

while this conversation had been passing among the rest had been leaning silently against an oak, with his eyes bent thoughtfully upon the ground. 'Not so! it does me good. Methinks, that every drop which trickles down, and drops on the dust at my feet, takes some of the fire out of my brain. I have been mad. I fear me, De Coucy—I am not quite right yet; but I know, I feel, that I have done this good knight some wrong. Pardon me, Sir Knight,' he added, advancing to the king and extending his hand—'pardon me, as you are a good knight and true.'

'I do, from my soul,' replied the monarch, grasping the count's offered hand, and casting from his heart at the same moment far greater feelings of enmity than any one present knew but himself: 'I do from my soul. But you stagger!—you are faint!—Bind up his wound, some one!—Staunch the blood—he has lost too much already.'

The monarch spoke in a tone of command that soon called prompt obedience. The Count d'Auvergne's wound was instantly bound up; but before the bleeding could be stopped he fainted, and in that state was born to the cave from which he had first issued to attack the king. Here he was laid on a bed of moss and straw, which seemed to have formed his usual couch; and was after some difficulty recalled to animation.

## AMERICA.

**QUEBEC.** The stock of Flour in the market is unusually small, and the supply at Montreal is limited.

There have been no arrivals from sea for the last three or four days. A number of the fall regular traders from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde, are now fully due. It is thought that at least fifty vessels are still on their way to this port. The official returns of vessels inwards, by the Customs, amount to 968.

Various reports are in circulation of vessels wrecked in different parts of the river, but we cannot trace them to a source entitled to credit.

We understand that His Excellency the Governor in Chief, has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Halifax Steam Boat Company, thanking the company for the alacrity which it shewed in sending the Royal William for the wrecked pensioners at Green Island, and making himself responsible for their disbursements on that occasion.

The Committee have, however declined, but state that they would willingly accept any remuneration which may be granted by the Legislature, should his Excellency be pleased to recommend it. The disbursements are said to be under £200.

**HALIFAX.—Daring Outrage.**—We understand that a person, passing along the upper side of the parade, one evening last week, was attacked by two men who knocked him down, kicked him in the face, and attempted to carry off his watch. Being alarmed by the approach of some other passengers, they made their escape without accomplishing the object of their outrage.

**PICTOU.—Melancholy Death.**—Died yesterday morning, at the West Branch of the East River, Mr. Alexander Fraser, tailor, who it appears, while in a temporary fit of insanity, put a period to his existence by inflicting a severe wound in his throat with a pen-knife. The unfortunate deceased for some time past, appeared to labour under a heavy depression of spirits, and availed himself of a moment when unattended, to perpetrate the above horrible deed, by which he has left a large family of relations and friends to mourn their untimely loss. The deceased was esteemed for his respectability and integrity, and it is difficult to account for the circumstances which produced this sad event. He died in the 55th year of his age.

A Fireman belonging to the Royal William Steamer, died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday. We have not been enabled to ascertain his name.

**ST. JOHN.**—Agreeably to Advertisement, the annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, was held in the Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening last, the President, John M. Wilmot, Esquire, in the Chair. The attendance on the occasion was unusually numerous and respectable. From the Report, which was read by the Secretary, it appears that the Society is in an improving condition. The number of Subscribers is rapidly increasing, the desire for the Scriptures is greater, and the general interests of the Institution are becoming more popular. It was pleasing to learn, that in consequence of the investigation made by the Committee into the Biblical wants of the poor, 80 Bibles and 24 Testaments have

been distributed during the past year, among that class of the community.

**Look well to your Cabbage!**—A family in Philadelphia, named Dignee, were lately poisoned, it is thought from eating of cabbage in which had been secreted a poisonous worm sometimes found in cabbage plant.—Mrs Dignee died the following day, and Mr. Fenner, a respectable merchant of Philadelphia, who boarded in the family, died on the second day, and three others of the family were dangerously ill.—A cat and a dog that ate from the dish in which some of the cabbage had been placed, also took sick.

## ORIGINAL. HISTORY OF POLAND

The conduct of the King of Prussia in Poland was the most base and tyrannical that can be conceived. In the year 1771, his troops entered into great Poland and carried off from that province and its neighbourhood, at a moderate computation 12,000 families. On the 29th of October, in the same year, he published an edict, commanding every person, under the severest penalties, and even corporal punishment, to take in payment, for forage, provisions, corn, horses &c.,—the money offered by the troops and Commissaries. The money was either silver, bearing the impression of Poland, and exactly worth one third of its nominal value, or ducats struck in imitation of Dutch ducats, seventeen per cent inferior to the real ducats of Holland. With this base money he bought up corn and forage enough, not only to supply his armies for two whole years, but to stock magazines in the country itself where the inhabitants were forced to come and purchase corn for their daily subsistence; at an advanced price, and with good money; his Commissaries refusing to take the same coin they had paid. At the lowest calculation they gained by this honest manoeuvre, seven millions of dollars. Having stripped the country of money and provisions, his next attempt was to thin it still more of its inhabitants.

To people his own Dominions at the expense of Poland had been his great aim: for this purpose he devised a new contribution; every town and village was obliged to furnish a certain number of marriageable girls; the parents to give, as a portion, a feather bed, four pillows, a cow, two hogs, and three ducats in gold. Some were bound hand and foot, and carried off as criminals.

His exactions from the Abbeys, Convents, Cathedrals and Nobles, were so heavy, and exceeded at last their abilities so much, that the priests abandoned their churches and the nobles their lands; these exactions continued with unabated rigor from the year 1771 to the time the treaty of partition was declared and possession taken of the province usurped. From these proceedings, it would appear that his Prussian Majesty knew of no rights but his own; no pretensions but those of Brandenburg, no other rule of justice but his own pride and ambition. In the year 1788 the Poles made some endeavours to assert their independence. The Diet met, and the King proposed a confederation, which was agreed to, and the army ordered to be reinforced to 100,000 men. As the evils of an elective Monarchy had been the chief cause that Poland had almost ceased to be considered as a nation; a new constitution was formed and approved of by the Diet and the King on the 3d of May, 1791. By this constitution the line of the future Kings of Poland, was to commence in Frederic Augustus, elector of Saxony; and in case he should have no male issue, a husband chosen by him for his daughter was to commence the dynasty. But this constitution was opposed by the partitioning powers; and after a short and unequal struggle with Russia, this unhappy country was forced to abandon it. The manifesto of the Russian Empress, replete with sentiments disgraceful to humanity, was followed by some skirmishes; but it is said that a Letter written by her own hand to the Polish King, in which she declared her resolution to double or triple her troops, rather than abandon her pretensions, induced that benighted and much injured Monarch, to prevent the further effusion of blood.

In 1793, the king of Prussia issued a declaration respecting the march of his troops into Poland, and soon after the Prussian army advanced, and one of its detachments appeared under the walls of Thorn. The inhabitants refusing entrance to the troops, the gates were forced, the municipal guard dislodged from their post; and the Prussian regiments entered the defenceless city, as if it had been a place taken by assault. At the same time several Polish detachments dispersed through great Poland were attacked and driven from their posts by superior force. And on the 2nd of April the Prussian troops took possession of Dantzic; and about the same time, the Empress of Russia commanded the King of Poland to remove to Grodno, under the escort of Russian troops, for the express purpose of sanctioning the alienation and partition of his kingdom. The means employed to support the mock ratification of the partition of this unfortunate country were entirely characteristic of the baseness of the cause. The Diet in the month of September, was assailed for three successive days with official notes from the Russian Ambassador and the Prussian Minister, full of threats, pressing the signature of the treaty. The states, however, persisted in their refusal. At last M. D. Sievers, the Russian Ambassador, sent his ultimatum in a note, which ended with the following remarkable expression: 'The underwritten must besides inform the states of the Republic assembled in the confederate diet that he thought it of absolute necessity, in order to prevent every disorder, to order two battalions of grenadiers with four pieces of cannon, to surround the castle, to secure the tranquillity of their deliberations. The underwritten expects that the sitting will not terminate until the demand signature of the treaty is decided.' Conformably to this threat, the Russian soldiers so closely surrounded the castle, that no person was suffered to go out: some of the officers took their station in the senate, pretending to guard his Majesty's person against conspirators.

The King however, sent a delegation to the Russian ambassador, declaring that he would not open the Session in the presence of the Russian officers. In consequence, they were ordered to retire, except the general, who declared publicly that no member should be

permitted to quit the Senate before consent to the treaty was given. The debates were long and violent; and it was not till 3 o'clock the next morning, and three successive divisions, that the Diet came to a resolution, in which they declared before all Europe, to whom they had frequently appealed, that 'contrary to the faith of treaties most sacredly observed on their part as well as to that of the treaty lately entered into with the King of Prussia, and at his own desire, in the year 1790; whereby the integrity and independence of Poland were guaranteed in the most solemn manner; that being deprived of free will by an armed force, they were compelled to sign the treaty as planned and amended under the mediation of the Russian Ambassador.'

### To be Continued

Our attentive Correspondent at Gagetown has most obligingly favoured us with the following additions and amendments to the Table of Mill Machinery contributed by PHILOPATER.

SITUATION.	OWNED BY.	No. Buildings	No. Saws	Pairs Stones	Oat Mills	Carding Mach.	Rolling Mills
<b>KING'S</b>							
Long reach	Brittain	2	1	1			
do	Bostwick	1	1				
do	Evans	1	1				
do	Jones	2	1	2			
Nerepis	Brittains	2	2				
do	Coffin	2	1	1			
Kenebecasis river	Kinstead	2	1	1			
do	Waddell	1			1		
do	Wetmore	1	1				
do	Darling	1	1				
do	Perry	1	1				
do	Wanamaker	1	1				
do	Fairweather	2	1	1			
do	Scilly	1	1				
do	McVey	1	1				
do	Towhead	1	1				
do	Baxter	1	1				
do	Bunnell	1	1				
do	Bates	1	1	1			
do	McGrigor	1	1	1			
do	Jeffries	1	1	1			
do	Graves	1	1	1			
Dutch valley	Haywood	1	1	1			
do	McMonagle	1	1				
do	Walton	1	1				
Hammond river	Fowler	1	1				
do	Beattie	1	1				
do	Smiths	1	1				
do	Titus	1	1				
do	Barns	1	1				
do	J. Barns	1	1				
do	Sherwood	1	1				
do	Sherwood	2	1	1			
do	Jos. Sherwood	2	1	1			
Shepoly road		1	1				
Head of Belisle	James Sherwood	1	1				
do	Marvin	1	1				
do	Redstone	1	1				
do	Crawford	1	1				
do	Pickett	2	1	1			
Belisle	Peters	2	1	1			
Kingston	Pickett	1	2	1	1		
do	Bates	2	1	2	1		
do	Pickett	1	1			1	
Studholm's mill stream	Good	1	2				
do	Ryan	1	1				
<b>QUEEN'S</b>							
Gage Town	R. Dingie	1	2	1	1		
New Ireland	Sanburne	1	1				
do	Reedstone	1	1	1			
do	Davies	1	1		1		
Near Long Island	Hewlitt	1	1				
do	Vanwart	1	2				
do	Bulyen	1	1				
Spoon Island	Fowler	1	1				
do	Jones	1	1				
Near Washademoak	Webster	1	1				
do	S. Foster	1	1				
do Salmon creek		1	1				
do Long creek	Murray	1	1				
New Canaan	McDonald	1	1				
do	Hunpr es	2	1	1			
Jemsey	Camp	2	1	1			
Grand Lake	Foster	2	1	1			
do Yong's cove	Irvine	1	1				
do do	Brown	1	1				
do do	Wiggins	1	1				
Newcastle	Yeumans	1	2	1			
Salmon creek	Briggs & McGrigor	1	2				
Gaspereax	Laugen	1	2				
Salmon river	De Veber	2	4				
do	Scovil	1	2				
<b>BURPE</b>							
Burpe	Burpe	1	1	1	1	2	

### MR EDITOR,

I congratulate you on the success attending your exertions to confer on your paper extended means of being