

Wm Chipman & Co

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

ROYAL



GAZETTE.

[Volume II.]

TUESDAY, 28th MAY, 1816.

[Number 12.]

THE GAZETTE.

BY HIS HONOUR

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...

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

By His Honor's Command,

Wm. F. ODELL.

WANTED

IN the College at Fredericton, an Instructor in English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping.

A Person well qualified to teach the abovementioned Branches and producing satisfactory Testimonials of his good character, will meet with liberal encouragement by applying to

Wm. F. ODELL,

T. WETMORE,

GEO. J. MOUNTAIN.

Fredericton 29th March, 1816.

FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE MOST REMARKABLE EVENTS, IN THE YEAR 1815.

JANUARY.

- 1. Advices received of the Royalists sustaining a great defeat in Upper Peru.
3. A Supplement to the Gazette contains a great enlargement of the Order of the Bath, and a division of its Members into three classes.
7. Our Journal, amongst other accidents, relates the death of five men, who were dashed to pieces whilst ascending a pit near Newcastle; and of four others, who were killed by the choak-damp at Shilbottle colliery.
8. The British army, under Sir Edward Pakenham, having landed on the 29th ult. attacked the enemy's lines before New Orleans but were repulsed with loss; having lost in the whole operations 2455 men, amongst them, Major-Generals Pakenham and Gibbs killed.
About this time numerous petitions against the odious Property Tax.
9. Martinique given up to the French.
15. The American frigate President taken, after a smart engagement, by the English frigate Endymion, of inferior force. Our loss was 14 killed and 14 wounded; that of the Americans supposed nearly 100.
Swedish Pomerania exchanged by the King of Denmark with Prussia for Lutzenberg.
18-19. The remains of Louis XVI. and his Queen dug up for re-burial at St. Denis.

- 20. A sanguinary revolution at Tunis.
24. The Duke of Wellington left Paris for Vienna.
25. Mr. D'Este shot in a duel at Dublin, with Counsellor O'Connell.

FEBRUARY.

- 3. Duel near Paris between Colonel Palmer & Col. Quenin, of the 10th Hussars, in consequence of the accusation preferred by the former against the latter before a Court Martial.
5. The Carlisle Petition against the Property Tax transmitted to Parliament. The number of names signed formed a column of 100 feet in length.
A Court Martial upon Sir John Murry closed, after sitting fifteen days. He was found guilty of an error in judgement, in leaving his guns behind him at Tarragona. No punishment.
11. Fort Boyer, in America, surrendered to the British.
13. On this and the two following days arrived in Carlisle, from Scotland, the Royal Cumberland Militia. They were afterwards disbanded at Whitehaven.
17. The ratifications of the Treaty of Ghent exchanged at Washington.
23. Bonaparte sailed from Elba, with about 1000 followers, and landed in France, near Fréjus, on the 1st March. He immediately marched on Lyons.
28. A great tumult in Southwark, on the charring of Mr. Barclay, who had been elected M. P. for that Borough; the mob deeming him friendly to the proposed alteration of the rate of duty at which corn should be imported.

MARCH.

- 1. The Corn Bill brought into the House of Commons.
4. Lord Castlereagh arrived in London from Congress.
5. Lord Cochrane escaped from the King's Bench Prison.
6. A petition from Carlisle against the Corn Bill dispatched to Parliament, signed by nearly 6000 persons. Almost every county and town in the kingdom petitioned against the measure.
Riots in London, in consequence of the Corn Bill, which continued several days—some lives were lost.
9. General Lefebvre failed in an attempt to seize upon the depot at La Fere, to favour the designs of Bonaparte.
10. Bonaparte entered Lyons: the garrison joined him.
The Corn Bill passed the House of Commons notwithstanding that the number of petitioners against it amounted to one million eight hundred and seventeen thousand, and those for it to only about 10,000.
13. Bonaparte marched from Lyons.
The Ministers at Vienna, published their famous declaration, that Bonaparte had placed himself without the pale of civil and social relations, and rendered himself liable to public vengeance, and that they would maintain the Peace of Paris.
Intelligence of the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent, by the American President, received in London.
17. The Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands was Proclaimed King at the Hague with great pomp.
19. Louis XVIII fled from Paris to Lisle.
20. Bonaparte arrived without opposition at Paris, the troops having all joined him, when he assumed the Imperial Government.
21. The Corn Bill was passed in the House of Lords.
The Common Council of London voted a petition to the Prince Regent, praying that he would not give his assent to the Corn Bill, and that he would dismiss the present Parliament as unworthy the country's confidence.

- 22. Lord Cochrane retaken in the House of Commons.
The Pope left Rome, on the advance of Murat.
23. The Corn Bill received the Royal assent, and thus, in spite of the immense number of petitions against it, passed into a law.
24. Louis XVIII. arrived at Osnaburg not thinking himself safe at Lisle.
Bonaparte abolished the censorship of the Press.
25. The Allies entered into a new Treaty at Vienna, renewing their engagements against Bonaparte.
26. The Statira frigate lost near the island of Litle Jurga.—Crew saved.
28. Bonaparte abolished the Slave Trade.
30. Murat, resolved to maintain his kingdom against the decrees of Congress, moved forward his army, and repulsed the Austrian advance guard at Garignano.
31. A singular attempt made by a woman (who turned out to be deranged) to steal the Crown from the Tower.

APRIL.

- 2. the Royalist party overpowered at Bourdeaux, and the Duchess of Angouleme obliged to escape.
4. Bonaparte addressed a letter to the different Sovereigns, calling them "Sire and Brother," and inviting them to remain at peace.
5. The Duke of Wellington arrived at Brussels.
6. A message from the Prince Regent informing Parliament, that in consequence of the events in France he had augmented the land and sea forces.
7. The King of Prussia issued a Proclamation, calling his people to arm.
9. The enterprize of the Duke of Angouleme in the South of France terminated in his surrender. He was conducted to Cette, and embarked.
11. The King of Naples attacked at Caspi by Marshal Bianchi, and obliged to retire to Modena.
The tri colored flag hoisted at Marseilles, being the last place in France which held out for the Bourbons.
12. Declaration of war by Austria against Murat.
14. The Emperor of Austria assumed the sovereignty of Lombardy and Venice.
Mr. Blackburn, an eminent attorney of Leeds executed for forging and uttering Govt. stamps.
15. The Goorkna troops, in the East Indies, defeated by the Company's Army under General Ochterlony.
Seamen killed at Tinsbury, by the rope breaking in ascending a coal pit.
19. The Duches of Angouleme landed at Plymouth.
Murat arrived at Ancona, having previously defeated the Austrians at Cazena, and taken 27 cannon.
22. During a whipping of a sweep in Dublin, for shocking barbarity to his apprentice, four persons were killed and 20 wounded by the giving way of the ballustrading and stone work on the steps of the Exchange.
27. The Common Hall of the Corporation of London voted a very strong petition to the House of Commons, praying for the removal of the present Ministers. The House refused to receive the petition, because it mentioned the Property Tax.
28. The new French Constitution published.
30. The Penelope frigate lost in a snow storm on the coast of Canada, and 40 of the crew drowned.

MAY.

- 2. A mutiny at Liege amongst the Saxon soldiers, incorporated with the Prussian troops.
3. A dreadful accident at Heaton Pit, by the workings overflowing with water: 75 men and 37 horses were lost.
Murat defeated by the Austrians at Tolentino.
5. First stone of Burn's Mansoleum laid at Dumfries.