

his arrest, and was about to convey him back to Shelburne. Application on his behalf was made to Mr. Wilkins, who obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, under which master and servant were brought before the Chief Justice, and the case, and the slave question were fully argued on each side, and the Judge legally and righteously decided, that this Province was not debased with that cruel and abominable slave system, which John Wesley appropriately characterized, as "*the sum of all villainies.*" Thus the subject as to our free country, was settled for all time.

I may here mention, that the matters in controversy in suits at law, in the common law courts in those days, were of much the same descriptions as at present, and therefore special remarks here on the subject are not needed.

Having treated concerning the Supreme Court so fully as probably to weary some of my readers, I will now give some important and interesting information concerning proceedings in the Vice Admiralty Court, which in the same early period had ample and almost constant employment. In the year 1804, the great Napoleon, having subdued Italy and Spain, and overcome and prostrated Austria and Prussia, and spread the terror of his name and army over all the other nations of continental Europe; and knowing that the power and resources of Great Britain, with whom he was so fiercely contending greatly depended on the prosperity of her foreign commerce, he framed and published two manifestoes, one at Berlin the capital of Prussia, and the other at Milan in Italy, named and known as the