

presents to the view neither wood nor lawn, and is inhabited only by some peasants, and the officer of the telegraph which is stationed here for keeping up a correspondence with that of Grisehamn. It is one of those little islands scattered in this part of the gulph which collectively bear the name of Aland. The distance from Grisehamn to Sigheikar, in a straight line, is five Swedish miles, which are nearly equal to thirty-five English; but the turnings we were obliged to make, in order to find out the most practicable places, could not be less than ten English miles more. All this while we were kept in anxious suspense concerning the fate of our fugitive horse, and entertained the most uneasy apprehensions that he was either lost in the immensity of the icy desert, or buried perhaps in the watery abyss. We were preparing to continue our journey through the isles on the ice, and had already put new horses in our sledges, when we spied, with inexpressible pleasure, the two sledges returning with the fugitive. The animal was in the most deplorable condition imaginable: his body was covered all over with sweat and foam, and was enveloped in a cloud of smoke. Still we did not dare to come near him; the excessive fatigue of his violent course had not abated his ferocity; he was as much alarmed at the sight of our pelices as before; he snorted, bounded, and beat the snow and ice with his feet; nor could the utmost exertions of the peasants to hold him fast have prevented him from once more making his escape, if we had not retired to some distance, and removed the sight and the scent of our pelices. From Sigheikar we pursued our journey through the whole of the isles of Aland. In different parts of Aland you meet with post-houses, that is to say with places where you may get horses. You travel partly by land, and partly over the ice of the sea. The distance between some of these islands amounts to no less than eight or ten miles. On the sea, the natives have used the precaution of fixing branches of trees, or putting small pines along the whole route, for the guidance of travellers in the night-time, or directing them how to find out the right way after falls of snow.

From a Trinidad Paper received at Norfolk.

PORT OF SPAIN, JANUARY 27.

It is currently reported that (by letters received by the last packet, via St. Vincent) the French government have not only consented to cede the Island of Tobago to Great-Britain, but also that she should retain the port and Island of Malta. We have not heard what equivalent Great-Britain has given in lieu of these cessions.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 15.

From NORTHAMPTON, March 9.

On the 14th of February last, Mr. John Gates of Belchertown went into a saw-mill early in the morning with a design to saw some logs—the mill was frozen—he cut it out and hoisted the water gate. The water did not move the saw-gate. When the saw-gate stopped the night before, it was within a few inches of being at the height. He took a piece of flintwork for a lever, put a prop under it near the saw-gate at the top, and pried it up: The saw-gate came down so that it caught the lever, the end of which struck his forehead, broke his skull, beat out one eye, and killed him instantly. He fell by the side of the log, one of his legs and one of his arms were sawed off, and he was mangled in a shocking manner. He was in his 32d year, a poor man, but well respected by his neighbours. He has left a widow and 4 or 5 children in circumstances truly piteous. Their chief dependence for support, was on his labour. On the same day, at another saw-mill in said town, another man, in nearly similar circumstances was knocked down, thrown some way, but not greatly hurt. Such instances of sudden death, are admonitions to the living. Man knoweth not his time. The sons of men are snared in an evil time, when it falleth suddenly upon them. Extract of a letter, from a gentleman at Natchez, to his friend in Lexington, (Ken.) dated January 20, 1803.

"The reptile Spaniards act in a most hostile manner towards our citizens and commerce. With degrading remarks, that the people of the United States have no national character—that they are a divided, weak, quarrelsome people, without energy—and that they have nothing to fear from them. Such language is too insulting.

"To give you a further view of our aggrieved situation, I will only state, that a few days since, a parcel of cotton arrived at New-Orleans; the bales, being so damaged that it was necessary to have them re-packed before shipped.—They were landed by paying 6 per cent duty, and cannot be re-shipped on board an American vessel, but must, on re-shipment, pay 6 per cent more, as Spanish produce on board a Spanish bottom. This rule will hold good in all instances where a landing is made in any case. I trust 700,000 persons will not wait for Mr. Jefferson to go through all the forms, ceremonies and etiquette of the courts of Spain and Bonaparte, before they determine whether it will be best to drive the miscreants from their waters or not. I say start and drive them with the spring flood, and then negotiate. We can now get the whole province without the loss of one drop of blood, and let the French get there, 'twill be otherwise.

P. S. I have it in my power to state, that the fortifications at New-Orleans, are in no sort of repair; and that there are no effective troops in the province. The town duty is now done by the militia, and that from one end of the province to the other they are almost in a state of revolt. In my humble opinion three thousand Kentucky militia would subvert the United States in possession of the fairest country in the universe, without the shedding of one man's blood.—God! can all western America be dead to their true rights, and will they pass over the present favourable moment to possess themselves of advantages that will never have or will they blindly allow themselves to come under the yoke of tyranny? How is it that the pens of the lie dormant on this most alarming occasion? That God will be death to western America if allowed, speedily stopped. Let me beseech all those who the branches of the Mississippi to arm and defend their rights and national privileges.

(NEW-BRUNSWICK.) SAINT JOHN, April 9, 1803.

[BY DESIRE.]

TREAT FOR THE NIAGARA PROSELYTES RESIDENT IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

The following is a copy of a Letter from Mr. THOMAS DUNHAM (who left this place last September for Niagara (to Mr. EZEKIEL BARLOW, of this City, dated December 19th, 1802.

"I take this opportunity of letting you know our health and welfare; natural affection inclines us strongly to have you in remembrance as dear as our own. We are all well at present except a breaking out which I call the Upper Canada Itch, occasioned by the water, which is all Limestone; my wife scolds about it because she can't wash without making lye and putting turpentine in it, and don't find the water of St. John's here. Our children all had the measles coming along and some after we got to York.—Tommy's measles struck in the next day after he broke out—the fever fell in his leg and caused a fever sore, which had lik'd to have done him over, but we cured him in about four weeks, by the help of God without any other physician. Jerry's wife had scales on her when we came here as bad as Jona's wife, eating shell-fish, and children likewise; every one that comes here has it, so I advise them that are in New-Brunswick to content themselves, for these that's here are wishing themselves back; there is a number of St. John's people here and by what I can find would have turn'd right back if they had been able, but their money being gone and their property there sold and nothing to come to and no money here to be got, they live ten times worse here than in St. John's, and as ragged as colts.—The Americans that come in here think a great deal of the country, a great deal more than the Scotia people, and the reason is you can guess; they are more like Indians than Christians. I have been a good deal about this part of the country and staid at their houses at night, and nothing but a sheaf of Straw is all they've got to give you to lie on, or the Barn among the children, and they say this is the best part of the country, better than Long-point or head of the Lake—they have come from that here to settle, a great many this summer.

"We are not settled yet, and I don't know when we shall.—We can't get any Land that we prefer better than that we left behind. We have warrants to take two hundred acres a piece, but can't think of taking Land worse than that we left behind. The country here is I believe better for Bread than that, but that is chiefly all; as for Flax not a bit better; as for Sheep and Hogs the Wolf claims a right to them. There was a man shot another within a quarter of a mile of where we live watching the Wolf at night—he had taken his Hog in the day.—As for the Crops here this season are as bad as at St. John's; their Wheat-fields, could smell them half a mile with the rust and smut, and their Corn none better than I have raised myself—they say it is a bad season, I believe it's never much better as I hear every one's story, and as for frost there was not a month all the summer but there was frost; I find I am very wrongly informed about this country—I should be very glad you would write and let us know how you are all, and how the seasons have been there with you. I have a great mind to come back in the Spring, but it will take chiefly all to get back, and I think I should be as well off if I was there as here, and better in the long run. Clothing here is very hard to be got—there is not as much amongst thirteen families as I brought here.

"We live about 6 miles from little York, neighbour to MARSH, Blacksmith, into a hollow much like Joseph Barlow's swamp, surrounded with Hemlocks, Pines and Cedars, on the public road to Lake Simcoe, &c.

I remain your Brother, &c.

THOMAS DUNHAM."

APRIL MEETING.

Charter Officers for the ensuing Year.

On Tuesday last, the Annual Election for the choice of Aldermen, Assistants, &c. was held in the respective WARDS of this City, when the following Gentlemen were returned as duly elected.

KING'S WARD.—Hugh Johnston, Esq. Alderman, and Capt. William Donald, Assistant—James Scoular, Constable.

QUEEN'S WARD.—Edward Sands, Esq. Alderman, in room of Bradford Gilbert, Esq. resident in Duke's Ward, and John Dean, Esq. Assistant—Godfrey Leydick, Constable.

DUKE'S WARD.—Bradford Gilbert, Esq. Alderman, and Mr. George Harding, Assistant—Robert Macclom, Constable.

SYDNEY WARD.—George Younghusband, Esq. Alderman, and William Lintwaite, Esq. Assistant—William Hilt, Constable.

BROOK'S WARD.—William Clarke, Esq. Alderman, and Mr. Caleb Wetmore, Assistant—Daniel Lovett, Constable.

GUY'S WARD.—George Gardner, Esq. Alderman, and Mr. James D. Sealy, Assistant—J. Adams, Constable. John Thomson, Esq. Chamberlain. James McDonald, High Constable.

Last Sunday evening as Mr. JOSEPH UDNEY, Ship-joiner, was crossing the Kennebec River, from Gouda-Point to the Court-House, he unfortunately fell through the Ice and was drowned.

DIED] At London, in January last, Mrs. LEVY, a rich Jewess.—Mrs. Levy was advanced in years, and formerly gave fashionable parties; but within the last seven years she became a valetudinarian, and during the latter part of her life, lived in such a recluse manner, that even the neighbors did not know her. Her retinue was, how-

ever, still retained, and the same equipage kept up as in her days of splendor. The carriage regularly appeared every morning at the door, though it was seldom used. Although she was usually in town during the fashionable season, no one was admitted to see her; the summer was always spent at her villa at Richmond, in Surrey. Mrs. Levy died immensely rich; in her banker's hands property was valued to the amount of 125,000l. No Will has yet been found, nor is it known whether she has any relations to inherit the property. The funeral took place agreeably to their ritual of the Hebrew Church, in the Church-yard of the Synagogue. From eight o'clock in the morning until the afternoon, Albermarle-street was crowded by all ranks of the sons and daughters of Levi, all anxious to learn how their kinswoman had disposed of her monish.

For the Benefit of the Underwriters,
And all concerned in the Ship GOLDEN GROVE, ALEX-
ANDER M'KEIRDY, late Master:—

Will be Sold at Public Auction,
ON WEDNESDAY the 20th instant—All the Ma-
terials saved from the said Ship, being as Good as
New—Also, the HULL and CARGO as it now lays,
stranded on the East side of Point Lepreau.

Andrew Crookshank.

Saint John, 9th April, 1803.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY the 3d Day of
MAY next, at the STORE lately occupied by Mr.
LEWIS DEBLOIS, deceased, the remaining part of the
STOCK in TRADE, belonging to the said Estate, con-
sisting of a General Assortment of IRONMONGERY,
worthy the attention of Store-keepers and dealers, by order
of the Administrators.

Andrew Crookshank.

Saint John, 6th April, 1803.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A LAD from 15 to 16 years of age, as an Apprentice
to the SAIL MAKING BUSINESS.—He must be
of good connections.—For further particulars enquire of
NICHOLAS HARDENBROOK.

Saint John, 9th April, 1803.



FOR NEW-YORK,

The Schooner Argonaut,

NOAH DISBROW, MASTER,

WILL Sail about the 20th instant, at
farthest.—For passage apply to the
Master on board, or to Miles & Canby, Long-Wharf.

Saint John, 6th April, 1803.

EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE, TO BE LEASED,

For a Term not exceeding Three Years.—And Possession
given on the First Day of May next.

THE HOUSE will be put in complete repair, and
every thing done to render it comfortable, as it is a
desirable situation for any one that may incline to enter
into the Public Line of Business. There is an excellent
Stable on the Premises. The House and its advantageous
situation are so well known, that a more minute description
would be unnecessary. For Terms apply to

CHARLES M'PHERSON.

Saint John, 12th March, 1803.

To be Leased for Twenty-one Years,

A PUBLIC AUCTION, at the City-Hall of the
City of SAINT JOHN, on the FIRST TUES-
DAY in MAY next, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon.—
That Valuable situation for a TIDE MILL, on the
Western side of the Harbour of the said City, being that
part of the Flats or Marsh lying on the Cove in front of
CARLETON.—The place and conditions of Sale may be
seen at the Common Clerk's Office.

By order of the Common Council,

GEORGE GARDNER, }
WILLIAM CLARKE, } Committee.
JAMES D. SEALY, }

Saint John, 30th March, 1803.

JUST RECEIVED

By the TRELAWNEY-PLANTER, WILLIAM CURRY,
Master, from LONDON,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE CONSIDERATIONS on the Universality
and Uniformity of the Theocracy.—By WILLIAM
KNOX, Esq.—Formerly under Secretary of State, and
Agent for this Province.—Price 3s. 6d.

THE REVEALED WILL of GOD, the Sufficient
Rule of Men.—Being the promised Sequel to the Consi-
derations on the Theocracy, by the same Author.—Price 6s.

Extra Official STATE PAPERS, (particularly adapted
for this Province) addressed to the Right Hon. Lord
Rawdon, and the other Members of the two Houses of
Parliament, associated for the preservation of the Constitu-
tion and promoting the prosperity of the British Empire.—
By the same Author.—Price 3s. 6d.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Evans's Essays on the Affair for Money, had and re-
ceived, on the Law of Insurances, and on the Law of Bills
of Exchange and Promissory Notes.—Pothier on Obligations—
Young Gentleman and Lady's Monitor—Ready
Reckoner; or, Trader's sure Guide—Copy Slips, for the
use of Schools.—Cowper's Poems.

SEAMEN'S JOURNALS, neatly
Printed and stitched in Marble covers
may be had at this Office.