

Court of Apollo.

SONG,

Intended to have been sung at an Anniversary Dinner of one of the Essex Volunteer Corps.

Brother Soldiers we meet with true pleasure,

For brave loyal hearts are a treasure,
Surpassing the ore in the mine;
O how high must each proud pulse be beating!

What strong rapture attends each warm greeting;

The transport is almost divine!
Then in Britain's noblest cause,
To fight, or drink, or sing
God save great George our King!
For our Country and our Laws,
Stand forth each Volunteer!

Though we boast not the honours of battle,

We dread not the loud drum's deep rattle,

A found e'er to valour most dear!

Let the Jacobins prate and abuse us;
With their jargon they only amuse us,
They are insects too feeble to fear!

Then in Britain's noblest cause, &c.

To OLD ENGLAND, still GALLIA's superior,

The CORSIKAN TYRANT, inferior,
Must bend without figure or trope:

So push, push round the bottle full cheerly,

For our Freedom we ever loved dearly,
We are soldiers exulting in hope!

Then in Britain's noblest cause, &c.

TRITE.

When rancor and dispute run high,

And worthy patriots can't agree;

Quoth old John Bluff,

"Tis true enough,

"Great talkers still do least, d'ye see!"

JUST SO!

THE FORCE OF PREJUDICE.

The following Anecdote has been communicated to us, by a Gentleman lately returned from Calcutta.

A Lady of exquisite beauty and great accomplishments, the wife of a Gentleman of high rank in Calcutta, shortly after her arrival there, was delivered of her first child, which was a female. Immediately after whose birth, it was entrusted, as is the custom in the East, to a native wet nurse. When the Lady was sufficiently recovered to observe the attendants who were about her, particularly the nurse who had the care of the child, she was struck with inexplicable horror at the idea of her child taking nourishment from the breast of a black woman. A deep melancholy took possession of her mind, which the arguments of her numerous friends, in addition to those of her husband (who on other occasions, was most eloquent) were unable to remove, or alluage. When all hope of dissipating the gloom to which her prejudice had reduced her, were given over, and her husband was brought nearly to despair, a military Gentleman, well acquainted with him, and lately arrived at Calcutta, on being informed of the circumstance, requested he might be permitted to pay his respects to the Lady, which was immediately granted. When the cause of her sorrow had been stated to him by the Lady herself, who declared that she distinctly perceived the child grow darker every day, and that she verily believed before she was a twelvemonth old, she would be as black as the nurse; the Gentleman taking her kindly by the hand, said, "My dear Madam, why do you suffer such ridiculous fancies to take possession of your mind, and render you so very miserable; I myself have been in the habit of eating mutton for more than forty years, and I have not yet the least appearance of wool upon any part of my body. This laughable observation had a better effect than all her husband's learned and moral arguments, and immediately occasioned a return of her usual cheerfulness and vivacity. The mother and daughter are still living; and the latter, in spite of the black nurse, is as beautiful and fair as an Angel.

A poor fellow who was sentenced to be hanged in Ireland, when he came to the gallows, observed, that the Judge did not say he should be hanged by the neck and therefore demanded to be suspended by the heels. The Sheriff observed, that at all events he must be hanged until he was dead.—"Och then," says Pat, "if that's the case, neck against heels for ever! Hang away Mr. O'Mullishape."

LONDON, JAN. 29.

EXECUTION of GOV. WALL.

Yesterday morning this unhappy individual suffered the punishment which the law of the country attaches to the dreadful crime of murder, of which a jury of his fellow subjects had declared him guilty. He appeared on the platform precisely at eight o'clock, in a light coat, dressed on the whole meanly, and attended by the Ordinary of Newgate. His devotions were finished in the inside of the prison, and all that remained was the execution of his punishment.—His arms were bound in the usual manner, and a white night cap concealed the greater part of his countenance. From the moment he came on the scaffold, his looks were fixed on the ground; he appeared wholly indifferent to every surrounding object, and his thoughts seemed altogether absorbed in concerns unconnected with the present world.—He conversed for a few moments with the Ordinary, and immediately after his ascending the platform, preparation was made for launching him into eternity. The scene on the eve of being exhibited was one of the most solemn and impressive ever displayed in the history of this country. An example, never to be forgotten, of the impartiality and vigilance of our system of Criminal Law was on the point of being presented. This was enough to command the respect even of the multitude, and to restrain every appearance of a tumult or disorder. It is with sincere regret, therefore, that we have to mention that the populace, at the moment when the rope was put about the neck of the wretched criminal, raised a shout—we do not mean to say of savage triumph at the death of a fellow creature, but surely of very reprehensible exultation at the sight of so solemn an event. We are willing to believe that it was merely a spontaneous expression of their detestation of inhumanity, and their approbation of the impartial distribution of justice in the punishment of a crime at which Nature revolts; but still we cannot help saying that it was contrary to the well known feeling and compassion which to eminently distinguishes the British character. The conduct of the unfortunate person was in the first instance firm, discovering no symptom of extraordinary emotion. This expression of the public opinion seemed however to shake his fortitude, and he turned to the executioner with some agitation, and requested him without delay to finish the punishment. He was accordingly launched into eternity, and appeared for a considerable time to suffer great pain. The handkerchief which is usually dropped as a signal for the executioner to perform his duty, was held fast till the body was carried off, according to the sentence, for dissection.

We are informed from good authority that he never, from the moment of his conviction, entertained any hopes of pardon. He has been constantly visited in prison by his wife, who is well connected; and his conduct since condemnation has been highly penitent and suitable to his awful situation. The crowd of spectators assembled to witness this event, was one of the most numerous ever witnessed on a similar occasion.

Thursday morning the remains of Governor WALL were interred in the Church-yard of St. Pancras: the corpse was attended by the person in Tottenham-court-road at whose house WALL had lodged, under the name of THOMSON, and three other persons.

The similarity of the fate of Captain FITZGERALD, and Governor WALL, is somewhat remarkable. They both belonged to the 69th Regt. of foot; and in the year 1765 they fought a duel at Galway. The former was hanged for Murder at Castle-bar, and the latter for the same crime in London.

INVENTIONS.

M. La Place, has read at the national Institute, a memoir on the Theory of the Moon. He shews in what manner the Sun's parallax, and the flat figure of the earth, may be deduced from equations which he has observed.

Dr. Herschel has published a letter on the substance of which the sun is composed. He is of opinion that the sun's axis (noyau) is surrounded by two layers of luminous clouds, and that the spots seen upon the face of it, are occasioned by the explosions of an elastic fluid, driving them towards the edges.

Description of the Person of our SAVIOUR.

[It being the usual custom of the Roman Governors to advertise the Senate and people of such material things as happened in their respective provinces, Publius Lentulus, being President in the days of Tiberius Caesar the Emperor, wrote the following Epistle to the Senate concerning CHRIST.]

"Conscript Fathers,

"There appeared in these our days, a man of great virtue named, JESUS CHRIST, who is yet living among us, and, of the Gentiles, is accepted for a Prophet of truth; but his own Disciples call him the Son of God.—He raiseth the dead, and cureth all manner of diseases.—A man, of stature, somewhat tall and comely, with a very reverend countenance, such as the beholders may both love and fear; his hair of the colour of a filbert fully ripe, plain to his ears, whence downward it is more orient of colour, somewhat curling, and waving about his shoulders. In the midst of his head is a seam, or a partition of his hair, after the manner of the Nazarites; his forehead plain and delicate, his face without spot or wrinkle, beautified with a comely red, his nose and mouth exactly formed, his beard thick, the colour of his hair, not of any great length, but forked; his look innocent, his eyes grey, clear, and quick—in reproving, terrible—in admonishing courteous—in speaking, very modest and wise—in proportion of body well shaped.—None have seen him laugh; but many have seen him weep—a man for his singular beauty surpassing the children of men."

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

THOMAS CARLETON, Esq.

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

THOS. CARLETON.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY VIRTUE of the Power and Authority granted to me, in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Twenty-eighth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North-America and in the West-India Islands and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West-Indies"—I do, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, publish this Proclamation, hereby authorizing and permitting Wheat, Rye, Rice or Indian Corn and the Flour of Wheat or Rye—also Ash Oar-Rafters and Capstand Bars, Staves, Heading and Treenails, to be imported by British Subjects in British built ships owned by His Majesty's Subjects and navigated according to Law, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for and during the term of Six Months from this date—and of this Proclamation all Persons whom it may concern will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the first day of January, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-second year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
JON. ODELL.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have any legal demands against the Estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of this Province, deceased, are requested to send in their accounts duly attested to the Subscriber, within six months from the date hereof—And all persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN WARD,
Administrator.

St. John, March 24th, 1802.

IMPORTED

In the Brig SUSANNAH, JOHN WATT, Master, from TOBAGO, and for Sale,

By DANIEL KING,

A Few Puncheons of Excellent TOBAGO RUM.

BLANKS of various kinds may be had by applying at this office.

The Town and Township of DIGBY.

AS it is probable that the Peace which has lately taken place, may occasion many military and other transient persons to look for settlements in these Provinces, and as some such may incline towards Digby (where a field offers itself suited to various kinds of adventures) several gentlemen of that place have associated for the purpose of removing (as much as is practicable) such difficulties as are most likely to oppose themselves to new settlers—

To prevent imposition, uncertainty and delay from discouraging new comers, they have selected and secured a number of commodious house-lots in the Town-plot, upon each of which, they have fixed a moderate price, not exceeding the lowest rate of selling for three years past—a proportion of these, adjoining the water, are adapted to trading persons.—Others, are calculated for mechanics—and a few more, for such as are only concerned in having an agreeable building spot for a house, and room for a garden. The first applicant will have the first choice, and so on with other applicants in succession, till the whole are sold at the prices fixed; a quantity of wild lands, laid out in farm lots, is also in like manner to be sold, and the purchasers will be secured against all deception with respect either to the titles, boundaries or qualities of the soil.—

The society will further give the best information in its power to such, as on their first arrival are inclined to make other purchases, or to engage in any business or contract.

The Township of Digby extends from the Gut of Annapolis westward to the extremity of the Province of Nova-Scotia, and contains about one hundred and fifty thousand acres; of which, a body of about twenty five or thirty thousand, lying to the southern or inland side, is still in the possession of the Crown, ungranted; the remainder is all appropriated, surveyed, divided into lots and planned—and, by the care of Government, it has lately been secured to the present owners under a clear and effectual grant. The lands in general are good, well wooded and watered; and the Township throughout its whole length is interspersed with settlements—Being washed by the Bay of Fundy and deeply indented by St. Mary's Bay, it has a great proportion of sea coast, and an ample share of all the kinds of fisheries common in Nova-Scotia.

The Town-plot is situated at the East end of the Township, just within the entrance of the Annapolis Basin, and twenty miles from Annapolis town, and six miles across land, from the head of St. Mary's Bay. It is laid out from the water's edge partly on level ground, and partly, on the declivity of a moderate hill, dry and pleasant, and having, with an eastern aspect, a view of Annapolis Basin, and its cultivated shores for twenty miles, to where, it terminates with the Fort and River's mouth of that name. It was settled by Loyalists from New-York in the year 1783, the most of whom retiring early to farms, or moving to older countries, left the whole site to be bought up and improved by about sixty families, who now reside in it, having detached but comfortable dwellings, with little gardens and orchards, and carrying on some fishery and foreign trade. It has good communication both by land and water with all parts of the County of Annapolis. Provisions in it are plenty and cheap. Building materials readily to be procured, and from many local circumstances, there is a probability of its becoming a place of some consideration for ship-building, the fisheries and West-India Trade, as well as a pleasant, cheap, and comfortable place of residence.

Any person whose attention may be called by the foregoing, on addressing a letter postpaid to Mr. Wiswall at Digby, will receive an immediate and explicit answer to such enquiries as he may be interested in making upon the subject.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of NEHEMIAH MARKS, Esq. late of St. Stephen's, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; And those having any demands against the said Estate, to exhibit the same to

ELIZABETH MARKS,

Administrator.

NINIAN LINDSEY,

Administrator.