

After many other observations, all tending to mitigate the damages, he concluded with observing, that Mr. Bowley was known, while in England, and since his arrival to this Island, to be a man of a mild temper and disposition, and that his general character, in all situations of life, whether mercantile or domestic, had hitherto been reputed to be a fair and unblemished one, and altogether free from the imputations of malice, or of any other passion of so degrading a nature; and this he hoped might be some inducement to the Jury not to give exemplary damages.

The Attorney General occupied very little time in closing the cause. He said, that nothing was further from his intention, than to get his hand into the pocket of Mr. Bowley, whom he always believed to be a man that had been grossly imposed upon by the wily insinuations of Mr. Cambridge. He could not, however, help observing, that it was an act of great imprudence in him to take things upon that latitude of credit, which he appears to have done by his own representation; but at the same time hinted, that if the Jury should think proper to proportion the damages to the degree of that imprudence only, it would be perfectly satisfactory to him; as would, indeed, any verdict that did not wholly acquit the defendant.

As to Mr. Price's observations on the general character of Mr. Bowley, the Attorney General expressed his willingness to believe the representation that had been given of it, to be a true one, as he was naturally disposed to think the very best he could of his fellow creatures. But then he could wish Mr. Bowley to consider, for his own private instruction and guidance in future, how much more hurtful the name of such a character as his to a complaint would be, to the character that might happen to be the object of it, than the name of such a man as Mr. Cambridge, who, as far as the Attorney General could learn, was held in no great respect any where.

This, with a few other observations of the same complexion and cast, concluded the trial.

Mr. Macgowan was also of counsel for Mr. Bowley, but as he urged nothing material, beyond what Mr. Price had before very handsomely observed, it would be superfluous to give it a place here.

After the Chief Justice had delivered his charge to the Jury, they retired, and in a short time returned, and delivered their verdict, which found for the Plaintiff £. 10, with costs.

N. B. This Trial, as well as the other, was by a Special Jury.

#### CLARK vs. CALBECK.

This is the Action which the Defendant (as stated in a former Paper) had informed her Friends in England, was tried before she left the Island; that Robert Clark had obtained a Judgment against her for Three Thousand Pounds, although she pleaded a set-off to more than that amount, which was refused by the Court—that to avoid the Execution, she was

obliged to fly to Halifax, to which place she was followed by the Sheriff's officers, at the particular instigation of Mr. Apin; and that it was with the greatest difficulty she made her escape on board a ship.

So far is truth that a Set-off was pleaded by the Defendant's Counsel for Five Thousand Pounds and upwards, but with such INCERTAINTY, that the Attorney General, without meriting the imputation of MUCH cruelty, might have availed himself of a manifest advantage over the defendant, which, however, he declined.

The demand, on both sides, was contained in long unsettled accounts, which the Parties, at the last Michaelmas Term, exchanged with each other in open Court; they appeared to consist of a vast variety of articles which were thought to be too intricate and lengthy to be left to a Jury, without the hazard of unintentional injustice to one or other of the parties; unless a previous statement should be prepared and made—and both parties being desirous to have this done, the Court thought proper to refer the accounts to two approved Accountants, Mr. Douglas and Mr. Hodgson, who, in the last vacation, were attended by the parties, and this Term made their Report, That there appeared a balance in favour of the Plaintiff of Six Hundred and eighteen Pounds eighteen Shillings, for which sum the defendant's Counsel consented that a Verdict should be taken.—A Jury being impanelled, a Verdict was given for that Sum.

Counsel for the Plaintiff, Mr. Attorney General Apin— for the Defendant, Mr. Macgowan.

#### CHARLOTTE TOWN, APRIL 29.

On Monday the 15th inst. arrived here his Majesty's schooner Chatham, Lieut. George Sayer, Commander, from Halifax, which place she left the first of April, with very particular dispatches for his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. Two days previous to the sailing of the Chatham, the brig Halifax, Capt. McLean arrived from St. Vincent's, and brought the melancholy intelligence of the unhappy fate of the French King Louis XVI. who was condemned to be beheaded on the 19th of January—the sentence passed the Convention by a majority of FIVE only; and was put in execution on the morning of the 21st.

No Declaration of War had taken place on the 5th of February; war was, however, daily expected, being deemed inevitable by the Minister, who, in a debate on the first of February, on his Majesty's message declaring the necessity for a further augmentation of his forces, said, "He would not disguise by stating, that it was possible to avoid a war; but according to the existing circumstances, it were preferable, in his opinion, to peace."

M. Chauvelin, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of France, had been ordered to quit the kingdom in eight days. Previous to the expiration of that term, M. Maret, the under Secretary of State of the French Republic, arrived from France, charged, it is said, with an important mission to our Court.

Sir Alexander Hood was daily expected at Barbadoes with eight sail of the line.— Lord Hood, it is said, will command in the

Mediterranean, and Lord Howe the Channel Fleet. There were 30 sail of the line manned, without a single man being pressed.

The Spanish Ambassador had left Paris; they had 30 sail of the line equipped for sea.

Lord Loughborough had been appointed Lord Chancellor, and the Seals were delivered to him on the 28th of January.

Col. Pringle, of the Engineers, arrived in the Packet at Barbadoes.

The 21st. regiment are under orders for Barbadoes—and the Winchelsea frigate, Captain Fisher, was expected to go with them from Halifax.

The Chatham arrived off the harbour's mouth as long since as the 7th of April; but met with so much ice as obliged her to take shelter in Fanningsborough harbour.

No arrivals at Halifax from England when the Chatham sailed.

The Chatham sailed on the 19th inst. for Halifax, and took with her the few soldiers of the 21st. regiment that were expected to remain here.

The Halifax Papers brought by the Chatham contain a great deal of very interesting intelligence—some of which we here present to our readers.

#### FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, JAN. 20.

THE President announced the Minister of Justice.

The Minister. I gave notice of your decree between three and four in the morning. The Executive Council assembled early to deliberate on executing it.—

It was resolved, That the President of the Council, with his Secretary, the President of the Criminal Tribunal of Paris, the Mayor, two Members of the Directory of the Department, and the Commandant General, should go to the Temple.

Being introduced to Louis, the President of the Council said to him,

"Louis, we come to bring you the Minutes of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th."

A Secretary read the minutes.

[ Louis offered to them a paper. ]

We retired an instant to deliberate, and resolved that we should answer nothing, without first conferring with the Executive Council.

The Executive Council having read the Paper, resolved that it should be communicated to you. It is as follows:

"I demand a delay of three days to prepare my soul for going to God.

"I demand to be free from the galling vigilance of the Municipality in these moments, and that I may freely see my family.

"I recommend to the solicitude of the nation, my family, and all the persons that were attached to me. Many had only their salary to live upon; the greater part are old, and the rest burdened with children.

LOUIS"