

mean to affirm that such advice may not be valuable, wise, or necessary, or that, coming from him, it has not the advantage of novelty; but for another reason. He says, "On this day at least, let us be united; on this occasion let cordiality prevail among us; and when we quit the House let us agree to leave all party spirit behind us, all animosities, all factious opposition to Government, &c. as we do our hats on the benches; and the rather, as we may be sure that these articles will be kept very safe, and delivered to us undiminished whenever we meet again within these walls;" with many other sentiments of the same sort, to which I am not able to do justice. I must tell my Honorable Friend, however, that with respect to me at least, his good advice is superfluous. I have no animosity to his Majesty's Ministers collectively, or personally to any of them; and with respect to some of them, very much the contrary. Consequently I have no feeling of that kind to deposit here, or to carry with me into the country. I shall go out of this House with my hat on my head, and no animosity to any man in my heart. When I heard my Honorable Friend, in the conclusion of his speech, engage himself and exhort others with so much warmth to support the present Government by all possible exertions in the country, the inference that immediately occurred to me, and which gave me very great pleasure was, that since the last debate on military subjects, my Honorable Friend must have received some satisfaction from his Majesty's Ministers on two points of very great importance and interest in his judgment and feeling, as well as mine, on which at that time, certainly all satisfaction was withheld. For otherwise I cannot bring myself to think it possible that Ministers would have had all that cordial support and approbation which he had given them this night, and promised them hereafter. The first of the objects I allude to is the appointment of a Military Council, in favor of which he divided and spoke with great force. Undoubtedly he would not have done so, if he had not thought it what I do, a measure of considerable importance to the country. The other related to a subject of personal attachment and affection to the illustrious person concerned, as well as of judgment and opinion for the public service. I shall not now enter into the merits of a question on which it is impossible we should differ. He did not take part in it that night, but I have no doubt of his sentiments. If on these two points I had the same assurance, which I conclude my Honorable Friend has had, that a satisfactory course would be taken, he would find me ready, not perhaps to go all the lengths that he does, but as far as I can in confidence and with honor, and without the smallest mixture of any opposite disposition, to give credit and support to Ministers wherever I have an opportunity, as well as in this House."

COURT OF CHANCERY.

LINCOLN'S INN HALL, AUGUST 20.

THE MATTER OF CONIE, A WARD IN CHANCERY.

This was an application on the part of the relatives of a gentleman, named Conie, to set aside his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Franklin, he being a Minor and a Ward in Chancery; at the time of such marriage. It appeared that this gentleman was only seventeen years of age, that he possessed a large property in the county of Norfolk, had become enamoured of the above lady, the daughter of an innkeeper, at Downham, the neighbourhood of his residence, and, finally, had expressed his determination of marrying her. It was in vain his relatives endeavoured to dissuade him from his purpose; he was suddenly misled, an elopement took place, the parties came to London, a licence was obtained, and a clandestine marriage was the consequence. His Lordship, when first informed of the transaction, ordered the attendance of the girl's father, her sister, and a gentleman named Palmer, the friend of Mr. Conie, who all made affidavit as to their knowledge and concern in the transaction. The father persisted in his having forbid the marriage, the sister that she knew nothing of the matter, and the friend, that he had used his best influence in dissuading Mr. Conie from the match.

The Chancellor, after reading the affidavits, and hearing Counsel in support of them, annulled the marriage, ordering a cessation of all further intercourse or connection between the parties; at the same time intimating, that if his orders were not strictly complied with, he should take such steps as would prevent the possibility of a meeting.

The following whimsical postscript was subjoined to a letter from Madame Bonaparte to an eminent French House in the City of London:

"As *bouli au choux* (beef boiled with cabbage) is a favourite dinner with the Grand Nation, I am anxious to acquire, through the medium of Fortune, a few thousand acres in my husband's intended *English Cabbage Garden*; pray, therefore, buy me a hundred tickets in your new lottery (I admire the scheme), and if capitals arise, purchase land with the prizes. Madame Recamier assures me, that POPE's Office, close to the Bank, stands distinguished for selling Prizes of magnitude, and I like to do business with any favourite of Fortune; oblige me then by purchasing the Tickets at POPE's Office."

FRENCH CRUELTY IN ST. DOMINGO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ORACLE.

SIR,
In the various publications which have been circulated, respecting the cruelties of Bonaparte and the French Government, one striking part seems to have been forgotten, namely, the cruelties in St. Domingo. We must not consider only the French butchers and poisoners at Jaffa; but we must also recollect the ingenious tortures and murders in the West-Indies. Who ever, before Bonaparte sent his sister and his BROTHER-IN-LAW to St. Domingo, heard of the new invented deaths and refined tortures, which were then inflicted?—Who had ever heard of Negroes chained between planks of wood and deliberately sawed under, till our Brother-in-law was sent with his instructions to that Island?—Who had ever heard of suffocating

men by thousands with the fumes of burning brimstone?—Who was it that refined upon Carrier's system, of drowning his prisoners?—LECLERC, the brother-in-law of Bonaparte, who, no doubt received his instructions before he went out. It is not, therefore, merely at JAFFA, or in SWITZERLAND, but at ST. DOMINGO, CAYENNE, and as far as his power extends, that the same murderous spirit deals equal destruction, distributes impartially his poisons, invents new deaths, and refines upon tortures.—The Scripture phrase, "All the Ends of the Earth shall testify against thee"—may well be applied to Bonaparte. Sir, the murders and poisonings at Jaffa, which your paper was the first to announce to the public, has armed many hundred thousands of Britons against the tyrant and the murderer, but in order to ascertain to the full extent, the workings of the same infernal spirit, we must add to the picture of Jaffa, of Switzerland, &c. the picture of St. Domingo. Besides the throwing many thousands of suffocated Negroes into the sea, besides suffocating as many thousands with burning brimstone, you may depend upon it as an absolute fact, that every American Captain of a vessel which traded to St. Domingo will confirm, that nothing was more common than to tie living Negroes between planks of wood and saw their bodies asunder with the timber.—The cruelties committed in the Western world are at least equal to those committed in the East, and should be equally held up to the general indignation of mankind. After those scenes it would be a trifling question to ask how the brave TOUSSAINT died in his French prison? Sir, the object of writing this letter is to point out to those who describe the Government of Bonaparte, that which I consider as a material feature of it, and which has hitherto been rather overlooked.

London, September 1, 1803.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Mr. Chaperson, lately brought from Greenock, and committed to the Castle of Edinburgh, has been liberated by order of the Lord Advocate, his lordship being fully satisfied of Mr. C.'s innocence of the charge of being employed as a spy or agent of the French Republic.

With a laudable view to prevent emigration from Scotland to America, which has of late taken place to the most alarming extent, the Highland Society have advertised a reward of two guineas, over and above all other bounties, to the first hundred men who shall enter for the navy or army; and an additional bounty of two guineas to the first two hundred Highlanders, residing in any part of the Highlands, who may have intended to emigrate, but who may alter their determination before the 1st of October.

The magnificent Hotel at Brussels, which was fitted up at so much expense for the residence of Bonaparte during the few days that he remained in that city, has been given as a present to M. Doucet Pontcoulant, Prefect of the Department of the Dyle, by whom it is now occupied.—It was thought that this superb mansion was intended for the palace of the government, as often as it should visit Brussels, in the course of the system of continued progress through the different departments which Bonaparte has adopted. This alone could justify the vast profusion with which it had been fitted up; the furniture, which is of the most splendid and expensive kind, having been all sent from Paris, with the exception of the curtains of some of the principal apartments, which are of the most costly Brussels lace. That so much money should have been expended merely to procure a commodious lodging for a few days, and to afford a handsome present for a Consular favourite, shews how a profligate government abuses the resources of the nation, which it squeezes to the utmost farthing.

Extract of a letter, from a seaman on board His Majesty's ship Charwell, dated St. Maloes, August 12.

"Yesterday morning, in company with the Cerberus, Insolent, and Minx gun-brigs, we took a fishing-boat off Granville. The fellow in her told us of an expedition fitting out against Jersey, and in the night would pilot the boats into a creek, where a number of them were lying, and assured us he could either take or destroy them. Accordingly the signal for boats, manned and armed, was made by the Commodore. Our large cutter, with the First Lieutenant, a Midshipman, and twelve men, were sent on board the Cerberus; seven boats shoved off from her at nine P. M. and rowed towards the shore; at five A. M. they returned with four prizes. After having passed several batteries, and gone two miles up St. Villiere Creek, they boarded them, and brought them away from under the fire of near 500 troops, drawn up in a regular line, and keeping up a constant fire as our men were making their retreat; but all would not do, for they brought them off without any loss; but the pilot was near paying for his villany to his country; a musket ball passed through the side of his jacket."

ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

THE Anniversary Dinner of the SAINT ANDREWS SOCIETY, will be held at Mr. MALLARD'S, on WEDNESDAY the 30th inst.—Those Members wishing to dine together on that day, will please to leave their names with Mrs. MALLARD any day previous to the 22d. Dinner at 4 o'clock.

By Order of the President,

WM. DONALDSON, Secretary.

Saint John, 15th November, 1803.

JUST IMPORTED,

IN the Schooner PHOEBE, Captain THOMAS, from NEW-YORK, and for Sale by the Subscriber, on the North side of the Market-Slip.

Superfine, Fine, Common, and Rye FLOUR, Northern Corn, Naval Stores, and a few barrels of Apples.

NEHEMIAH MERRITT.

SAINT JOHN, 19th NOVEMBER, 1803.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 2.

CAPE-FRANCOIS.—A writer in the Mercantile Advertiser of yesterday denies the verity of Adjutant Grandfagne's contradiction of the information received at Norfolk respecting the situation of the Cape—he affirms that an attempt was positively made by generals Claufel and Thievenot, to subvert the present government, that they had been arrested, and that 40 subordinate accomplices were hanged at the yard arm of one of the frigates.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—By the ship Orion, Capt. Arnold, arrived at Philadelphia in 35 days from Rochelle, French papers to the 22d September have been received:—They are considerably taken up with appointments to the different divisions and regulations of the army of England. Among them we find mentioned the appointment of General Andreossi as chief Etai Major of the Camp assembled at St. Omers.

General Berthier, minister of war, is appointed Major General of the army of England, and M. Digan is appointed minister of war, *pro tem*.

They also mention that the English frigates have frequently fired on the towns, particularly Dieppe, St. Vaury, Boulogne, and along the French coast; and that Halet Effendi, the Ambassador of the Ottoman Porte, to the French Court, was arrived at Strasburgh, on his way to Paris.

Capt. Arnold mentions that the preparations for the invasion of England were still going on with the utmost vigour, that it was computed they had already three thousand boats completed, that while they were amusing the British with their small boats, the ship yards were all employed in something of a larger cast; that in September, at Rochelle, the French had launched two ships of 120 guns each and a third was nearly ready for launching.—That all the vessels of every kind, except the fishing boats, were prevented going to sea by order of the First Consul, with it is supposed, an intention of detaining the seamen for the use of the proposed invasion.

Capt. A. further mentions, that there was an army of 30,000 men at Bayonne, which it was said, hourly expected orders to march into Portugal; that it was well ascertained there had been a considerable disagreement between the First Consul and the Court of Spain, but at the time of sailing, it was said to be nearly, if not quite compromised between them.

WAR WITH SPAIN.—By the ship Mississippi, Capt. Dawson, 38 days from Liverpool (says the Baltimore Federal Gazette), we learn that France has declared war against Portugal, and has an army of 200,000 men in motion to effect its conquest; that Great-Britain has declared war against Spain, for suffering the French army to march through that country against Portugal; and that her cruizers had captured two Spanish galleons.

ANTIGUA.—Capt. Robinson, arrived at Charleston from Antigua, informs that an expedition had been fitted out at Point Petre (Guad.) about the 1st September of 1100 men, supposed to be destined against Antigua; that two English cruizers entered the port of Point Petre, and attempted to cut out the vessels that contained the troops; they succeeded in cutting the cables of two, but the latter having stern falls and a heavy fire being kept up from the forts and the shore, the English lost one launch, which was taken possession of, after having experienced the fire of the enemy during six hours, and the men on board being mostly killed. They were in daily expectation at Antigua of another expedition from Guadaloupe. On the 2d October Capt. R. spoke a Spanish ship of war of 28 guns, who ordered him on board; the Capt. informed him that Spain was at war with England, and that he was on a cruise against the commerce of the latter power.

SAINT JOHN, November 19, 1803.

Thursday morning arrived here the Brig Hero, Capt. Younghusband, in 18 days from Wilmington, (Del.)

The late European articles given in the first page of this day's Gazette, were received at Halifax by the ship Ruby, Capt. M'Farlane—just one week later than the intelligence by the last packet.

His Honor the PRESIDENT has been pleased to make the following appointments.—

SAINT JOHN'S COUNTY MILITIA.
Major Thomas Menzies, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
Capt. Edward Sands, to be Major, vice Menzies.

TO BE CAPTAINS OF COMPANIES.
1st Lieut. Francis Gilbert, to be Captain of the Artillery Company—John Ryan—James Simonds, junr.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.
John Ward, senr. to be First Lieutenant of the Artillery—Andrew Crookshank, to be 2d do. of do. Company.
Francis Watson—Robert Menzies—Elnathan Appleby.

TO BE ENSIGNS.
Charles I. Peters—Thomas Sanfton—Alexander Umphray—John Dear—Cornelius Harbel—Caleb Merritt.
Mark Needham, to be Quarter-Master, with the rank of Ensign.

H. W. HAILES, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Adj. Gen. Militia Forces.

His Honor the PRESIDENT, has been pleased to appoint WILLIAM BOTSFORD, Esq. to be Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, for this Province.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,
PUBLISHED SEPTEMBER 17th, 1803.
THE Sixpenny Wheat Loaf to weigh 2lbs. 2½oz.
Ditto Rye 3lbs. 3oz.
And other Loaves in proportion.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Mayor.