

# Royal Gazette, and Miscellany of the Island of Saint John.

CHARLOTTE TOWN: PRINTED BY WILLIAM A. RIND, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

## Public Notice.

ALL Persons having Demands against Mr. Leonard Wisenor, late of this Town, deceased, are desired to bring in the same, properly attested—and those indebted, to make immediate Payment to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to receive and settle the same.

W. A. RIND.

Charlotte Town, April 10, 1793.

Will be sold, at Public Auction, on the first Day of May next, at the Houses of Mr. Chappel and Mrs. Wisenor, at XI o'Clock in the Forenoon,

## Sundry Effects

Of the said Deceased, consisting of  
A complete Set of Blacksmith's Tools,  
A most excellent milch Cow, with a fine Calf, and one other Cow, supposed with Calf, a small Flat, and several articles of household and kitchen Furniture.

## Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber either by Bond, Note, or Rent, are desired to settle and pay the same before the first day of May next.

G. BURNS.

Charlotte Town, 29th Jan. 1793.

Affecting History of the Count de Peltzer.

[From new Letters by an English Traveller.]

THE Count de Peltzer, an officer in the Prussian service, was the only son of a widow near sixty years old. He was handsome, brave to an excess, and was deeply in love with Mademoiselle de Benskow. She was in her eighteenth year, gentle, pretty, and born with an extreme sensibility. Her lover, just turned of twenty, was loved with a passion equal to his own, and the day was fixed to make them happy. It was the 20th of June, 1778.

The Prussian troops are always ready to take the field; and the 17th of June at ten o'clock at night, the Count's regiment received orders to march at midnight for Silesia. He was at Berlin, and his mistress at a country house four leagues from the town. He sat off consequently without seeing her; and wrote to her from the first place where he stopped, that it was impossible for him

to live without her; that it was essential to his happiness that she should follow him immediately, and that they should be married in Silesia. He wrote at the same time to her brother, who was his most intimate friend, to plead his cause with her parents. She set out then accompanied by this brother, and by her lover's mother. Never did the sands of Brandenburg appear so heavy as to this charming girl; but at length the journey was ended, and she arrived at the town of Herstadt; it was in the morning, and 'Never,' said her brother to me, 'did I ever see a woman lovelier than my sister: the exercise of the journey had added to her bloom, and her eyes painted what passed in her heart.' But, O human prospects! how deceitful are you! How near often is the moment of wretchedness to the moment of felicity! The carriage is stopped to let pass some soldiers, who, advancing with slow steps, bore in their arms a wounded officer. The tender heart of the young lady was affected at the sight: she little suspected that it was her lover.

Some Austrian foragers had approached this town, and the young Count went out to repulse them. Burning to distinguish himself, he rushed with ardour before his troops, and fell the victim of his unhappy impetuosity.

To describe to you the situation of this unfortunate young woman would be to insult at once your heart and your imagination. Her lover is placed in his bed; the mother at his feet, and his mistress holds his hand.—'O Charlotte!' cried he, opening a dying eye,—he wanted to speak; but his voice broke, and he melted into tears. His tone had pierced the soul of his mistress; she lost her reason, and, 'No, I will not survive you!' cried she, quite frantic, and seizing a sword. They disarmed her; and he made a sign with his hand that they should bring her to his bed side. She came; he grasped her arm; and, after two painful efforts to speak, says with a sob, 'Live my Charlotte to comfort my mother!' and expires.

CHARLOTTE TOWN, APRIL 6.

SUPREME COURT—HILARY TERM.

APLIN vs. CAMBRIDGE.

At the last Hilary Term of the Supreme Court, in February, came on to be tried a Cause, wherein Mr. Aplin, his Majesty's Attorney General of this Island, was Plaintiff, and Mr. John Cambridge, merchant, Defendant.

This was an action on the case, in nature of a writ of conspiracy, for a malicious prosecution.

The Declaration stated, that Mr. Cambridge, together with Mr. Wm. Bowley, (one of the partnership of Cambridge, Bowley, and company) had presented to the Supreme Court, Trinity Term, 1790, a Petition containing eight several and distinct charges against the Attorney General, for as many instances of mal-practice, in his profession of the law, in the duplicate character of Barrister and Attorney. Some of these charges had reference to business committed to his professional management by Mr. Cambridge himself, while others had relation only to business committed to him by others.

The Petition itself, containing so many charges, must necessarily have been lengthy, and the Declaration, of course, much more so. We shall not, therefore, be able to find room for the Declaration at large, nor even to give our readers any thing more than this epitome of it.

And here it may be proper to mention, that the Petition being presented, and afterwards committed to the files, the Attorney General assured the Court, that he was by no means averse to the enquiry into his professional conduct, as prayed in the Petition, when the Jury causes should have been disposed of; but he thought this ought not to be done sooner, it being a hardship upon the Jurors that they should be detained till the whole evidence was settled, in doing which the attention of the Court would be probably occupied for four or five days.

Accordingly, when the other business was finished, the Attorney General moved, that the Court would proceed to hear the merits of the before mentioned Complaint, and said he stood ready to repel the several charges contained in it, and that he rejoiced at the opportunity he had of clearing his reputation, of what was so obviously meant to obscure and darken it, from malicious and vindictive motives.

The Petition being read, the Attorney General then challenged his accusers to the proofs of the first article of charge. The same challenge was repeated, upon entering into the consideration of all the subsequent ones, *seriatim*,—one by one. But, that the proof might be preserved, and the more effectually perpetuated, the Court thought proper to direct the whole to be taken down by the Clerk, which was accordingly done. The examination took up four whole days of the Court's time; and this concluded the business of that Term.