

self so highly to the King's satisfaction, that he was honored with his special favour; and on their arrival, the King requested that he should be allowed to remain with him at New Zealand, to which Capt. Simmonds consented, and Bruce was received into the family of Tippahce.

Bruce spent his first few months in New Zealand, in exploring the country, and in acquiring a knowledge of the language, manners, and customs of the people. He found the country healthy and pleasant, full of romantic scenery, agreeably diversified by hills and dale, and covered with wood. The people were hospitable, frank, and open; though rude and ignorant yet worshipping neither images nor idols, nor ought that is the work of human hands; acknowledging one OMNIPOTENT SUPREME BEING.

As the King proposed to place the young Englishman at the head of his army, it was a previously necessary step that he should be tattooed, as, without having undergone that ceremony, he could not be regarded as a warrior.—The case was urgent, and admitted of no alternative. He therefore submitted resolutely to this painful ceremony; and his countenance presents a master specimen of the art of tattooing.

Being now tattooed in due form Bruce was recognized as a warrior of the first rank, naturalized as a New Zealander, received into the bosom of the King's family, and honored with the hand of the princess Aetockoe, a maiden of 15 or 16 years of age, whose native beauty had probably been great, but which has been so much improved by the fashionable embellishments of art, that all the softer charms of nature, all the sweetness of original expression, are lost in the bolder expressions of tattooing.

Bruce became the chief member of the King's family, and was vested with the government of the Island.

Six or eight months after his marriage, the English ships *Inspector*, the *Ferret*, *South Sea Whaler*, and several other English vessels, touched at New Zealand, for supplies, and all of them found the beneficial influence of having a countryman and friend at the head of affairs in that Island.—They were liberally supplied with fish, vegetables, &c.

Our Englishman and his wife were now contented and happy, in the full enjoyment of domestic comforts, with no wants that were ungratified, blessed with health and perfect independence. Bruce looked forward with satisfaction to the progress of civilization, which he expected to introduce among the people with whom by a singular destiny, he seemed doomed to remain during his life. While enjoying these hopes, the ship *General Welleley* about 12 or 14 months ago, touched at a point of New Zealand, where Bruce and his wife chanced to be. This was at some distance from the King's place of residence. Capt. Dalrymple applied to Bruce to assist him in procuring a cargo of spars and benjamin, and requested specimens of the principal articles of produce of the Island, all which was cheerfully done.—Capt. Dalrymple then proposed to Bruce to accompany him to North Cape, distant about 25 or 30 leagues, where it was reported that gold dust could be procured, and Capt. Dalrymple conceived that Bruce might prove useful to him in the search for the gold dust. With great reluctance, and after many entreaties, Bruce consented to accompany Capt. Dalrymple, under the most solemn assurances of being safely brought back and landed at the Bay of Islands. He accordingly embarked with his wife on board the *General Welleley*, representing at the same time, to Capt. Dalrymple, the dangerous consequences of taking the King's daughter from the Island; but that fear was quieted by the solemn assurances of Capt. Dalrymple, that he would at every hazard, reland them at the Bay of Islands, the place from which they embarked. Being at length all on board, the *Welleley* sailed for the North Cape, where they soon arrived, and landed. Finding that they had been entirely misinformed as to the gold dust, the *Welleley* made sail in order to return to New Zealand; but the wind becoming foul, and continuing so 48 hours, they were driven from the Island. On the 3d day the wind became more favourable, but Capt. Dalrymple did not attempt to regain the Island, but stood on for India. Bruce now gently remonstrated, and reminded him of his promises; to which Capt. Dalrymple replied, "That he had something else to think of than to detain the ship by returning with a valuable cargo to the Island; besides, he had another and a better Island in view for him."

On reaching the Feegee, or Sandal wood Islands, Capt. Dalrymple asked Bruce if he chose to go on shore and remain there? which he declined on account of the barbarous and sanguinary disposition of their inhabitants. Captain Dalrymple desired that he would choose for himself; and then took from him several little presents which he himself and his officers had given to him at New Zealand; these now were given to the natives of the Islands in the boats alongside the vessel.

Leaving the Feegee Islands, they steered towards Sooloo, visiting two or three Islands in their passage; but the limits of this narrative do not admit of giving any account of the occurrences at those places, though they are not devoid of interest.

After remaining four or five days at Sooloo, they sailed for Malacca, where they arrived in December last. At Malacca, Capt. Dalrymple and Bruce went on shore.—The latter was anxious to see the Governor or commanding officer, to state his grievances; but as it was late in the evening when he landed, he could not see him till the following morning, by which time Capt. Dalrymple had weighed from Malacca Roads, leaving Bruce on shore, and carrying off his wife on board the *Welleley* to Penang.

Bruce acquainted the commanding officer of Malacca, with his case, and expressed his wish to regain his wife, and to return with her to New Zealand. The commanding officer endeavoured to console him desiring that he would patiently wait at Malacca for a short time, as some ships might probably touch there on their passage from Bengal to New South Wales, by which he would procure a passage for himself and his wife; and that, in the mean time, he would write to Penang, desiring that his wife should be returned to her husband at Malacca.

After waiting for three or four weeks, accounts were received of Capt. Dalrymple's arrival at Penang upon which

Bruce obtained the commanding officer's permission, and left Malacca in the *Scourge* gun brig for Penang, where, upon his arrival, he found that his wife had been battered away to Capt. Ross. On waiting upon the Governor of Penang, he was asked what satisfaction he required, for the ill treatment he experienced? Bruce answered, that all he wanted was to have his wife restored, and to get a passage, if possible, to New Zealand. Through the interference of the Governor, his wife was restored to him. With her he returned to Malacca, in hope of the promised passage to New South Wales; but as there was no appearance of the expected ships for that port, he was now promised a passage for himself and wife to England, in one of the homeward bound Indiamen from China. By getting to England he hoped from thence to find a passage to New South Wales; but the China ships only anchored in Malacca Roads for a few hours during the night, so that he had no opportunity of proceeding by any of the ships of that fleet. He then entreated the commanding officer to get him a passage in the *Sir Edward Pellew*, about to sail for Penang, where he hoped to meet the Indiamen. A passage for himself and his wife was accordingly provided on board the *Pellew*; and on his arrival at Penang, he found the Indiamen standing still there; but he could not be accommodated with a passage to Europe, without the paying of 400 dollars. Not having that sum, and without the means to raise it, he came on with the *Sir Edward Pellew* to Bengal, where he and his wife, the affectionate companions of his distress, have been most hospitably received, and where their hardships and long sufferings will be forgotten in the kindness that awaits them. Opportunities will probably occur in the course of a few months, of a passage to New South Wales, from whence they will find no difficulty in regaining New Zealand.

It was believed that the visit of Tippahce to Port Jackson had partly for its object to enquire after his favourite daughter and his son-in-law, who had been carried, so unaccountably from his coast.

As we were unwilling to interrupt the course of the preceding narrative by any matter not immediately connected with the parties, we referred for this place a short account of the natural productions of New Zealand; an account that must be considered as invaluable, in coming from a man long resident in the country and who had opportunities of satisfying himself on the points to which he speaks.

Bruce, our present informant, relates that New Zealand abounds with a great variety of useful timber among which are the pine and the fir—the forest are of great extent, and may be considered as inexhaustible. Flax and hemp, which are both indigenous to that country, grow in the utmost profusion. Immense plains are entirely covered with these plants, some of which is cultivated, but much the greater part is of spontaneous growth. The tree producing the white benjamin, is also found in many parts of the Island.

Mines of different valuable metals are known to exist in the interior. Specimens of their ores have been obtained; but, from the total ignorance of the people in metallurgy or in any other art of civilized countries, their mines remain unwrought. Iron ores are found in great abundance, and with which these the natives paint both themselves and their canoes.

Cabbages, the common and the sweet potatoe, yams, parsnips, turnips, carrots, &c. rank among their garden vegetables. They have a plant some what resembling a fern, with a large farinaceous root, which when roasted, is a wholesome food, and is a most excellent substitute for bread.—They have also fruit trees, some of which are indigenous, others are exotic. The orange and peach have both been introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, and are in a very thriving way.

Breeds of swine and goats have been lately brought into New Zealand, and are increasing rapidly. Fish they possess in great variety and profusion, and during all the months of the year. In the summer season they are visited by shoals of mackarel; and, during the winter, their coasts are frequented by immense quantities of herrings.

The Island is watered by many fine rivers, which abound with fish, some of which are well known in Europe, while others seem peculiar to the countries in the Southern Ocean. The shores of the rivers and lakes are frequented by wild geese and wild ducks; but it is remarkable that they have no tame, web-footed birds. The only quadruped on the land is a kind of fox, and their only reptile a dull sluggish lizard.

From a London paper of May 19, 1810.

MAY 19. We have private letters from Lisbon to the 5th, when it was reported, that Lord Wellington was advancing towards Spain, with 22,000 British and 36,000 Portuguese troops.

Oporto advices bring accounts from Lord Wellington's army to the 6th inst.—His Lordship had left Viseu, and was advancing towards Ciudad Rodrigo; and the French were falling back into the centre of Leon. The head-quarters of the opposing armies were about 30 miles apart; and there is no doubt a contest will speedily ensue.

The Princess Amelia, (youngest daughter of the King, born in 1783) was in a very critical state last night. The accounts from Windsor stated, "that her Royal Highness was much worse than on the preceding day, and that no further hopes were entertained." The whole Court were overwhelmed with affliction on her situation; and she is constantly attended by the Princess Mary, and his Majesty.

MUNGO PARK.

We have the satisfaction to communicate the very pleasing intelligence of the safety of Mr. Mungo Park, whose supposed loss, his family, his friends, and his country have sincerely, but prematurely deplored for several years. The event was considered so certain, that a pension was voted to Mrs. Park, by the House of Commons, in consideration of her husband's public services, in a former Session of Parliament.—This Gentleman, as our readers will recollect, has been long and usefully engaged in exploring the interior of Africa, and a sanguine hope may be now entertained that his country will now have the benefit of his laborious and hazardous researches. The whole of the suite attached

to the enterprize, above fifty in number, with the exception of three, are said to have perished. The intelligence to which we allude, and which we hope soon to find fully confirmed, has been received by the ship *Favorite*, of London, Capt. Truman, arrived at Plymouth, from Goree. Previous to the departure of that vessel, information had been received at Senegal by a native of the Mandingo country, who accompanied Mr. Park, as far into the interior as Sego and Sanfanding, that he was alive in the month of January. Col. Maxwell the Governor of Senegal, had in consequence of this information, directed that a decked boat should immediately be fitted out to proceed up the river Senegal, for the purpose of giving assistance to Mr. Park in his indefatigable exertions in exploring the continent of Africa. This account is further corroborated by a letter dated in March last, received by a vessel from Sierra Leone, from Dr. Douglas, who writes as follows:—

"Permit me to lay before you some information respecting Mungo Park, which I was favored with from an intelligent Mahomedan, whom I met at Goree, and who acted as a guide to Mr. Park, from the time of his landing on the continent of Africa, to his embarkation on the Niger. He states that the king of Sego had shown much favour to Mr. Park, and that the report of his assassination there was untrue. He had passed far along the Niger, without any molestation whatever, from the natives. My informant could not recollect the date of his embarkation on the Niger, but thinks it must be about three years ago. Mr. Park had taken four months provisions for himself and two followers, with whom he intended to proceed to the eastward, and onwards as far as the Red Sea. Some travellers who had fallen in with his guide, informed him, that about two or three months subsequent to Mr. Park's embarkation, he had been severely scorched in his breast by the bursting of a gun while firing at some birds, but that he passed Tombuctoo, in the night by water."

### NEW-BRUNSWICK. SAINT JOHN, July 16, 1810.

MILITIA ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Fredericton, 2d July, 1810.

#### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, viz.

*Sunbury County Regiment.*

Lieut. Jonathan Harding to be Captain of a Company vice Hazen who retires—14th June, 1810.

Sea Fencible Company to be attached to the St. John County Regiment.

James Reid, Esq. to be Captain—27th June, 1810.

Zalmon Wheeler and James Johnston, gentlemen, to be Lieutenants—27th June, 1810.

DIED] At Richebusto in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on Thursday the 5th inst. Capt. RICHARD LONGMUIR, of the *Brig Ann* of this Port; he sailed from Quebec on the 18th ult. in perfect health, on the 27th he was seized with a violent pain in his foot without any apparent cause and was supposed to be the gout.—He arrived off the Harbour of Richebusto on the 28th and was immediately brought on shore, his foot continued enflamed which began to spread attended with extreme pain till two days before he died, when a mortification took place and put a period to his existence.

It is supposed that Capt. L. must have been bit by some venomous reptile, which had got on board of the vessel at Jamaica, as no other cause for the violence and rapidity of his disorder can be traced. Capt. Longmuir has left a widow and six children to lament their loss.

LOST last Evening between York-Point and Mr. Horsfield's Slip, a Black Leather Pocket Book, containing several Letters and an American Protection.—Any person finding the same and leaving it at the Store of Mr. James Johnston, will receive Two Dollars for his trouble. 16th JULY, 1810.

#### To be Sold at Public Auction,

On the First TUESDAY in NOVEMBER next, THAT Valuable LOT of LAND in the Parish of Kington, in the County of King's, on which the former Court House stood.—It is so well known for its convenient situation for a Public House and for Ship Building as to make further description unnecessary.

Terms will be made known at the time of Sale.

GEO. LEONARD, junr. Clerk.

Kingston, 14th July, 1810.

#### NEW GOODS.

P. FRASER,

Has Received by the Ship *WILLIAM and CHARLOTTE*

from LIVERPOOL, and *Brig BRITISH UNION*

from LONDON,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

BRITISH GOODS,

Which will be Sold on the most reasonable terms for CASH

or BILLS of EXCHANGE.

Fredericton, 20th June, 1810.

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of HENRY KITCHEN, late of Washademoac, New-Canaan, Queen's-County, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Six Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

HENRY KITCHEN,

WILLIAM KITCHEN,

Administrators. Washademoac, New-Canaan, 19th June 1810. p14

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,  
A few copies of the last Militia Law.