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It would give them great satisfaction, to have the question fully stated, and amicably brought up to be finally settled and decided.

As to the Affidavits on file in the Office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, wherein you say you have relied on the Right of Fishing, we have never seen them, but supposing them to be drawn in the strongest terms, they can contain nothing more than a positive oath, that you are entitled to the exclusive right you claim, or that you believe so, which whether you stated or not, if you swear to the trespas and cutting away your Nets, and a belief that the parties against whom you complain, were about to depart the Province, would procure a Judge's order, to hold the defendant to bail, in a reasonable sum. We now come to the only remaining part of your Letter, on which we shall make any observations.—You say "The City claim having been thus disposed of, their remained one other, which was by the Public at large as a common Fishery, and in order to put that to sleep (by removing all doubt) upon application made to the Governor and Council, directly after the said decision, a Licence of Occupation was granted to you."—Did you not before you obtained this Licence of Occupation, set up the same right of claim for which you now contend? Did you not avoid the question of right with as much solicitude as you now do? Was not your application for a title, presumption violent, if not proof positive, that you had theretofore claimed without a title? Has any legal decision since you have obtained those Letters of Occupation decided that they have conveyed to you the right of Fishery, and if those Letters of Occupation gave you a clear and complete title to that exclusive right, why have you any apprehension about the issue of an amicable suit? It is not for us to advise you, but one would imagine it would at least promote your interest, if not your satisfaction to obtain that decision, of which seems so certain, and thereby ensure to yourselves the unimpaired enjoyment of that claim, which it seems more than probable cannot be the case without it; and although you are pleased to style and consider us meddlers in this business, we will venture to assert, that approved security shall be given for the acquiescence of the Fishermen in whatever may be the final determination.

With respect to the two actions for trespas, which you have commenced as you say to try the right, we must again assert, it is impossible to foresee what will be the issues in those actions, and we have reason to suppose they cannot be such as will try the right. If we are truly informed, you will not be disappointed in your expectation, that actions will be commenced against you for the trespas committed on Monday week, by casting loose the Nets of some persons who were peaceably Fishing on the shore, which it is hoped will of necessity bring to issue, that which you are so unwilling shall come before the Court in an amicable manner.

We close by saying, as at the beginning of this Letter, that this will be the last of the correspondence on our part.

And we are, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servants,
HUGH JOHNSTON,
GEORGE YOUNGHUSBAND.
Messrs. Hazen, Simonds, and White.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The French Papers to the 25th inst. are received.—In the Moniteur of the 25th, we are presented with an article from Toulon, stating the arrival of the Squadron which had conveyed the French Ambassador, Brune, to Constantinople. Admiral Leissaignes, after landing the Ambassador, proceeded to Alexandria; on his arrival there, he found that it had been evacuated by our troops about the middle of March. On his arrival at Malta he anchored amidst ten of our ships, and then he was informed that the troops had reached the Island, and were then performing quarantine at the Lazaretto: of the truth of this intelligence we see no room for the smallest doubt.

The occupation of Flushing by the French, and the march of so many additional troops into that country, arises chiefly we understand by very authentic private letters, from an appeal made by the Batavian Government to the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, from their interference to prevent Holland from being involved in the war between England and France, should war be the result of the present negotiations. A request, we understand, was at the same time made by the Batavian Government to ours that their neutrality, in the event of hostilities, should be respected. The answer of our Government was we believe equally just and generous, viz. That the neutrality of Holland should readily be respected, provided all the French troops were withdrawn from it, and that country left independent and free. That the French troops will not in any case be withdrawn, we may easily conclude, for so unanimous are now the people of Holland, and so impatient and indignant under the French yoke, that the moment an opportunity presents itself, we believe they would to a man sacrifice their lives in their last ditch, rather than submit again to French fraternization.

APRIL 30.

A private Letter from Hamburg states, that in consequence of dispatches recently received at Berlin from Peterburgh, a change highly favourable to the interests of Great-Britain has taken place in the sentiments of his Prussian Majesty. The Emperor Alexander is said to have communicated his resolution to mediate, in conjunction with the Cabinet of Berlin, between Great-Britain and France.

The late insurrection in the Turkish Empire becomes daily more formidable. It is reported that the chief of the rebels was infligated by the Beys of Egypt. Several of the Pachas are favourable to his cause, and are secretly advancing him money. His forces daily encrease, and are guilty of the greatest atrocities. The Divan is seriously alarmed, and has determined to send the Grand Vizier with a large force to quell the insurrection.

About Meccah, the new Arabian Proet is stated to have been totally defeated. Some accounts say that he was in close alliance with the Beys of Egypt, while others hint

that an European influence was the main spring of his rebellion.

MAY 2.

By news from the Continent we understand that Bonaparte has adopted with regard to the Emperor of Germany, that tone which he has of late been accustomed to with his dependent republics. He has officially declared that unless the Emperor shall within fourteen days ratify the plan of Indemnities, the First Consul would consider it as a Declaration of War. France being resolved to have only friends or enemies. If the Emperor finds himself in such a state as to be obliged to submit to so insolent an order from a foreign power, the Continent is certainly reduced to a most honourable dependence. Bonaparte however, were he a politician of any sagacity, must see that the exercise of his power in this manner is the most certain method he could employ to stir up enemies and to sap the foundations of his influence. France like Spain two centuries ago, possesses an ascendancy over the other continental powers from her reputation, which her real strength does not warrant.—Any insolence, therefore, which tends to excite her neighbours to resistance, hasten forward the disclosure of her weakness and her consequent ruin.

POSEN, April 17.—One half of Posen is in ashes.—Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out here, which destroyed 283 houses, and many public buildings. The damage is not to be estimated. Most of the inhabitants of the houses consumed have saved nothing.

HAGUE, April 24.—According to Letters from Nimeguen, a number of French troops are expected there this day and to-morrow. Quarters have already been provided for them. These troops, it is said, will form a camp in the neighbourhood of the City, and in case of an unexpected rupture, are destined for Hanover.

We learn from Helvoetsluys that several of the French ships lying there, and belonging to the expedition destined for Louisiana, have suffered considerable damage by late storms.

PROCLAMATION

Of the new Governor of Guadaloupe.

AUGUSTUS ERNOUF, GENERAL OF DIVISION, INSPECTOR GENERAL OF INFANTRY,
Captain-General of Guadaloupe and its dependencies.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF GUADALOUPE:

Citizens—

Dispatched by the First Consul to take the command of this colony, it is very agreeable to me, after the great convulsions it has experienced, to find it in that state of tranquillity which enables all to look forward for the establishment of its ancient splendor.

While, by the care of the immortal Bonaparte, France enjoys the blessings of a paternal government and a protector—shall Guadaloupe be deprived of these advantages?—No, citizens—the solicitude of this HERO extends itself to this interesting portion of France. He wishes it to be happy, and it will be so.

A stranger to all the factions which have agonized the colony, I will know none. I believe them exterminated.—There ought only to exist here, friends to the government: The laws shall make examples of those who shew themselves its enemies. Now the love of country rallies all the inhabitants, a new order of things is going to be established, by the happy harmony which will reign among the constituted authorities and the governed. Cast away every thing from your remembrance which could disturb your peace of mind. It is only pigmy souls who know not how to pardon small and few errors which perhaps have been more the result of circumstances than premeditated wickedness. The inhabitants of Guadaloupe are known by their generosity, as much as by their courage.

Peaceable colony, respectable men! your tranquillity has been often disturbed by the misfortunes of anarchy; but a strict economy which shall extend itself over all branches of office, will alleviate, in some measure, the changes which unforeseen and imperious events have forced to be established: Confidence, that soul of commerce, new-born, Guadaloupe shall see again resort to its ports the great number of vessels which frequented it heretofore.

Inhabitants of Guadaloupe—your happiness will be my sole solicitude, and the object of all my desires: May they be promptly realized.

Done at Bassé-Terre, the 21st Floreal, Year 11 of the French Republic.

ERNOUF.

NOTICE

THE Co-Partnership of JENNINGS and LAKE will be dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of July next: And it is their earnest request, that all those indebted to them, will make payment by that period, so that they may be enabled to pay their just debts.

JENNINGS & LAKE.

SAINT JOHN, 28th MAY, 1803.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of PETER PATTERSON, late of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to present them (properly attested) within SIX MONTHS from this date, to either of the Subscribers.—And all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

DUNCAN McLEOD, or } Executors.
JAMES MORRISON, }

SAINT JOHN, 18th JUNE, 1803.

ALL Persons having any just Demands against the Estate of HUGH McMONAGLE, Esquire; late of Westmorland, in the Province of New-Brunswick, deceased, are desired to send them to the Subscriber in Windsor, Nova-Scotia, properly attested, within SIX MONTHS from this date.—And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise their Accounts, &c. will be put into the hands of an Attorney, to be put in Suit forthwith, as the Estate must be settled without delay.

JOHN McMONAGLE, Administrator.

WINDSOR, JUNE 16, 1803.

SAINT JOHN, June 25, 1803.

Tuesday last arrived here the Brig Mary, Capt. Lovett, in 17 days from Baltimore—Cargo, Flour and Corn. Same day, Sloop Dove, Capt. Lane, Trinidad and St. Vincent, via Turk's-Island—Rum, Sugar and Salt.

Wednesday, Brig May, Capt. Hitchcock, in 27 days from Jamaica—Rum and Sugar.

Thursday, Ship Polly, Captain Stout, from Jamaica—Rum, Sugar and Salt.—And same day, Schooner Thomas, Capt. Thomas, in 6 days from New-York—Flour and Corn.

MARRIED] Last Thursday, at Carleton, by the Rev. Dr. Byles, Mr. BENJAMIN WIGGINS, to Miss ELIZABETH LEAVITT, daughter of Capt. Jon. Leavitt.

DIED] On the evening of the 4th instant, at Digby, RICHARD HILL, Esqr. late Collector of His Majesty's Customs, &c. He was confined to his room by an unrelenting and painful illness; he still continued in the strict performance of the several public duties he was entrusted with; he was an attentive Magistrate, a vigilant officer and a sincere friend: His remains were attended to the burying ground by the respectable Inhabitants of Digby and its Environs.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, A FARM.

WITH a convenient Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. pleasantly situated in the Parish of Kingdon, a few rods from the Court-House, and about 3 miles from the Church, lately in the occupation of TIMOTHY PERRY, containing 200 Acres of choice Land, under high cultivation.—It abounds with a great proportion of excellent Ship Timber, &c. and is well worth the attention of any person that wishes for a delightful Country Seat. For particulars apply to ALEXANDER REID, in Saint John, who will make the terms of payment easy, or to WILLIAM PUDINGTON, Court-House, Kingdon.

SAINT JOHN, 22d JUNE, 1803.

20 Dollars Reward.

SUNDRY Seamen under Articles to different Ships now in this Harbour, consigned to the Subscribers, having absented themselves from their duty without leave, particularly those whose names are inserted below, a Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS is hereby offered for each Man, to any person or persons who shall first give such information to the respective Captains, as the said Runaways or any of them, may be discovered and apprehended, and the name of the Informant will be kept secret if required.

All persons are warned not to harbour or decoy any such Seamen, as offenders will be prosecuted with the utmost severity of the Law.

JOHN BLACK, & Co.

SAINT JOHN, 22d JUNE, 1803.

DESERTED

FROM THE SHIP CROWN, CAPT. CARR,

WILLIAM CROMERTY, about 5 feet 5 inches high, brown complexion, a little pitted with the small-pox, wears his own dark hair; aged 28 years—an Englishman.

WILLIAM BISHOP, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, sandy complexion; wears his own light hair tied—an Englishman.

JAMES SEALEY, 26 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, fair complexion, wears his own dark hair tied—an American.

SAINT JOHN, 22d JUNE, 1803.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

TAKEN from the Stable of the Subscriber, on Saturday, the 14th inst. a MARE and CHAISE, by one JOHN LEWIS, who carried with him a Woman, by the name of PRISCILLA BREED. The Mare was a sorrel, 14 hands high, 8 years old, a small strip of white on her face, and a dark spot on her buttocks; is a smart traveller, and trots all. The Chaise was a tub bottom, canvas top, olive colored body, the carpet much worn, and the boot rather small, not being the one made for the Chaise. Said LEWIS was a small or middling sized man, had on a dark mixed cassimere coat and pantaloons, swanstown or white vest, and wore white hose, a green silk over his eyes; and about 18 months since was chief cook on board the U. S. frigate Constitution. Miss BREED is a slender, pale, thin faced person, wore a straw bonnet, trimmed with yellow ribbon, a light calico gown, and a long black cloak.

Whoever will take up said LEWIS, and secure him so that he may be brought to justice, and return the Mare and Chaise, shall receive Thirty Dollars reward, or Twenty Dollars for the Mare and Chaise only, and all necessary charges paid.

JAMES WILLIAMS, junr.

The Printers of the Quebec Gazette, Saint John Gazette, New-York Evening Post, and United States Gazette, are requested to copy the foregoing into their respective papers, and send on their bills for payment. J. W.

BOSTON, MAY 25, 1803.

NOTICE

ALL Persons having any legal Demands against the Estate of RICHARD HILL, Esqr. late Acting Collector of His Majesty's Customs, and of the Office of Import and Excise for the District of Digby, deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit the same to the Subscribers, within Eighteen Calendar Months from this date.—And those indebted to said Estate, will please to make immediate payment to

JOHN HILL,
ISAAC BONNELI, } Executors.
JOHN STEWART, }

DIGBY, 10th JUNE, 1803.