

only weapon of little minds against superior worth and abilities. The truth of this remark ought to be a sufficient preventative; for, I believe, no one would wish to incur the merited appellation of a little and envious mind. Females, in particular, should divest themselves of this spirit, which produces so many evils among the fair-sex; for, let it be remembered, that an envious mind, and slanderous tongue, never inhabit the face of beauty, and the form of elegance!—If there must still remain in the breasts of some, a slanderous spirit, and a delight to fabricate scandalous reports; if most people will also retain a propensity to hear whatever comes from such a source; let us act with some degree of impartiality: before we credit, as undoubted truth, tales injurious to the reputation of another; we ought at least, to examine if what we hear does not wear the most flagrant marks of falsehood. Thus we may often be enabled to discover fiction from truth, and be satisfied that the person accused is entirely innocent: and it is the province of great minds, to vindicate the characters of those who are absent, when unjustly aspersed by the tongue of Scandal.

FROM THE LADY'S MAGAZINE.

Disagreeable Consequences of forced Nuptials.

The wretch who is sentenced to die,
May escape and leave justice behind;
From his country perhaps he may fly,
But oh! can he fly from his mind?

I AM the most miserable of men; and, notwithstanding it might be more prudent to conceal the cause of my affliction, I find an inclination to disclose it in this public manner, too strongly to be resisted. I am a young fellow of five and twenty, neither deformed in my person, nor, I hope, unhappy in my temper; my fortune is easy, my education liberal, and I suppose I am as well calculated to pass in a crowd as the generality of my acquaintance.

About twelve months ago, I fell passionately in love with a young lady, whose beauty and merit entitled her to rank much more exalted than what I could raise her to, though she was much my inferior in point of fortune. She was at that time courted by a young gentleman in the law; and matters had actually gone so far, that a day was appointed for the solemnization of the nuptials. All this I was very well informed of, yet impetuously hurried by the violence of my passion, I disclosed it to the father. He was a man of the world;—my circumstances were much better than his intended son-in-law's; and he paid less attention to the happiness, than he shewed for the advancement of his daughter. Why should I take up your time, reader? Maria's match with her former lover was immediately broken off, and the unhappy young lady, who never presumed to disobey her father's commands, was torn from the man of her heart, and married to a man she could never love.

I was in hopes that a little time, and a tender behaviour on my side, as a man never loved more fondly than myself, would have utterly erased Mr. Bridgegrove from the bosom of my wife, and placed me in his stead. But, had I not been besotted with my love, I might have easily known, that a loadable impression upon the mind of a sensible woman, is never to be eradicated:—no, it is impossible. When a young raw girl, indeed, entertains something like a regard for a man, without knowing the reason of her esteem, it is nothing but a struggle of desire, or more properly speaking, the wheyness of inclination, which, in a little time she laughs at herself, and, as the grows in understanding, easily skims off. But where a woman of sense has placed her affections on a man of merit, the passion is never to be erased: the more she ponders on his worth, the more reason she has to love him; and she can never cease to think of his perfections, till she is wholly divested of thought.

Unhappily for me this was the case. Mr. Bridgegrove possessed the whole heart of Maria, and in reality detested it; he is perhaps, the most amiable of men, and, poor fellow, loves her to distraction, I have been now married ten months, and have, I flatter myself, expressed every act of tenderness, proper for the lover or the husband, but to no purpose. My wife behaves with the utmost complaisance, is uncommonly solicitous to please, but this conduct is the effect of her good sense, and not the consequence of her love. The little endearing intercourses between husband and wife, are suffered, not enjoyed; if I complain of her coldness, she assumes an air more gay, and affects to be pleased, though I see the starting tear just bursting from her eye, and know the grief that rankles at her heart. Nay, the more I caresses her, the more miserable she is made; and I see her generously lamenting that she cannot place her heart upon the man that possesses her hand, and is not utterly unworthy of her esteem. Oh! reader, he must have no delicacy, no feeling, that can bear a circumstance like this unmoved. How am I frequently torn in madness with reflection, even when I have her fastened to my bosom, to think her whole soul is at that very moment running on another man. In her sleep, she frequently throws one of her fine arms round my neck, and pronounces the name of Bridgegrove in a manner that distracts me. Our little boy, (for she is lately brought to bed) instead of a blessing, is another source of anxiety to us both. I overheard her yesterday morning, weeping over the child, and crying, "my sweet boy, poor Bridgegrove should have been your father." Can any situation be so afflicting as mine?—I have made the most amiable of women for ever wretched, and torn a worthy young fellow from the mistress of his heart. I have brought all my sorrows on myself with the distressful consideration of having no right to complain. I deserve to

be miserable. The man who would meanly hope to be happy in marriage, by sacrificing the inclination of the woman he loves, and ungenerously loses every regard to her wishes, while he endeavours to gratify his own, has no pretension to felicity. Had I never obtained the possession of Maria, I should not have been half so wretched as I am now; time and another object, would have enabled me to bear her loss; but now, master of her person, to find another in possession of her heart, and to know that there is one whom she holds considerably dearer than myself are considerations absolutely insupportable. I cannot dwell any longer on the subject: I shall therefore conclude with an advice to my own sex, never to marry a woman whose heart they know is engaged, nor to take a pitiful advantage of a father's authority, in opposition to her inclination. If she is a good woman, she can never forget her first choice; and if she is bad, will inevitably bring shame and scandal on the second.

W. H.—

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26.

*From the Havana Aurora,
of Nov. 26.*

[TRANSLATION.]

By the Montferat, Capt. Francis Carbonell, arrived yesterday from Cartagena, after 11 days passage, we have received the following intelligence, which was published in Panama, on the 21st of October, from whence it was brought by a vessel from Payta.

Captain Don Santiago Liniers, having under his command 1500 men, chiefly veteran troops, and well armed, conducted them in country boats, small schooners and gun-boats to the river Las Condhas, six leagues to the north of Buenos Ayres, and being joined by three or 400 volunteers, marched with great expedition, by land, to the city, in which he made a spirited attack in several points at once, which were successful; and on the 12th of August, the enemy having lost 500 men, the remainder, to the amount of 1000 capitulated and surrendered themselves prisoners of war, with the General in Chief, and his subaltern officers.

From the Peruvian Minerva.

RE-CAPTURE OF BUENOS AYRES.

LIMA, 23d Sept. 1806.

Yesterday arrived here an express, which left Areguipa on the 13th inst. with the pleasing intelligence, that the victorious army of his Catholic Majesty, had reconquered the city of Buenos Ayres on the 12th of August. Its brave deliverer was the marine captain (in the navy) Don Santiago Liniers, who having heard of the capture by the enemy, went to Montevideo, the governor of which place gave him the command of a light flotilla of about 30 sail and 1500 men, troops of the line and volunteers completely armed.

They disembarked at Puerro de las Condhas, where they were joined by

some inhabitants of Buenos Ayres and the surrounding country, by which addition their number amounted to 2300, when they marched together on the 10th, to Rediro, where they were detained by various circumstances, until the 12th, when they attacked with the greatest intrepidity, all the fortified places occupied by the enemy, and completely defeated them.

At the moment of the assault the enemy surrendered to avoid being put to the sword, with which our General had threatened them. General W. Beresford is a prisoner of war, with upwards of a thousand troops, who now remain at the disposal of the conqueror.

THE TELEGRAPH.

FREDERICTON, JAN. 10, 1807.

MARRIED,] At Lincoln, On Thursday the 1st inst by the Rev. Mr. BISSSET, Mr. WILLIAM WILMOT, to Miss HANNAH BLISS, both of that place.

Whereas information has been received of Trespasses having been committed on His Majesty's Woods: The following Extract from the Statutes, for the preservation of His Majesty's Timber in America, is republished by order of the Surveyor-General of His Majesty's Woods in America, for public information, with notice that they will be strictly carried into execution.

BY 8 Geo. I. ch. 12, it is enacted, That every Person who shall presume to cut down, fell or destroy any White Pine Tree, within His Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia, or any other of the Colonies in America, or be aiding and assisting therein, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the following Sum, viz. —

For every White Pine Tree of Twelve Inches Diameter, and three Foot Growth from the Earth,	£ 5 0 0
From 12 to 18 Inches	10 0 0
18 to 24	20 0 0
24 and upwards,	50 0 0

To be recovered in the Courts of Admiralty.

It is further enacted, That all White Pine Trees, Masts, and Logs made from such Trees, which shall be found cut or felled without Licence, shall be forfeited and seized for the King.

By 2d Geo. ch. 35, it is enacted, That no Person within the Province of Nova-Scotia, or any other of the Colonies that now belong or hereafter shall belong to the Crown of Great Britain, shall presume to cut down, fell or destroy any White Pine Trees, notwithstanding the said trees do grow within the Limits of any Township laid out or to be laid out hereafter, without His Majesty's Royal Licence for so doing first had and obtained, on Penalty of the Forfeitures mentioned in Act 8. Geo. 1.

Frederickton, New-Brunswick, Dec. 13, 1806.

BY order of His Excellency Sir JOHN WENTWORTH, Bart. Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods in America, I have caused this Extract from the Statutes for the preservation of His Majesty's timber, to be again published here.—And I have received his positive instructions to prosecute with the utmost rigour, every person who shall presume to cut down, fell, or destroy any White Pine Tree within this Province without Licence for so doing, first had and obtained.

EDWARD WINSLOW,
Deputy Surveyor General of His Majesty's
Woods in New-Brunswick.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are hereby requested to call and settle their respective Accounts without delay, that he may be enabled to satisfy the demands of his creditors.

MATTHEW BRANNEN.

ALL Persons having any demands against the late Co-partnership of LUDLOW FRASER & ROBINSON, are requested to call on the Subscriber, and receive payment.

P. FRASER.

FREDERICTON:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
MICHAEL RYAN,

AT HIS OFFICE, (near the Church) IN FRONT-STREET,
Where Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received, and where PRINTING IN GENERAL, will be executed with NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.