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THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume II.]

TUESDAY, 12th NOVEMBER, 1816.

[Number 36.]

THE GAZETTE.

BY HIS HONOR MAJOR GENERAL

GEORGE TRACEY SMYTH, President, and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. G. S. SMYTH.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by Act of Parliament passed in the Forty-eighth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, Power is given to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of this Province, with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, to allow the importation of certain enumerated articles from the United States of America into this Province, for the purpose of re-exporting the same—I have therefore thought fit with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, to publish this Proclamation, hereby authorising and empowering British Subjects, for the space of six months from the date hereof, to import and bring into this Province from the United States of America, in British built Ships or Vessels, owned and navigated according to Law; 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, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any sort; and British Subjects during the same period, are hereby authorised and empowered to Export in British Ships, owned and navigated as aforesaid, all or any of the said herein before enumerated articles, to any other of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal the eighteenth day of JUNE, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Honor's Command,

WM. F. ODELL.

BY HIS HONOR,

HARRIS WILLIAM HAILES, Esquire, (L. S.) President and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. H. W. HAILES.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a General Assembly of this Province has been summoned to meet at Fredericton on the third Tuesday of this instant, October, I have thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the second Tuesday in December next ensuing; whereof all Persons whom it may concern will take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Fredericton, the second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and in the fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Honor's Command,

WM. F. ODELL.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 5th NOVEMBER, 1816, MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Honor the PRESIDENT and Commander-in-Chief, has been pleased to make the following Promotions: 2d Battalion, King's County Regiment.

TO BE CAPTAIN,

Lieutenant Peter Snyder, vice Hallé, promoted.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign Arthur M'Arthur, vice Snyder, promoted.

Ensign Samuel Freeze, vice Sheek, resigned.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

Sergeant John Vail, vice Freeze, promoted.

Segeant John Davis, vice Gill's, resigned.

A. McLEAN, A. A. G. M. Forces.

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to the Estate of DUNCAN McLEOD, late of Fredericton, deceased, are hereby notified that their several Accounts and Notes have been put into the hands of the Subscriber with instructions to put the same in Suit, unless they are settled without further delay.

Wm. F. ODELL,

Attorney for the Executors of D. McLEOD.

Fredericton, 13th Aug. 1816.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late FRANCIS McBEATH, of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

CATHARINE McBEATH, Executrix. ROBERT SMITH, ALLWARD HARNED, Executors.

20th June, 1815.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Mr. Smith's Statement of his Persecution in France.

(Concluded from our last.)

After some time had elapsed I formally demanded to be tried and liberated. I received a message from a new head clerk, a Mons. Nartus, stating that my liberation depended on the old condition. The physician and inspector still continued to solicit my removal to a healthier prison; moreover, on the ground that the prefecture was not a place of permanent confinement, and that there was no instance of a person having been detained there so long as I had been. At length Mons. Nartus sent for me, and during a long interview of three hours and three quarters, endeavored to prevail on me to yield the point by giving up the names. The old hypocrite threatened and beseeched in vain. He took up his pen, and offering me a piece of paper, said, tenez ce n'est rien—a mere bagatelle, just to write down the name of the General, the Chronicle's correspondent, the hawk's, and the Protestant's name.—Ce n'est qu'une bagatelle, Monsieur; l'affair d'un moment. I closed the business by rising and stating, that no consideration on earth should induce me to comply. The man then changed his tone, complimented me on my firmness, and promised to make a favorable report on my affair, which was a mere bagatelle, but that I had unluckily blesse l'amour propre des Ministres. He lamented that I had suffered so much; but that the police was quite overwhelmed with business; that these were troublesome times; that the government was extremely 'ombrageux,' that the English in Paris talked of nothing but politics, and did great injury to the government. He concluded by saying that on account of what I had suffered I might expect my immediate liberation. I learned afterwards from a friend, who called upon this consummate old hypocrite to obtain information respecting me, that the police had determined from the beginning that I should be tried, because I had blesse l'amour propre ministres and that I should be tried too for a capital offence, as having conspired to overturn the state by holding communications with the South and the Faubourg St. Antoine. That the police was extremely irritated against me from my refusing to give them the information they required, and that such obstinacy was a dangerous example. About the 26th of March several Russians entered my room, and in the presence of Mons. Lidier and the Contierge, stripped me to the skin in the most brutal manner, in search of papers. I had none others but letters from my friends and notes relating to my situation, which were lying on the table; these were all taken away.

At last, on the 3d of April, after having been confined 72 days at the Prefecture, I was transferred to the prison of La Force, where I found Sir. Robert Wilson, Mr. Bruce, and Captain Hutchinson, who received me with a kindness which shall never be effaced from my memory. I met also among 500 prisoners here, many persons with whom I had been confined at the Prefecture. I prepared for my approaching trial with perfect composure of mind. So far from regarding myself as a criminal, I was not conscious having been guilty of any one act of impudence. The French law is extremely precise; only those writings destined for the press come under its operation. I had, therefore, offended against no French law in writing to my friends on the extraordinary events that passed in France last summer. I wrote those letters from a country which had become a British conquest, when the "capital du monde," as the French term Paris, was ruled by a Prussian and English Governor, and the red cross of old England was proudly waving on the heights of Montmartre. I saw the pictures, the plunder of foreign countries, the statues, the Corinthian horses taken down from their stations, and returned to their owners. I saw British regiments parading the falling city; I heard their music strike up Rule Britannia. Where I ask is the Englishman who will pronounce me in the fault for having related such scenes to my friends? Nay, I asked what Englishman did not do it? On the first of May I received a letter from the British Ambassador, enclosing one from the Minister of Police, Count Decaze, the 30 of April, in which he informs his Excellency that he had taken une connaissance approfondie of my case; but that my trial and its publicity would be attended with inconveniences, and that he had charged the Prefect to deliver me a passport. Now these inconveniences were not the real impediments to my trial; for it is a fact that the Minister sent my papers to the Chamber of Accusation to decide whether I could be tried or not; and these papers were returned on the 25th of April to the police, with the an-

swer, il n'y a pas lieu a suivre. They found no bill. My triumphant was complete.

The whole malice and power of that dreadful chaos of iniquity, the French Police, had attempted my destruction in vain. The agents of that administration, (from the minister down to the lowest mouchard) have been all the instruments of Bonaparte's despotism. They are so habituated to sport with human misery, that a victim but rarely escapes from their fangs. And I soon found accordingly, that they were not yet weary of torturing and oppressing me. I waited until the 15th of May, when in the forenoon, a gens d'arme came with a written order, to conduct me to Calais on foot, like a felon, from brigade to brigade, and to pass the night with thieves and robbers in the prisons of the town where I stopped.—I luckily escaped from the man, and an English gentleman coming into the prison who witnessed the transaction, and who was engaged to dine with Sir Charles Stuart, undertook to convey to his Excellency a letter, in which I made known the nature of the outrage which it had been attempted to subject me to, and to which I should not have submitted alive. On the morning of the 16th, at six o'clock, a number of gens d'armes again arrived to carry me off in chains. They produced a written order from the police, a copy of which I have preserved. I refused to leave my room, and warned the jailors not to lay their hands on my person. At seven o'clock the room were opened, and the prisoners rushed out into the court yard. Sir Robert Wilson declared that he could not endure to see an Englishman, nor indeed any human being treated with such brutality. He boldly dared the gens d'arms to enter the yard. He was nobly seconded by Mr. Bruce and Captain Hutchinson.—Had they indeed presumed to pass the threshold of the keeper's room, the consequences would have been fatal. They went away, saying, they should go and procure assistance. In the mean time my three countrymen prepared for a vigorous resistance, in which they were assisted by many of the French prisoners. The gens d'armes returned twice in the course of that very day, but perceiving how things stood they declined executing their orders. As I had fully resolved not to be taken away alive in the manner described, I thus owe my life to the three gallant spirits, who risked their own to shield an unprotected fellow countryman from the most brutal insult that a Despotical Government could devise to offer him. In the evening of the 16th I received a letter from the British Ambassador, enclosing one from Monsieur Decaze, in which he attribute the affair of the gens d'armes to a "mal entendu-de-ma-part," a bagatelle, as usual, a mere misconception. What matchless effrontery; that this personage should endeavor to call his own written official orders a mal entendu-de-ma-part! On the 17th of May I was at length liberated, after having been tortured during a period of nearly four months, by a cruel and sanguinary police, whose system, at all times the same, has ruined the popularity of every Government that has administered France during 25 years. Before I left Paris I waited on Sir Charles Stuart, to thank his Excellency for the protection he had afforded me, when he was pleased to compliment me on the firmness which I had manifested throughout these trying scenes.

LONDON; SEPTEMBER 11.

BONAPARTE.—A private letter from St. Helena, dated July the 9th, states, that a few days before, Bonaparte was missing for four hours, but the sentinel stopped him, when he said he should not be on the Island nine months. In consequence of this he is now confined to his house and garden.

An ordinance of Louis dissolves the present Chamber of Deputies, and orders a new election. Frenchmen, under the age of 40 cannot be elected. The Presidents of the Electional Colleges are also named;—M Bellart, the Attorney-General, replaces Monsieur (the Count d'Artois), for the Seine; M. Ravez, a lawyer, the Duc d'Angouleme, for his Gironde; the Marquis of Jumilhac, Lieutenant-General, the Duc de Berri, for le Nord; and M. Barthelemi, the Duc de Bourbon, for the Mouths of the Rhone. Thus the Constitutional Ministers begin the contest with every possible advantage.

A Mail from Hamburg arrived this morning. The report is revived of an approaching meeting at Warsaw, between the Emperor of Russia and Austria and King of Prussia. The Emperor of Russia, it is said, is expected there on the 27th of September.

Last night's Gazette announces that the Prince Regent has granted an honorable augmentation of Arms to Dame Catharine Anne Prevost, widow of Sir George Prevost, and his eldest Son.