

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

SEPTEMBER—1809. | *San Rises & Sets.* | *High Water.*

	H.	M.	H.	H.	M.
4 MONDAY,	5	32	7	7	21
5 TUESDAY,	5	33	7	8	22
6 WEDNESDAY,	5	35	7	9	7
7 THURSDAY,	5	36	7	9	44
8 FRIDAY,	5	38	7	10	22
9 SATURDAY,	5	39	7	10	54
10 SUNDAY,	5	41	7	11	37

New Moon, 9th Day, 9h. 39m. Evening.

BY THE HONORABLE
MARTIN HUNTER, Esquire,

PRESIDENT of His MAJESTY'S Council and
(L. S.) Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MARTIN HUNTER.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY Virtue of the Power and Authority granted to me in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of His MAJESTY'S Reign, intitled "An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His MAJESTY'S Colonies and Plantations in North-America and in the West-India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His MAJESTY'S said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West-Indies." I do, by and with the advice and consent of His MAJESTY'S Council, publish this Proclamation, hereby authorizing and permitting Scantling, Planks, Staves, Heading, Boards, Shingles, Hoops, or Squared Timber of any sort; Horses, Neat-Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, or Live Stock of any sort; Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Pease, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any fort, to be imported into this Province by British Subjects, in British built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for and during the term of Six Months from this date: And of this Proclamation all Persons whom it may concern will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twenty-ninth day of August, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine, and in the Forty-ninth Year of His MAJESTY'S Reign.

By the PRESIDENT'S Command,

JON. ODELL.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Saint John, New-Brunswick, 28th August, 1809.

FRESH BEEF,

WANTED for the use of His MAJESTY'S Troops and Departments in the Garrisons of Fredericton and Saint John, viz:

At Fredericton about 650 pounds per day,

At Saint John do, 300 do. per do.

The delivery of which to commence on the 12th of October next, and to cease on the 11th April 1810, both inclusive, making a period of 26 weeks.

The Beef must be well fed, and of a quality unexceptionable, to be delivered to the Troops in entire Quarters, weighing not less than 90 lbs. each, with the suet, to the Departments as shall be applied for by written orders from this Office; the issues to the Regiments are to be made twice in each week. Payment for the quantities so supplied and delivered will be made every eight weeks, in Bills of Exchange at the current rate, or cash, optional with the Acting Assistant Deputy Commissary General.

Such person or persons as wish to contract for either or both of the above Posts for the supply of the above mentioned Fresh Beef, will send sealed proposals to this Office on or before the 14th September next, to be written upon tenders for Fresh Beef, none of which will be attended to unless the price is expressed in words at length, and the lowest offer, if approved by His Excellency the Lieut. General Commanding, will be accepted.

Undoubted security for the due performance of such contract as may be entered into will be required.

JAMES B. FRANCKLIN,

Acting Assistant Deputy Commissary General.

FIVE GUINEAS REWARD.

Deserted from the Ship *Mary*, James Jennings master.

JAMES HUTCHINSON, a Scotchman, aged about 27 years, dark complexion, stout made, and of a middling stature.

NATHAN WHEELER, an American, aged about 40 years, fallow complexion, spare made, and of a middling height; has a hobbling gait, having been discharged from a Man of War as an invalid.

PETER LIND, a native of Germany, about 28 years old, fresh complexion, of a middling stature, and pretty stout make.

WILLIAM DILLON, apprentice, a native of Ireland, 17 years old, stout made, fresh complexion, and marked with the small pox.

All Persons are forbid harbouring the above named men, as they would avoid the severest penalty of the Law, and the Reward of Five Guineas for each of them will be paid to any person giving such information as will directly lead to their apprehension; and the informants name concealed, if required.

St. John, 14th August, 1809.

In case any Person will give to the Subscriber such information as will enable him immediately to apprehend the above described WILLIAM DILLON, such informant shall receive Ten Guineas Reward instead of Five.

JAMES JENNINGS.

August 24, 1809.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!
CASH or BOOKS given for Clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS at this OFFICE.

SACRILEGE AND CRIMES.

(The following article is translated from a Spanish paper, in which it appears to be corroborated by a great variety of respectable testimony.)

"BARBAROUS, bloody and cruel conduct of the French troops in Ucles, after their engagement with our troops on the 13th January last, in the vicinity of that town.

"The engagement being ended, in which the inhabitants, who were few and unarmed, took not the smallest part, the insolent enemy entered the town, and having taken possession of the squares, streets, convents and houses commenced a most horrible sack of which there is no example in history. By means of diabolical torments, they discovered the most secret places, in which the inhabitants who knew and dreaded their barbarity, had hidden their valuable effects. Being now possessors of those, they employed themselves in collecting other articles, which were in the houses, and loading with them the secular and regular priests, and other persons on whom for that purpose they placed baskets and other implements for carriages; they compelled them to carry those articles barefooted to the heights of the Alcazar, where making a large fire of the furniture, they reduced every thing to ashes with the most savage shouts and exclamations. They then drove the beaters into town, naked and beaten.

"Their cruelty and barbarity not being satiated by robbery and conflagration, they assembled 69 persons, among them three priests, three monks of the order of St. Jago, three Carmelite friars, three nuns of the same order, and several women and beheaded them with the most horrible inhumanity, some of them being executed (a thing unheard of) at the public shambles.

"And when it was to have been expected that the fury of these savages being satiated, they would retire to their camp, they began to collect from all parts the married and unmarried women and nuns that were in the town, to the number of 300, and making use of methods of the most violent nature hitherto unknown among the most barbarous nations, violated them, notwithstanding their tears, entreaties and resistance.

"Their cries were drowned by the scandalous shouts of the infamous soldiery, who left those unfortunate creatures to expire with pain. In consequence of what they suffered, and of the efforts which they made to deliver themselves from this brutal insult, many of them afterwards died.—Who after reading this lamentable relation would not suppose that those wretches had filled up the measures of their wickedness? but no; like raging wolves they sought (still more horrible!) children of both sexes, of the age of 10 and 12 years, and used towards them the same violence and the most cruel methods; a deed at which the mind shudders, which would make the very stones shed tears of blood.

"Having satisfied their brutal desires, or even imaginations; they began their sacrilegious outrage in the parochial church, and in the two convents; where they pulled down, insulted and dragged on the ground what is most venerable in our Holy Religion and Divine Worship, until night and fatigue put an end to their fury.

"Nothing is exaggerated in this authentic relation communicated by eye witnesses who are ready to prove the facts in legal form if necessary. One proof is the number and quality of the persons beheaded, who from the situations, property and connections are universally known in the province of Mancha, viz: the Señores, Parada, Canovas, and Mexa, of the order of St. Jago, residing in the convent of that order at Ucles; the fathers Cyril, Marin and Bernarde, Carmelites; the Priest Don Jesse Ferasio; three Nuns; the two Apothecaries of the place with persons of other classes, not so well known to the numbers of 69 above mentioned.

"The horrors cannot be extenuated by alledging the ignorance of the Officers; for the greater part were present at and witnessed them, and not only authorized them but even selected for themselves the best of the spoil. May we not exclaim to all Europe, that the Government of Paris, and the new one of Madrid, who knew of these crimes and do not prevent them, are more sanguinary and cruel than the most ferocious conqueror of Asia."

FROM THE NAVAL CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR,

The following relation of a surprising circumstance was handed to me by one of the officers of his Majesty's ship *Dædalus*, on board of which ship it happened, whilst laying at Samana, St. Domingo:

"Several sharks were seen swimming about the ship early in the forenoon of the 20th of November, 1808, waiting their prey. A hook and bait were put overboard, which one of them immediately seized with voraciousness. Its attempts to escape were frustrated by a rope being passed over its fins, with which it was hoisted on board, by a no less number of men than twenty; in its maw was found a calf that had been thrown overboard a few hours previously to its being caught: its length from the snout to the extremity of the tail was ten feet, and the circumference of the body proportionate; the jaws, when extended passed over the body of the flouted man in the ship. Three others were successively caught, with equal size of the first; in the last of which was found sixty-two young ones, a turkey, and a live hawk's-bill turtle, measuring two feet six inches in length, and one foot nine inches in breadth: it swam about immediately after its release in a tub of water, apparently not the least injured by its singular confinement."

An instance of so extraordinary a nature deserves to be recorded; and it may be said without deviating from the truth, that with one hook, sixty-three sharks were caught at one time, and all alive.

A CORRESPONDENT.

Jamaica, 1st January, 1809.

The following melancholy occurrences which have taken place at two different places of the same name, and about the same time, we deem worthy of recording, not more from being remarkable, than to remind those who may be engaged in similar circumstances of the great precau-

tion which should always be observed in avoiding a catastrophe which must ever be the result of carelessness.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.

PORTSMOUTH, (England) JUNE 24.

This morning about eleven o'clock, a dreadful explosion took place, attended with the most melancholy consequences. The ad battalion of the 8th regiment having been relanded a few days since, their baggage and ammunition were placed on Point Beach, where they remained till this morning, when an old woman emptying a pipe which she had been smoking among the baggage, the sparks fell on a barrel of gun powder, and an instant explosion took place. The effect was most dreadful. About thirty men, and women, and children were literally blown to atoms, and the remains of their bodies, limbs, and heads, are strewed in all directions. One poor fellow was blown over the whole of the buildings into Point-street; another against the wall of the Union Tavern, as high as the garret window; the thigh of a third was blown as far as Broad-street Point. I have seen numbers of legs, arms, &c. taken from the tops of the houses, and the whole presents a scene shocking beyond description.

All the houses below Broad-street Point had their falshes blown out, the Star and Garter, and Union, together with every house from the beach upwards, have had the whole of their windows completely demolished. The barrel of powder which exploded stood in a row with sixteen others, which for several hours were every moment expected to explode, as the smoking fragments were literally strewed over them; but a company of the Worcester Militia, with some resolute sailors at their head, ventured to the spot and cleared the burning fragments from the remaining barrels. Previous to this bold enterprise, which will doubtless be duly rewarded, almost all the families fled in confusion to Portsdown Hill, expecting the whole town to be destroyed by the apprehended explosion, but they have since returned, imploring blessings upon the heads of the brave fellows who saved the town from general destruction. Lindergreen's store, the Star and Garter, and Union, were on fire for some time, but not destroyed; many windows were broke at Gosport, and two ovens are blown down.

The cause of this calamity is attributed to the wife of one of the soldiers, who relates that she was walking near where the baggage lay on the beach, when another soldier's wife, who was smoking, asked her if she would take a whiff? she did; but finding the tobacco would no burn, she struck the bowl of the pipe against the pebbles, when a little of the tobacco fell out, and set fire to some few grains of powder that were scattered on the beach; this communicated itself to a cartridge, which flew into a crate of baggage, set some loose cartridges on fire, and (in a moment as it were) communicated itself to a barrel of powder, which blew up. She was flooping down to take up her child, with an intention to make her escape, when she was beaten backwards, her washing tubs, &c. fell upon herself and child, which nearly covered her—and to this circumstance she attributes her preservation, which she bewails, because she has been the unhappy means of causing the death of so many others. After the cartridges blew up, some of the soldiers, who were near, took that circumstance as a warning, and flew from the spot, whilst others were drawn nearer to it, to ascertain the cause, and these unfortunate persons were of the number of the principal sufferers. The quantity of powder blown up is said to have been a barrel. The whole number of sufferers is said to be seventeen.

DISTRESSING EVENT.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. JULY 8.

"Early this morning I sent an account [published in the Gazette of Thursday] of a distressing event which took place yesterday at Fort Constitution, in this harbour. Yet notwithstanding I was on the spot in a short time after the awful catastrophe happened, I was a little incorrect in my statement; therefore send you the following, which I think from my personal knowledge, and the information I have since been able to obtain, will be as correct as any thing you may receive at present.

"In the midst of the joy and hilarity of the 4th instant, between 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following terrible disaster took place at Fort Constitution (in this harbor). Two chests of powder, and a number of loose cartridges which were placed near, took fire, (supposed from the flow match) and in the explosion killed and wounded from 14 to 20 citizens and soldiers, besides doing much other essential damage. The quantity of powder exploded was between 3 and 400 weight. The deaths occasioned by this melancholy event (which have already come to our knowledge) are eight; and it is feared, from the burnt and mangled situation of several others, that they cannot long survive.

No blame whatever can be attached to Capt. Walbeck, commander of the Fort. He directed an under officer to attend carefully to the firings of the afternoon, while he should enjoy himself with a few selected friends at his house, which was within the fort, and also within thirty feet of the awful explosion? Judge ye of the surprise of this excellent officer, when his house was nearly blown up, with his guests and family with him!—The windows with part of the house bursting in, and every thing breaking and crumpling around them, so that there was scarcely a pane of glass, or an article that could be broken, but was dashed to atoms! The Captain's lady was knocked down, but not materially hurt, while the Captain and his guests escaped with but little injury. But the fort and yard presented an awful and tragic scene—legs, limbs, bones and human flesh, were scattered in various directions, too shocking to attempt description, and such as my eyes never before witnessed, and I pray Heaven never may be called to again.

Yours, respectfully,

C. P."

LONDON, JUNE 24.

REFORM OF PARLIAMENT.

The following are some of several forcible passages from the letter of the Earl of SELKIRK to Major CARTWRIGHT, in reply to a proposal from the latter, that his Lordship would become a Stewart, at a meeting for Parliamentary reform.