

just at this time! The motives, whether good or bad, from which that secret had been kept, must have been very powerful indeed, by what still more powerful motives, then, were they, at last, overcome?—"I pause for a reply," and am, in the mean time,
Your humble Servant,
W. M. COBBETT.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

Extract of a private letter from Paris, September, 20.

"I arrived this morning at Paris, by a circuitous route through the ci-devant Austrian and French Flanders, being desirous to be present at the celebration of the Anniversary of the foundation of the French Republic, which takes place on Wednesday next, 1st Vendemiaire, on which day the new year commences according to the French Calendar.—The circuitous route I have taken has given me a more extensive opportunity of remarking on the local and physical state of the French Republic, especially with respect to the agriculture and produce of the country, which this year has been remarkably abundant; but the calamitous effects of the Revolution are still visible, even in those places which are most favoured by Nature, as well as Art, and which have most recovered from the shock of that terrible convulsion.

"St. Omer, formally an elegant and flourishing town, from which I dated my last letter, presents at the present moment a most lamentable picture of wretchedness and misery. Every street swarms with beggars—trade is utterly at a stand—the genteel description of houses are either untenanted, or else occupied with the veriest objects of pity and want. The churches and convents demolished—the beautiful English College, which formed the main support of the town now lies a heap of ruins, but I understand that Bonaparte designs to re-establish it upon a grand footing: Indeed a man of his sagacity cannot but be aware, that upon the support this institution depends, in a great measure the support of the town, as it annually secured large influx of wealth from England. The number of English families resident in St. Omer, prior to the Revolution, was never less, upon an average, I am credibly informed, than 200. Before the Revolution, they reckoned upwards of 100 Gentlemen's carriages—now there is only one in the whole town.

"As you proceed from St. Omer to Dunkirk, and in general the nearer you approach to ci-devant Austrian Flanders the soil begins to assume a more cultivated appearance, and you discover less of that squalid wretchedness which so lamentably prevails in that part of the country. I had previously traversed. From Furnes to Bruges the landscape is enchanting—the farms here are upon a plan of which we daily have fewer and fewer parallel instances in England. The Land Proprietors do not here, as with us turn gentlemen farmers, and enter into immense agricultural speculations, to the ruin of the occupiers of small farms, and the enhancement of the price of all the necessaries of life—but content themselves with obtaining an adequate rent for their lands. In England, our farms are either hovels or mansions, we have either poor or very overgrown farmers. This is not the case in this country the farmer is obliged to make the most of the land, in order to pay his rent: And he cannot afford to keep his flock on hand till he either raises the price of the market or suffers an article to perish, but must turn it into money with all possible dispatch.

"The wheat harvest, which this year has proved very abundant, has been got in some time. It is the custom in Flanders as soon as the last load is housed, to plant that bough of a tree upon the roof of the house, as a mark of thankfulness for the bounty of Providence. They thatch their houses with an extraordinary degree of neatness, and frequently work the date of the year in the thatch: In this respect I think they have advantage of us—at the least, I never saw such neat thatch in any part of England.

"From Furnes to Bruges I scarcely met a single beggar; whereas the country about Calais, St. Omer, &c. literally swarms with them. I am sorry, however to be obliged to say that robbery, or rather pillaging is still carried on to an alarming extent: not less than 80 desperate robbers and murderers are now shortly to take their trial at Courtray and Ypres, for atrocious crimes committed in the Department de Lys. About two years ago, 21 murderers were guillotined in one day at Bruges, for breaking into houses, barbarously torturing the inhabitants, in order to extort from them a confession where they had hid their money, and afterwards putting them to death. When these desperadoes attack a house, they make use of a trunk of a tree, after the manner of the Roman battering ram, with which they soon force the doors open, if ever so strongly barricaded.

"Having only arrived in Paris this morning, I cannot possibly pretend to give you any account of the place. I have, however taken a turn to the Thuilleries, Les Champs Elysees, &c. to see the preparations for the illumination on Wednesday next, which are upon an immense scale."

REPRESENTATION OF SCOTLAND.

Some important constitutional questions are soon to come before the Imperial Parliament, relating to the propriety of alternate Representation, and the inadequacy of the number of Members sent from Scotland, compared to what Ireland has obtained by the terms of the late Union. Whilst all the counties in Ireland send two Members each, there is no less than six counties in Scotland whose representation is only alternate, three of them sending for one Parliament, and three for the next.—The Scots Universities, also are not represented, though those of England, and the University of Dublin are. The county of Caithness has, much to its credit, taken up this business. The following is an extract of the proceedings regarding it, at a late meeting of the Freeholders.

"The meeting then took into consideration the inadequate state of the representation of Scotland, where six Counties namely Caithness, Bute, Nairn, Cromarty, Clackmannan, and Kinross, send alternately, only three Members to Parliament, and consequently where the other three remained, without any representation whatever, or any share,

directly or indirectly, in the Legislation of the kingdom:—And, being of opinion that the number of Representatives from Ireland are proportionably considerably more numerous than from Scotland, that it is essential for the interests of Scotland, that it should be adequately represented in the Imperial Parliament, and, indeed, that the absurd and unconstitutional idea of alternate representation should be completely put an end to; it was moved by Mr. Sinclair of Barrock, and seconded by Mr. Sinclair of Frefwick, that a Committee be appointed to draw up a petition to Parliament, stating the circumstances above-mentioned, and praying for redress; with power to the said Committee to correspond with the other counties in Scotland, more especially those in a similar predicament, and also with the Universities of Scotland, who have no share in the national representation, though those of England and Ireland have, in order that, by their joint efforts, the subject may be fully brought under public discussion, and so serious a grievance may be redressed: Accordingly, Mr. Sutherland of Forke, the Preses, Mr. Sinclair of Barrock, Mr. Sinclair of Forke, Sir John Sinclair, Captains Brodie, Swinzie, and Brabster, were appointed a Committee for the above essential purpose. Mr. Sinclair of Barrock to be convener."

USEFUL TO SEAMEN.

The following recipe, which to navigators in warm climates promises to be useful, and which, from the known anti-septic qualities of charcoal, is most likely to be successful, is given in one of the last French Journals.—"When the ailments from intense heat and long keeping, are likely to pass into a state of corruption," says the writer, "the simple but sure mode of keeping them sound and healthful, is by putting a few pieces of charcoal into your pot or saucepan where the fish or meat are to be boiled. The effect of this is, that your soup will be good, and that the fish or flesh will be both sound and agreeable to the taste." This experiment has been tried, and should not be forgotten.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 15.

Arrived since our last—Brig Nancy, Watt, from St. John, (N. B.)—In lat. 41. long. 66, 41, met with a severe gale of wind, which continued two days, during which time their main-top and fore-top-masts, were carried away.

Captain Underwood, arrived at Portsmouth, from Port Republic, informs that the Port of St. Mark's was burnt about the 25th October, and that the Negroes were very troublesome.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 8.

LOSS OF A SPANISH FRIGATE.

On Monday last arrived at Boston, the ship Favourite, Capt. Pourland, 33 days from Madeira and Teneriffe. Oct. 24. lat. 36. 44. long. 67. 16. fell in with the Spanish frigate Juno, of 34 guns, Don Juan Ignacio Bustillos, commander, in great distress, making to much water, that the greatest exertions could barely keep her free. The Spanish Capt. requested Capt. P. to stay by him and assist in getting the frigate to the nearest American land, at the same time putting on board 3 officers and 4 marines, with provisions. Capt. P. accompanied the ship 3 days; on the fourth, in a very heavy gale from the N. W. he observed signals of greater distress and for abandoning the frigate, and run under her lee as near as possible. The unfortunate Spaniards waved their handkerchiefs, and seemed almost in despair; and the ship rolled as if nearly full of water. At 9 A. M. her mainmast went over her side—and her foremast fell alternately from side to side. Every effort was made to afford her assistance, but in vain. A fog occasioned Capt. P. to lose sight of her. In half an hour it cleared away, but the ship was no more to be seen. 413 persons, including several women and children, were on board. [She was bound from Porto Rico to Cadiz, and had 100,000 dollars on board.]

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 12.

Extract of a letter dated Cap-Francois, October 1.

"You never knew St. Domingo in such a situation as at present; this perhaps is the most critical moment it has ever experienced—the affair of the Brigands is much more serious than I thought it would have been. We are literally shut up in the town, and it is probable we shall continue in that situation until more soldiers and more money arrive. The Brigands are burning close around us—all communication with the Country is stop and money growing scarce every day."

Accounts by late vessels from St. Domingo say, that after many actions of various consequences, the blacks had, about the beginning of October, drove the whole of the army, both horse and foot, that was encamped on the plain between Cape-Francois and the hills, into the town, and it is added, that had not the small reinforcement of troops, they received in September, arrived at that critical juncture, they must have fled to their shipping, or been cut off. In short, the French are in the utmost want of both men and money to support them in their forlorn hope.

We are told that in the action about the middle of September near the town, the French lost a general officer, and a great number of their whites, who were killed—and that a brigade of the blacks went over and joined their brethren. [Philadelphia paper.]

HALIFAX, NOVEMBER 18.

Yesterday arrived His Majesty's Ship Chichester, armed EN FLUTE, in 42 days from Martinique.—The Chichester was bound to England, with a detachment of His Majesty's 85th Regiment.—But it is with much concern, we learn, that a distressing fever broke out on the passage, and that Captain Steven, all the Lieutenants, the Surgeon and his mate, two Midshipmen, 27 Seamen, and 30 Soldiers have fallen victims to it.—The Master with 9 men are ill of the disorder; but a part of them are on the recovery. The Chichester, on her arrival was under the command of the Master's Mate.—It is very fortunate for the survivors that they

have been able to reach this port, as they had scarcely able hands enough on board to bring the ship to anchor.

Extract of a Letter from Horton, dated Nov. 2, 1802.

Died at this place on the 28th of October last, William Coaldwell, in the 108th year of his age, he was a native of England, remembered the Coronation of Queen Ann, served in the British Navy upwards of Ninety years ago, afterwards become a Settler in New-England, and was one of the first adventurers on the Isle of Sable for the relief of the distressed, cast away there, was among the first Settlers here in the year 1760, hath left behind him a numerous progeny, upwards 100 of which (to the degree of Great Grand-Children) reside in this place, he generally retained his health and bodily strength to that degree that he could cut wood and walk to his neighbours without a staff till last year, and till his Death, retained all his mental faculties to a surprising degree, and as he lived the life of a Christian, so at Death testified his confidence in a blissful immortality.

(NEW-BRUNSWICK.)

SAINT JOHN, DECEMBER 4, 1802.

Thursday arrived here the Schooner Sufannah, Captain Robson, in 45 days from Montego-Bay.

Capt. Harris, of Annapolis, and Mr. Lang, of Boston, came passengers in the Sufannah.

SAILED—Ship Rosina, Potter, Portsmouth, (Eng.) Brig Julliniana, Knight, Antigua—Brig Mary, Lovett, Jamaica—Schooner Argonaut, Ketchum, New-York.

SAINT ANDREW'S DAY.

Last Tuesday the Festival of Saint Andrews was commemorated in this City by the Caledonian Society.—A sumptuous Entertainment was provided at Mrs. Mallard's on the occasion, and the day concluded with the greatest conviviality and good humour.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Last Saturday evening, ANDREW WELSH, a native of Ireland, belonging to the Schooner Mercury, fell off the Long-Wharf, and was unfortunately drowned.

Similar accidents have occurred in this City, within the last week, five or six different persons have fallen from these unguarded precipices, a height of 20 feet and upwards—several of whom dislocated their joints, while others bruised themselves in a most shocking manner. Would it not be highly commendable in our POLICE to provide LAMPERS "LIGHTEN OUR DARKNESS," in these parts of extreme danger. (Royal Gazette.)

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Subscriber in the Month of July, 1801, sold Mr. ZEBULON EASTY the one half of the Sloop INDUSTRY, about 34 tons burden, built by Mr. David Currier—in consequence of his not fulfilling the agreement, has returned the Bill of Sale for the said Sloop Industry. This is therefore to CAUTION all persons from purchasing the said one half of the Sloop Industry from Mr. Zebulon Easty. ABRAHAM PINE. Saint John, 20th November, 1802.

JUST RECEIVED

By the TRELAWNEY-PLANTER, WILLIAM CURRY, Master, from LONDON,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE CONSIDERATIONS on the Universality and Uniformity of the Theocracy.—By WILLIAM KNOR, Esq.—Formerly under Secretary of State, and Agent for this Province.—Price 4s. 6d.

The REVEALED WILL of GOD, the Sufficient Rule of Men.—Being the promised Sequel to the Considerations on the Theocracy, by the same Author.—Price 8s.

Extra Official STATE PAPERS, (particularly adapted for this Province) addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Rawdon, and the other Members of the two Houses of Parliament, associated for the preservation of the Constitution and promoting the prosperity of the British Empire.—By the same Author.—Price 4s. 6d.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Evans's Essays on the Action for Money, had and received, on the Law of Insurances, and on the Law of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Note—Pothier on Obligations—Young Gentleman and Lady's Monitor—Ready Reckoner; or, Trader's sure Guide—Copy Slips, for the use of Schools.

GEORGE GARDNER,

Hair-Dresser—From New-York,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has commenced the above Business next door to Mr. BONSAL'S, on the North side of the Market-Slip—Where he hopes, by a constant attention, to merit Public favors. Saint John, 16th October, 1802.

TIMOTHY PERRY,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he intends to continue the Public Business the ensuing Season, at his House in KINGSTON.

He returns his most unfeigned thanks for their past favors, and assures them, that he will give great attention (as usual) to merit their lasting approbation, and at all times endeavor to render satisfaction, with genteel accommodations. Kingston, 26th August, 1802.

NOW IN THE PRESS,

And Shortly will be Published,

By JACOB S. MOTT,

A HANDSOME EDITION OF

WESLEY'S HYMNS;

WITH ADDITIONS.