late HENRY RUTHERFORD, Esq. of Digby, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

DENNIS RUTHERFORD, } Executors.
 ANDREW SNODGRASS, }
 DIGBY, 27th FEBRUARY, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late WARD SNEDEN, deceased, of Annapolis, Mariner, are hereby requested to tender the same duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

MARGARET SNEDEN, Administratrix.
 STEPHEN SNEDEN, Administrator.
 ANNAPOLIS, 18th JANUARY, 1808.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
 A few Copies of the Militia Law.

CONGRESS.

REPRESENTATIVES.

NOVEMBER 28.

Debate on the Non-Intercourse Report.

On motion of Mr. C. W. Campbell, the house went into committee of the whole on the Non-Intercourse Report made by the committee on our foreign relations, Mr. Storer in the Chair.

The first resolution being read, (in the following words:—)
 "Resolved, That the United States cannot, without sacrificing their rights, honor and independence, submit to the late edicts of Great-Britain and France, &c."

Mr. Campbell observed, that the state of his health had prevented him from bestowing that attention on the subject which this all important crisis required. The committee had stated the reasons which justified them in bringing forward this resolution; and as they had anticipated no objections to it, he should not attempt to answer any.—The resolution required no discussion, it was self evident. At first indeed he had thought it might require an apology, for it appeared superfluous, being little more than announcing to the world that we were still independent: But upon further consideration it appeared necessary to fix on some point at which all would unite;—for although there might be some difference as to the mode in which we ought to resist the flagrant violations of our rights, there could be none as to the fact that we would resist them. This resolution was proposed as a fixed political axiom. The belligerent powers who trampled on our rights seem to have forgotten that we were free, or to have supposed that we had forgotten it ourselves. He should not take up the time of the house to shew that the British orders in council and the decrees of France, were an assumption of power to give laws to this country. The real question is, shall we be tributary or not, or shall we tamely surrender our independence? These questions were left to the house to decide.

Mr. Mumford said that although he had the honor to belong to the committee who brought in this report, he did not agree with them in every particular. As Great-Britain and France had shewn no disposition to relax in their measures, he was for continuing the Embargo as far as it related to them, and imposing severe penalties on any person who should trade with either. But he saw no reason why we should not trade with the other powers of the world; it was certainly proper to have a few friends at least. He knew he should be told that if we traded in this way, Great-Britain and France would procure our supplies; but his first object was to relieve his own countrymen. Where is the man (said Mr. M.) whose breast does not beat in unison with the patriots of Spain? and shall we refuse them a loaf of bread for fear that Great-Britain or France may cut a slice from it? The whole conduct of the Junta of Seville has been friendly in the highest degree towards us; for no sooner were they organized, than they released our vessels which had been seized upon by the iron hand of Napoleon; and the same friendly disposition has been manifested by the government of Havana, for they had permitted vessels arriving there in ballast to take in cargoes which served greatly to increase the revenue of the United States.

Mr. M. contended that the revolution which had taken place in Mexico would probably secure our western boundaries forever; and insisted that had it not been for the commotions in Spain and her colonies, New-Orleans might have been at this time in possession of Bonaparte; in corroboration of which he stated some circumstances which had lately come to his knowledge relative to certain intrigues of a recent date carried on under the auspices of the French Emperor, which were no doubt defeated by the movements of the Spanish Patriots.—Mr. Mumford concluded by observing that he was solely animated by a love of country, which he considered paramount to every other consideration.

Mr. Quincy then rose, and spoke about two hours, directing his remarks principally against the Embargo laws.—He said that he was not fond generally, of abstract legislation; it was so often the resort of weakness or ignorance, so often the subtlety of men who wished to amuse or delude the people, that he reluctantly supported such propositions. He was ready, however, to admit that if ever that mode of legislation ought to be resorted to, it was at the present moment. But he contended that the reasoning of the report was loathsome and disgraceful to the nation, while the principle contained in the resolution were unexceptionable. It contained a solemn pledge to the nation, which could not be redeemed except by abandoning the present disgraceful system. A man submits to another when he does what that other commands, or when he abstains from what the other prohibits.—France wishes to destroy the trade of England, and we refuse to trade with her or any other nation. England wishes to cause discontents among the allies of France, and to monopolise the trade of the world, and we second her views by destroying our commerce *in toto*.

Mr. Quincy said that in speaking of the Embargo, he knew not how to express his astonishment at what he had heard since he arrived in this city. When he came from Massachusetts, the universal sentiment was that the Embargo would be removed immediately; and another sentiment prevailed universally, that it could not be continued. But great was his astonishment to hear the language used in that house that the embargo could be kept on for an infinite period. Good Heavens! (said Mr. Q.) are the members of this house touched with that kind of insanity which is the sure precursor of ruin? can it be supposed that the people of Massachusetts can be kept entirely from the ocean, the sole source of their livelihood, and the choicest hope of their posterity? I cannot find words to express my utter astonishment at the matchless absurdity of such an expectation, or of the dreadful consequences which will ensue to this nation from a perseverance in the present system.

Mr. Quincy then took a view of the distresses brought upon our merchants and mechanics by the Embargo, which measure he said, *must be repealed, for we could not enforce it for any important period of time.* He did not mean that it would be evaded; he alluded to a *much more important state of things.* He did believe that there existed a natu-

ral controul over the national legislature: for, if that legislature should pass a law that the atmosphere around us should not exist, that water should not flow, that heavy bodies should not descend or that the needle should not point towards the pole—it was probable (and he spoke it with great deference) that all these things might happen notwithstanding. Just as absurd and foolish would be a permanent Embargo.

Mr. Quincy proceeded to consider the constitutionality of the Embargo, and the numerous temptations to evade it. He also contended that it was unconstitutional; that it was not a measure of coercion, and that no American would submit to pay tribute, or if any should, congress could impose heavy penalties upon them; and concluded by observing, that we ought to assert our rights in the true spirit of '76.

SALEM, DECEMBER 6.

In the Mohawk, from Liverpool came passengers Capt. Folger, late master of the American brig Acorn, seized and condemned in France, under the Berlin decree; Captain Waterman, late of the Mentor, of New-York, which vessel was burnt by the French ruffians at sea, under the barbarous decree of their master; and another gentleman.

Capt. Folger informs us, that he left Paris the 30th of August, and escaped in an open boat from St. Maloes on the 18th September, after a severe struggle with the guard boats. While he was at Paris large bodies of troops were marching from the camps near that city for Spain, and it was represented that Bonaparte was sending forward upwards of 300,000 men for the conquest of that kingdom for his brother Joseph. There can indeed be no doubt but he will exert all the force he can spare from other objects, for this purpose. Capt. F. represents, that the conduct of the French prize courts is most infamous—that they do not even observe the forms that decency might require to cover their injustice;—and that he has actually seen the summary process of the condemnation of several vessels, with so little ceremony or deliberation, that there was not even a pen put to paper in the business.

Capt. Waterman, of the Mentor, belonging to New-York, was from a Spanish port in the Mediterranean; on his passage he was boarded from an English man of war, but suffered to proceed without any endorsement of papers; afterwards he had the misfortune to meet with two French frigates and was boarded from one of them; after examination they were about dismissing him, when one of his sailors, [a foreigner, who now called himself a Frenchman] informed of their having been spoke by the English, on which Capt. W. was required to alter his declaration, or they would burn his vessel, and he and his crew be made prisoners of war; but he refused to make any alteration, and remonstrated against their yielding to the testimony of such a fellow, against all other circumstances—but in vain; part of the Mentor's cargo was taken out, the crew carried on board the frigate, and in the night Capt. W. was invited upon deck to behold his ship in flames!

On board the frigate they were treated worse than the English prisoners; they were afterwards carried into France—marched to Brest and imprisoned—from thence through other prisons to Verdun, his mate and some of his people *hand cuffed* on their march. At length, after a tedious correspondence with Gen. Armstrong, and assurances from him that he had done every thing in his power by petitions for their release, Capt. W. insisted that he should demand it, in the name of his country; it was finally obtained, after being a prisoner for nearly five months, and the tenant of thirty two different prisons.

Such is the treatment Americans receive at the hand of France—our ships plundered and burnt on the ocean—our fellow-citizens carried into captivity loaded with irons, imprisoned, and treated like slaves—while the arms of our country are turned against our own citizens, and the doors of security are closed upon the enormities of the universal robber, to whom in America we burn incense as the head of the 'enlightened government of France'!

HALIFAX, DECEMBER 16.

On Tuesday the 6th inst. his Honor the PRESIDENT, made the following Speech to both Branches of the Provincial Legislature, assembled in the Council Chamber:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

His Majesty having signified his pleasure, that, during the absence of his Excellency Sir GEORGE PREVOST, on a military service, the government of this province should devolve upon me, I have called you together to communicate to you such his Majesty's instructions, and my acceptance of the important trust.

ANXIOUS as I must feel, to perform the duties of this Administration to his Majesty's satisfaction, and to the benefit of the Province, it cannot but afford me a subject of great consolation, that this event has taken place at a period when my imperfect abilities may be assisted by the united wisdom of the two great Legislative Councils at this time assembled.—Though, in the execution of this office, I may perhaps, receive some aid from the habitual attention, to the transactions of nations, and to the British laws and constitution, to which my professional studies have been necessarily directed, and though I may have acquired some little knowledge and experience in the concerns of this Country during a considerable residence here; yet, I shall ever consider, that the surest grounds of information, and the safest rules for my Governance, are to be derived from your advice and suggestions. In what must depend upon my own efforts, I shall endeavour, with the most heartfelt zeal, and unremitting applications to promote the honor of his Majesty's Government, and the safety, prosperity and happiness of the Province, in a systematic combination with the good of the whole United British Empire; with which the best interests of every particular part are equally and inseparably connected.

The flattering picture of political affairs in general, and the encouraging statement of the increased revenues, agriculture, fisheries, and commerce of this Province, which were laid before you by his Excellency at the commence-