

of these disorders Rice has been a sovereign remedy, and always relieved me in a few hours; and it has always been attended with the same good effect when complaints of that nature have attacked any of my children or family. I have frequently recommended it to others, who have benefited thereby. At this season of the year, I would recommend it to be given to children as a meal at least two or three times a week—let your rice be sufficiently cooked, either with milk or otherwise, so that it is made palatable. If some prefer it in mutton soup, they will find it beneficial, or in any other way.

JOHN FIRTH.

Gloucester Co. N. J. June 24, 1819.

**Mechanical Genius**—Counsellor Bockman possesses a large astronomical clock, constructed by the Rev. Pastor Hahn, which not only contains the common division of time but has likewise divisions of a hundred and of a thousand years. The spectator contemplates, with pleasure, the contrasted quick motion of the second hand and the thousand-year hand, which turns on a small dial plate not larger than that of a Parisian watch. The progress of the latter in fifty years is very small, so that its motion is imperceptible. The ten, hundred, and a thousand-year hands are not a mere display of the art of the maker; they are of great use—for, on the large dial plate, which contains all the lesser, the globes are described, and the progress of the stars denoted; so that the hands, by their combining motions, display the variations, positions, and appearances of the earth and the heavenly bodies.

We saw a watch made by Mr. Auch, of Stuttgart, a scholar of the minister Hahn. He is only six and twenty, yet in the opinion of some, he already surpasses his master. This watch contains the divisions of time from a second to a century. On the opposite side, on a clouded azure ground, is seen the course of the sun and the moon, with its modes and eclipses. The artist means to improve this watch, and describe the course of Venus, as a morning and evening star.

### Foreign News.

New-York, Aug. 10.

The packet ship Courier, Bowie, sailed for Liverpool. Among the passengers that went in her were Admiral Tate of the Russian navy, and Major Hillier. The latter gentleman is secretary to his excellency the governor of Upper Canada, and is bearer of despatches to his government.

### DUEL AT HALIFAX.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Aug. 10. We have received from our correspondent, Halifax papers to the 30th ult. On the evening of the 21st, Wm. Bowie, Esq. merchant, of Halifax, died of a wound received in a duel fought that morning with Richard John Uniacke, Esq. a barrister at law, and son of the attorney general of the province. On the following morning a coroner's inquest was held on the body of the deceased, when the facts of the case were proved. The supreme court ordered the grand jury to be summoned on Monday, and a charge pointing to the case was delivered by the court. The remains of Mr. Bowie were interred on Friday, and a very great concourse of people followed him to the grave. The trial of the parties concerned in the duel being somewhat remarkable, we publish it at length, with the exception of some part of the evidence, as reported in the Halifax papers.

Halifax, June 30.

On Tuesday, bills of indictment were presented by the grand jury of the county to the supreme court, against Richard John Uniacke, Esq. the younger, a barrister at law, and Edward M'Swney, Esq. a merchant, both of this town, charging them with the murder of William Bowie, Esq. a merchant, also of this town; a bill was at the same time preferred against Stephen W. Deblois, Esq. charging him with a misdemeanor. The court assembled on the following day; the honorable Richard John Uniacke, his majesty's attorney general, soon after entered the court with his son who was accompanied by Mr. M'Swney, and the prisoners immediately took their stations at the bar.

The prisoners being arraigned, and pleading not guilty, the jurors were called and twelve impanelled after several had been challenged who were on the trial which led to the melancholy event that had occurred.

Mr. J. I. Chipman and Mr. W. Hill then rose, and requested the permission of the court to be allowed to act as counsel for the prisoners on their trial—which request the court acquiesced in.

S. G. W. Archibald, Esq. king's counsel, then opened the case to the jury, and in a clear, liberal, perspicuous and very able manner, detailed the circumstances which related to it—explained the laws which pressed upon it—and drew a distinction between the taking of a life under the influence of malice and depravity of mind, and the taking of a life in a duel, where the conduct of the parties is proved to be fair and honorable. In the latter instance, he asserted, a verdict of murder had never been found.

Dr. Mackesy was sworn—he knew the parties; was requested by Mr. M'Swney on the morning of the 21st of this month, to attend a gentleman at the North Farm, who had been badly wounded in a duel—he went and examined the wound, discovered the ball had entered the right side above the hip, passed through the intestines, and had nearly reached the opposite surface. He was soon joined by Dr. Almon, and they relieved each other during the day in their attendance on Mr. Bowie, who he understood had expired about ten minutes before 8 o'clock. He was confident that Mr. Bowie's death resulted from the wound.

Dr. Almon was summoned to attend the deceased. On his way to the North Farm he met Mr. M'Swney, who carried him out in a gig, and detailed the particulars of the meeting which had taken place between Mr. Bowie and Mr. Uniacke. He saw Mr. M'Swney take leave of Mr. Bowie by shaking his hand—heard no expressions of blame or dissatisfaction at his conduct fall from Mr. B. The deceased continued sensible until the agonies of death became excessive.

John Pietzer, a soldier in his majesty's 60th regt. deposed, that he was employed at the North Farm; between 4 and 5 o'clock

on the morning of the 21st inst. he distinctly heard four reports of pistols, and soon after found some person in pain—that Mr. Deblois came with a hurried pace towards him, and desired his assistance—he followed him, saw a gentleman lying on the ground, apparently suffering severely from a wound, and assisted in conveying him to the house. He saw Mr. M'Swney set off in a gig, and return with Dr. Mackesy. Mr. Uniacke, greatly agitated, walked away towards town.

[A part of the testimony is here omitted.] Mr. Archibald then rose and stated to the court that the evidence on the part of the crown had been gone through with.

The court then informed the prisoners they were at liberty to enter upon their defence, and to offer evidence in their behalf.

Mr. Uniacke then addressed the court and jury, and in a style at once honorable to his feelings and abilities, lamented most sincerely the sad occurrence which had placed his friend and him at that bar, and upon their trial for murder—he shuddered at the mention of such a crime, as much as any man could do. He asked for the jury the indulgence and the justice the juries of Nova Scotia had invariably shown to persons brought before them charged with capital offences—he urged that all prejudices might be set aside, and a cool, deliberate and just decision take place.

He described the provocation he had received, the steps taken to obtain satisfaction in a conciliatory way—and asked what alternative remained to him at last, but quietly to submit to the wound his honor had received, or seek redress in a duel. He had descended from a line of ancestors, who had sustained life with a reputation which was not to be sullied by him. He had gone to the ground with no feelings of malice against Mr. Bowie—no wish to shed his blood—he had gone to maintain his honor, and his character in society.

At his allusions towards Mr. Bowie, upon the trial which had taken place on the Monday preceding the unfortunate catastrophe had been considered as unjust, he could have shewn the instructions of his client, and if he had overstepped them, he instantly made a most ample apology—but a letter was handed him from Mr. Bowie; it aspersed his character; it charged him with falsehood, and with compromising his honor. He could not stoop to the insult; he submitted the letter to his friend, whom he instructed, if the offensive parts of it were not withdrawn, to make the necessary arrangements for a meeting, and gave into his charge a letter to Mr. Bowie to that effect. He here spoke in the highest terms of regard for his friend—he considered him in the possession of every virtue which ornaments life, or characterises the gentleman—his coolness, his prudence, judgment, and desire to effect a reconciliation between Mr. Bowie and him, were as conspicuous as they were laudable and praiseworthy.

He called upon the parties, he represented the injustice of the expressions in the letter which had been sent to him—he made every effort to prevent a meeting, but his efforts were vain, and the time and place of meeting were determined upon. Had the letter been withdrawn, he solemnly declared, and he called upon his God to witness the declaration, that he would have gone upon his knees and apologized to Mr. Bowie for any offence he might have supposed he had committed against him.

The meeting took place—he now called upon the jurors to say if any malice appeared in the conduct of himself or friend—his adversary's pistols were considered defective, and those he had taken out preferred; and unwilling that he should have the least advantage, his friend begged that Mr. Bowie would use them also—he did, and the duel was fought with his own weapons.

Mr. Uniacke then concluded by declaring to the jury, that he had exhibited all the circumstances connected with the unhappy event, without guile or deceit—he had described his feelings on receiving the letter from Mr. Bowie, the desire he felt, and the pains he had taken to obtain satisfaction, previous to that alternative which at last only remained to him. He considered his conduct as justified in the eye of mankind, and duelling authorized by the custom of ages. He again urged the jury to divest themselves of all prejudices against his friend and himself, which they might have formed from representations made to them before they came into court; and thanked the king's counsel for the gentlemanly, liberal and humane manner in which he had conducted the prosecution.

Mr. M'Swney afterwards addressed the court and jury. He considered the observations made by Mr. Uniacke as fully sufficient to explain those parts of the unfortunate transaction which had taken place, in which he had been engaged. But he felt, in addition to the charges contained against him in the indictment, he had to contend with a malignant prejudice. He mentioned several calumnies which had been industriously circulated against him, declared he could point out their authors, but he held them in the utmost contempt, and defied them to prove their assertions. His friend had entrusted him with his honor, he knew the importance of the charge, to preserve it, he would endeavor to compensate—to defend it, he would at any time risk his life. He had three interviews with Mr. Deblois, but they resulted in a meeting between Mr. Bowie and Mr. Uniacke. Having arrived at the ground, Mr. Deblois called him aside, he fondly hoped with the view of proposing a reconciliation, but it was with another object—he asked him to say upon his honor if he thought the pistols he had brought were good—he thought they were not, and he declared such was his opinion of them. Mr. Deblois asked for the loan of one of

theirs, and when loaded had his choice of them. The ground was chosen, the distance (twelve paces) determined and marked, the parties took their stations, and were told they were to fire immediately upon the word being given, no time being allowed for aim—they fired, and the ball from the pistol of Mr. Uniacke entering the ground a few inches from his foot, he stepped aside and asked what was to be done—he was told to resume his place, that he had lost his fire. Considering his friend as the challenger, no attempt at reconciliation could be made by him—he received an offer would have come from the other side, but none was made. The pistols were loaded, the parties fired together, and Mr. Bowie fell to the ground. He instantly quitted the place, went for surgical assistance, and soon returned with Dr. Mackesy; afterwards on going to town he met Dr. Almon, and carried him out in his gig. The jury, he hoped, seeing the great anxiety he manifested to procure surgical aid for Mr. Bowie, would be satisfied that no malice towards Mr. Bowie could have been harbored in his breast—the declaration of the dying man, shewed that he did not entertain such an opinion.

Dr. Mackesy was again called; he heard Mr. M'Swney shake hands with the deceased; heard him ask if he had any charge to make against Mr. Uniacke or himself—to which he answered 'not the smallest'; believes he added 'every thing was honorable.' Dr. Mackesy had known Mr. M'Swney some time, always entertained a very high opinion of him.

Col. Mackie, 60th regt. capt. Sweney, 2nd regt. James Tobin, Esq. and lieutenant Lyster, R. A. had known Mr. M'Swney for a long time—some of them for many years in other countries; and all gave to his character the most honorable testimonies.

Mr. Martyr stated, that about three hours before Mr. Bowie died, he charged him to say to Mr. Uniacke—'That he freely forgave him.' The deponent observed to him that he was confident the conduct of Mr. Uniacke was fair and honorable—the deceased exclaimed, 'You have said it.'

Monday, 4 o'clock.

Sir—I can make any allowance for an attorney, who in support of his client takes liberties not at other times warranted; but I can never think it becoming a gentleman in any situation or for any purpose whatever, asserting things as facts from his own knowledge which he is convinced is not true; I do therefore say that in asserting as you did that day, that I treated your note as a guilty man would have done, you told an untruth; for you knew perfectly, that although I did not write it, yet that I met you in the street a day or two after, and stated the circumstances, and that you then told me that you would have nothing to do with the affair, and that honor through life was your aim, therefore call upon you to retract what you have this day asserted, or allow me to observe that if this is refused, I shall be compelled to think you are losing sight of the high sense of honor you so much value yourself on, and to say at once you are not a man of truth.

Yours, &c. Wm. BOWIE.

Halifax, 29th July, 1819.

Sir—The tenor of your letter addressed to me and delivered by Mr. Deblois, at once precludes the possibility of my placing myself on a par with you in explaining assertions made solely under the influence of your imagination. Sufficient will it be for my character (however much I regret being compelled to place myself on a level with you in this community) to say—I am prepared to carry into the fullest effect the arrangement which will be made by the gentleman who bears this.

As a barrister I had a right to draw any conclusions upon your conduct, from the evidence about to be produced, that I thought in the minds of the jury would promote the interest of my client; as a proof those conclusions were not imaginary, the strongest testimonial I can offer is the verdict of the twelve men who tried you. However, sir, to conclude, I have only to add that whatever expressions may fall from me at that bar, I consider myself as responsible for as if said in private society.

RICHARD JOHN UNIACKE, Junr.

Messrs. Chipman, Hill, Nutting, Frase and Fairbanks, voluntarily offered their testimony in behalf of the character of Mr. Uniacke; they had been his school fellows, had served with him at the bar and always esteemed him for his obliging generous and conciliatory disposition.

His honor Judge Hallberton then charged the jury: In the eye of the law, he observed, the killing of a person in a duel was considered murder, and subjected principal and second to the punishment of death; but he had not been able to discover in the range of his reading that such punishment had ever been inflicted, where the conduct of the parties engaged in a duel had been fair and honorable; that such had been the conduct of the persons engaged on this melancholy occasion, the witnesses produced had fully proved. He recapitulated the evidence, and leaving the case with the jury, hoped they would give such a verdict as in their consciences they thought would be just.

The jury retired, and after a short absence returned with a verdict of *No Guilty*. The prisoners then thanked the court and jury and withdrew. The attorney general then rose, and moved that all proceedings against Mr. Deblois upon the indictment charging him

with misdemeanor, be quashed—which the court agreed to.

June 4th.

In the midst of a gloom and depression so manifest in the trading hemisphere of this country, we are glad to see even the *genius fatuus* of more cheering prospects. We have been informed upon good authority that the house of Gott, in Leeds, probably the first woollen cloth manufacturer in the world, has again engaged its discharged workmen; with an additional force. At Manchester, some eminent houses have also been re-engaging their workmen: indeed the latest accounts from these important manufacturing districts are of a more promising nature than we have had for some time.

Hull Packet.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

### Latest from Europe.

The regular trading ship Hercules, Capt. Cobb, arrived last evening from Liverpool, which port she left on the 2d ultimo. Capt. Cobb has favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with papers of the 1st of that month, and London papers to the 29th June inclusive.

Previous to sailing Capt. Cobb received the following note from Capt. Coffin.

Friend Cobb—Please to report the arrival of the Telegraph, at the N. E. Buoy, on the 26th June in 24 days, without reefing since leaving port. Jacob Perkins, Esq. made during the calm weather, many experiments with his instruments to prove the compressibility of water by the same element, which fact was established by immersion of the machine from 600 to 3500 feet below the surface of the sea—is *Bathometer* is a perfect *sounding instrument*, and is as true in a ten knot breeze as a calm—indicating an fathom the machine is under the surface of the sea.

Yours very truly, H. COFFIN.

Accounts from Naples of the 4th of the state that a dreadful eruption of Mount Etna had broken out, which threatened total destruction to the city of Catania. From Mount Vesuvius a very great eruption of lava had taken place in the direction of Pompei. Some violent shocks of an earthquake had been felt near Viterbo.

It was believed parliament would adjourn about the 10th July. Sir Francis Burtet was about to bring forward the question of parliamentary reform.

Accounts from Paris are to the 25th inst. French stocks, 68 1/2. The French government have published an ordinance allowing the exportation of flour and bisulphite.

The king of Prussia it is said is about to be married to a princess of Wurtemberg.

In the French chambers it has been proposed to establish commercial relations with the independents of South America, and to form a treaty with the government of Hayti.

A large meeting of manufacturers, traders and laborers at Cork, has taken place on the subject of their distresses; about 5000 persons assembled, who agreed upon a petition to parliament, praying for a reduction of taxes, a tax upon absent land proprietors, and for the repeal of the un-

meetings have also been held at Manchester, and Dewsbury, in Yorkshire.

In the house of lords, Lord Nugent stated that he understood the admiralty had denied that the *Andromache* frigate was carrying gold from South America for the Spanish government, and wished to know the fact. Mr. Crocker in reply, said the frigate was sent to that coast at the request of British merchants only, with positive orders not to interfere with either party; he knew nothing of her having Spanish property on board but through the newspapers.

One of the British commissioners for the abolition of the slave trade, has left England for Havana.

Admiral Plampkin has been removed from the command of the *St. Helena* squadron; admiral Gower is appointed to succeed him.

London, June 26.

It is a serious fact, that in the last year '817-18, the trade from America to China employed 7,000,000 dollars and 16,000 tons shipping; during the same time the British trade to China occupied 6,500,000 dollars, and 20,000 tons shipping; consequently, allowing that the American merchant receives his return in the course of one year, while the British requires nearly two years—the American trade to China is already more extensive than our own. We state this important fact on the authority of Charles Assey, Esq. late secretary to the government of Java, author of an able pamphlet, 'On the trade of China, and the Indian Peninsula.'

June 20.

Letters from Cadiz were received by the post of yesterday, stating that several of the British transports had been discharged, not from their being no longer wanted, but because the captains would not submit to new conditions the Spaniards wished to impose upon them. It appears that the experience acquired by the purchase of the rotten Russian ships has made the Cadiz committee extremely cautious, and they now insist on the British ships being stripped before they proceed to sea, though many of them were fresh coppered before they left this country. With this the captains refused to comply.

A Hamburg paper gives us to the total of the army and navy of the Russian empire, 863,000 men, of which number 75,090 are seamen.

Antwerp, June 17.

In this port has recently been witnessed a most dreadful outrage to humanity; from 350 to 400 individuals have been squeezed on board a small vessel from 200 to 300 tons, commanded by a Prussian captain; which has set sail for the colonies; they are literally packed like herrings in a cask; they each of them paid in advance 150 florins; there will probably be a pestilence on board the ship before it reaches Flushing.

### Latest from Texas.

In letters from an officer in the patriot army, under date of the 28th June and the 3d of July, the writer says—'Genl. Aranda, commanding the royalists, is now moving towards us in full force—the Mexicans are annoying him on all sides, and have taken some prisoners from him and sent them to us; the people are now more sanguine of success; recruits are joining us daily.' 'From my knowledge of the Mexicans and their language, there can be no doubt, if necessary, 2000 warriors.'

**Attempt to defraud**—A short time since insurance was effected at the Washington Insurance Office in this city, on the store and goods belonging to Pinkney & Battin, of Mamakating, Sullivan county, in this state. A short time after, the store was discovered to be on fire, but by the great vigilance of the inhabitants of the place, the flames were extinguished before the building was consumed. On opening the trunks supposed to contain the dry goods insured it was found they were filled with little or nothing but combustible articles. Pinkney was immediately arrested, and has confessed it was intended to defraud the office, and on his affidavit, his partner and accomplice, Battin, was arrested by our police magistrates, on Saturday, and both were committed for trial.—*Mer Ad.*

From the Democratic Press.

**To FARMERS**—The following short article must arrest the attention of the people of the United States. Those that have been deaf and blind to the cries of suffering American *Manufacturers*, will now be acute in hearing and seeing the maxims of letting 'Commerce regulate itself,' and 'Buying where you can buy cheapest.' *Wheat* from the Mediterranean after paying costs and charges selling in the ports of the United States, at half a dollar a bushel!!! Cotton, from the East Indies, after paying costs and charges underselling our own Cotton, in our own markets. Beef and Potatoes have long been imported at a profit to the shippers. These things, we repeat, must arrest the attention, and will compel wholesome regulations.

### Something New.

Extract of a letter from New York, under date 27th inst.

'A considerable quantity of wheat has recently been imported at the eastward, from the Mediterranean—It is, to be sure not first quality, but will probably make fine flour. There are upwards of 3000 bushels in one parcel, a part of which has been sent here and sold at 50 cents! That wheat should be brought from Europe to this country is certainly surprising, and speaks a language that cannot be misunderstood.—*Am. Watchman.*

### Statutes of Upper Canada.

An act to repeal the several laws now in force relative to levying and collecting rates and assessments in this province, and further to provide for the more equal and general assessment of lands and other rateable property throughout the province.

Passed 12th July, 1819.

(Concluded.)

XV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when the rates and assessments upon any lot, piece or parcel of land, shall be suffered to remain in arrear and unpaid for the space of three years, the rates and assessments so in arrear shall be increased in the proportion of one third, and if suffered to remain five years in arrear, the whole shall be increased in the proportion of one half, and if suffered to remain eight years in arrear, the amount of such arrears shall be doubled, and their said rates and assessments shall be charged thenceforward in double the amount that would grow due according to the existing rate of assessment, and such rates so increased respectively shall be charged against the lands in the accounts of the treasurer herein directed to be kept, and shall be levied in the manner herein before mentioned.

XVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that persons residing in townships or places not authorized to hold town meetings, shall be considered for the purposes of this act as the inhabitants of the township adjacent thereto which shall contain the smallest number of inhabitants, and shall be assessed accordingly.

XVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the clerk of the peace in each and every district in this province, shall and is hereby required to transmit before the end of the month of January in each year to the governor, lieutenant governor or person administering the government, an aggregate account of the said assessment, in order that the same may be laid before the legislative council and house of assembly, which shall contain a true and full statement of every species of property in respect of which such assessment was made, and the clerks of the peace respectively are hereby authorized to demand, and the treasurer of each district is hereby respectively required to pay each of the said clerks of the peace, for their trouble in making up such aggregate account, the sum of thirty shillings.

XVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the said justices at their respective general quarter sessions assembled, or the greater part of them then and there assembled, to nominate and appoint a proper person, being resident within the district, to be treasurer of the said district, which treasurer shall give sufficient security in such sum as