

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, MARCH 17, 1804.

Since our last we have received HALIFAX papers to the 3d inst. but we find NOTHING in them from Great-Britain, later than we were BEFORE in possession of.

The following is copied from the Nova-Scotia Gazette of 28th February:—

“The schooner Hope, of St. John’s, (N. B.) was fallen in with off Chincoteague, both masts gone, and not any person on board—the sea running so high could not be boarded.”

The above is too particular a description of the Hope, Capt. Farquhar, of this port, not to make us fear that it will prove to be the same vessel.

We understand that the Hope was bound from Kingston, (Jamaica) to Charlestown or Savannah.

From the knowledge we have of Capt. Farquhar’s abilities and experience as a Seaman, we have every reason to expect that he would not have quitted the vessel and taken to his boat, without a reasonable prospect of getting safe on shore, that this has been the case, or that himself and crew had been taken off the wreck by some vessel, we hope soon to have in our power to announce to the public.

Royal Gazette.

From a Jamaica Paper.

The British naval force on the Jamaica station, the 1st of January, was, 4 of 74 guns, 2 of 40, 3 of 32, 1 of 24, 7 of 18, 2 of 16, 1 of 12, and one of 10.

On the 4th January, the Æolus frigate, Capt. Evans, arrived at Port-Royal, from a cruise, with a Spanish sloop of war, which she fell in with off the coast of St. Domingo. On firing a shot a-head to bring her to, the sloop of war returned a broad-side, when an engagement commenced, which lasted above four hours. Several men were unfortunately killed, and wounded on board the Æolus; the number on board the Spaniard is, we are informed, 36, among whom were the first Captain and the first Lieutenant. The mizen and fore-mast of the last were also shot away, and considerable injury done to the main-mast. After undergoing a repair, it is supposed she will be permitted to proceed to La Vera Cruz, for which port and the Havana she was bound with dispatches from Corunna, whence she failed in November last. The dispatches were thrown over-board, previously to her colours being struck.

We learn that the officers of the British fleet, though they could not forget the respect due to a prisoner, were still so much displeas’d at the violent conduct of Gen. Rochambeau, as to treat him with much coolness and formality—indeed, so great was the resentment of his own countrymen against him, that he never walked out without a strong guard of British soldiers for his personal protection.

JURYMEN.

There cannot be a greater error than to suppose that Jurymen are not at full liberty to disclose what passes among themselves. Every one of them is perfectly free to make such disclosure, either openly in Court, or afterwards to the public, in whatever manner his discretion may suggest. Petit Juries are not like Grand Juries, sworn to secrecy. If they retire, it is only that they may deliberate without interruption, and apart from all influence. But they are not subjected, either by the nature of their office, or the terms of their engagement, to any obligation of concealment; Grand Jurymen are bound by oath to “keep the King’s council, their own, and their fellows:” because a disclosure of what occurs in that early stage of the proceedings might defeat the ends of justice; but, as the decision of the Petit Jury is subsequent to the publication of all the evidence of the case, no possible inconvenience can result from the particulars of their deliberation being made known to all the world: nay, it is even a duty incumbent upon them, to expose the improper conduct of any of their brethren, particularly if such conduct has had any influence upon the verdict. In civil cases, and also in criminal ones, where a conviction has taken place, injustice may, in consequence of such exposure, be remedied by a new trial: and, in all cases, it would be productive of public advantage and general security, were Jurymen to act under the impression, that, al-

with 60 boats, each bearing a 24 pounder. It was remarked as ominous, that in digging here, to prepare the encampment of the First Consul, they found a battle-axe, which appears to have belonged to the Roman army that invaded England, and in preparing for the tent of the First Consul, they discovered medals of William the Conqueror. These circumstances will appear more singular when it is recollected that when Bonaparte visited the ruine de Peluse in Egypt, he found a cameo of Julius Cæsar.

The camp of the army, resembles a city.—General SOULT attends to all those important points of military discipline, which have so much influence on the spirits of the troops.—The winds of the north, which prevail with such violence, have driven the English cruisers from Boulogne. The currents are also extremely rapid in this passage.

Twenty men are taken alternately from each company of the regiments at Boulogne, and embarked on board the fleet of boats, to learn the manœuvres of the oars and cannon, which they execute with much zeal and precision.

HANOVER, NOV. 1.

A French court martial yesterday pronounced sentence on an Hanoverian corporal, who had been engaged in recruiting for the British service. He is condemned to fifteen years hard labour at the fortifications; and a French hussar who had deserted, has incurred the same punishment.

NOVEMBER 17.

The Anna, Gordon; Marquis of Lansdowne, Atkinson; and Emperor of Russia; all from Petersburg, part of the fleet which arrived in the Humber last week, under convoy of the Diligence sloop of war, had on board twenty-seven Russian Cadets, sent by the Emperor, to acquire a knowledge of tactics, in the British Navy. Two more Cadets were on board the Henry, Capt. Trotter.

MONTEGO-BAY, Dec. 24.

La Clorinda, French frigate, mentioned under the Kingston head as a prize to the squadron, we are informed is of the burthen of 1400 tons, and mounted, on the main deck, 30 guns, long 24-pounders, and 36 carronades, 32-pounders, aloft.

A French gentleman who arrived at Charleston on the 13th ult. informs, that the town of Cape Nichola Mole was evacuated on the 6th December last. Previous to the evacuation, Gen. Noailles had been sometime summoned to surrender; but he refused to capitulate either with the British or the Brigands.—The town was abandoned without leaving the least means of defence. All the warlike machines were destroyed, and 102 24-pounders, 17 mortars and 7 six-pounders, were spiked. The army, amounting to 2200 men, 39,000 wt. of powder, and 15 pieces of brass cannon, embarked. But General Noailles, having brought off every one of his men, was the last that embarked. On leaving the harbour, they were chased by several British frigates, but their small fleet escaped them except one vessel. The troops landed at Port-au-Prince, where they were hospitably received by the Spaniards. *Ch. pap.*

The Bahama Gazette of a late date, states that “Letters from Jamaica mention, that Gen. Rochambeau, Commodore Barney, and part of the French St. Domingo army, have been sent to England.”

A GRATEFUL SEAMAN.

The following anecdote is told of the late Earl of Sandwich and Sir Edward Hughes.

Sir Edward, it is known, before his appointment as Commander in Chief upon the India station, had little money and many debts. He obtained that appointment by the friendship of the Earl of Sandwich.

Upon his return, after many suitable testimonies of respect, he seized one moment of cordiality to extort from the Earl a promise, that whatever he might next ask should not be refused, if it could be granted. He asked accordingly a list of his Lordship’s debts. They amounted to one hundred thousand pounds, which the grateful seaman paid, believing that he had thus made a new man of his patron.

But it was not so. The Earl did not shew all his debts; and what he kept back was enough to begin a new list; the inconveniences of which harrassed the latter years of a life, upon the whole more to be pitied, than condemned.

though for a time they are secluded from the eye of the world, the circumstances of their behaviour, while in that state of retirement, will, if deserving of notice, be brought before the tribunal of the public.

As an inducement to Juries to listen to these admonitions, let them remember, that in cases of a seditious or treasonable nature, they are not merely the dispensers of the law, but the guardians of the Constitution. If the laws, which are made for the security of Government, be rendered inefficient, for want of energy in those who are entrusted with their execution, the entire administration of justice, the existence of trial by Jury itself, all the safeguards of persons and property, and all the rights and liberties of Englishmen, must give way to that disorganizing system, which tends to the total subversion of civilized society. If Juries will not do their part towards carrying those laws into effect, they will render the institution of trial by Jury a curse instead of a blessing.

(London Paper.)

The Brig Rover, Capt. Holly, of this port, arrived safe at Jamaica, the 22d December.

MARRIED] On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. BYLES, Mr. BARTHOLOMEW COXETER, to Miss ELIZABETH MITCHELL, both of this city.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ANY Person wishing to Contract for repairing the Goal, will give in their Proposals in writing, sealed, to the Common Clerk, on or before the Tenth day of April next. The particular description of what is to be done, may be seen at the Common Clerk’s Office.

By Order of the Common Council,

CHARLES I. PETERS, c. c.

ST. JOHN, 17th March, 1803.

To be Leased for a Term of Years,

THE COURT-HOUSE at KINGSTON, and possession given on the First day of MAY next. The advantageous situation of it for the purposes of a Tavern or Ship yard, is so generally known as to make particular description unnecessary.—Apply to the Subscribers:

DAVID PICKET,

DANIEL MICHEAU,

WALTER BATES.

KINGSTON, 12th March, 1804.

TO BE LET,

SEVERAL genteel Apartments, consisting of a Dining Room,—Bed Room,—Servants’ Room—and the use of a Kitchen and Cellar, in a central and pleasant situation.—Apply to J. SANGSTER, Prince William street.

ST. JOHN, 14th March, 1804.

Assit. Deputy Commissary & Storekeeper General’s Office,
SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK,
13th MARCH, 1804.

WANTED,

A SUPPLY of Two Hundred Barrels of New-York COMMON FLOUR, to be delivered at His MAJESTY’S Provision Store, near Fort Howe.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office, on Saturday the 24th MARCH, precisely at One o’Clock, when the lowest offer will be accepted.

Security will be required for the due performance of such Contract as may be entered into.

WM. ROBERTSON,

Assit. Deputy Commissary & Storekeeper General.

To be Rented, or Let on Shares,

AND entered upon any time between the 12th of March, Inst. and the first day of May next, with the stock thereon, viz:—Ten Cows; a Yoke of Oxen; Twenty Sheep; and a number of Hogs, &c.—The Farm at present is occupied by Mr. Joseph Flewelling, at Lancaster, in the County of St. John, less than three miles from the City.—Any further description is unnecessary the place being so well known.—For conditions apply to the Subscriber, in the City of St. John.—None need apply but those that can be well recommended, and are strong handed, there being a large quantity of grass to cut and cure, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS HORSFIELD.

ST. JOHN, 7th March, 1804.