

HERE FOLLOWS THIS CURIOUS EXTRACT OF THE LIVERPOOL CHRONICLER.

*Or Intelligencer and Commercial Advertiser. April 14th, 1806.*

We have delayed to publish our information respecting the feelings of the Canadians on the question of war between the United States and Britain. We cannot preserve a longer silence, since we draw our information, not from a few individuals, but from the concurrence of all the respectable characters, who are frequently visiting Vermont from Lower Canada. We can state with confidence, that except their news-papers, which are published under the eye of the provincial government, and which teem with hostilities against the United States, *there is an unanimity amongst the Canadians, against Great Britain, as great as that among the people of the United States, at the commencement of the revolution.* We predict from a source of information to be relied upon, and we call on our readers to remember, that in the event of a war, (which may Heaven avert!) *the conquest of Canada will be the fruit of their own efforts and will not require the aid of a single man OR CENT on the part of the United States.* The Canadians, already cease to regard with confidence the effusions of their gazettes on the approaching rupture; *their gaols are filled and running over with subjects arrested for dissatisfaction to the orders for arraying themselves in a warlike posture against America, and republican papers circulate to a considerable extent in both provinces.*

AN ENQUIRY INTO THE INSTITUTION OF JURIES.

Whatever country of old may claim the priority of the institution of Juries in the trial for criminal offences, it appears certain, that the truly Great Alfred was he, who introduced this mode of process in the British Criminal Courts.

The object of this enquiry is not therefore to discover its origin, its founder, its Creator, if one may make use of that expression, but it is to enter into the views which induced the wise Monarch to adopt it in his dominions. These views being the necessary consequence of the state of society in England at that epoch, it will be proper to precede our enquiry by a short historical sketch of it.

The successive and successful invasions of Great Britain by the Danes and Saxons, had for several centuries, kept that country in a depressed and disordered state, the greatest obstacle to every kind of improvement. Education being altogether out of the question, and sciences at the lowest ebb, that in these respects Alfred was compelled to call in strangers to his assistance.

After having by the superiority of his abilities recovered his crown and subdued his enemies, he applied himself to restore order in his dominions. One of the most powerful means to obtain