

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

 ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume II.]

TUESDAY, 21st MAY, 1816.

[Number 11.]

THE GAZETTE.

BY HIS HONOR

MAJOR GENERAL

GEORGE STRACEY 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 Gram 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 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.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

A packet of German papers arrived this morning. These journals are chiefly filled with speculations on the approaching Germanic Congress at Frankfort. It appears that the introduction of the representative system into the States pledged to that object, will not be brought forward till the relative rights of the Sovereigns shall be previously adjusted.

French papers of the 26th have arrived. The proceedings for the marriage of the Duke of Berri are in such forwardness that the banns have been published in the parish church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, in a special form, prescribed by the Marquess De Dreux Breze, Grand Master of the Ceremonies of France, which we have translated from the *Moniteur*.

The Chamber of Deputies, in its Sitting of the 25th, reverting to the King's Message on this subject, after ordering the Addresses to the King, to Monsieur, and the Duke of Berri, with their answers to be printed, heard the Report of the Committee to whom the project of a law on the pecuniary provision for the establishment of the Duke and Duchess of Berri had been referred.

M. De Castel Bajar, the reporter, adverting to the unanimous feeling and sentiments manifested by the Assembly, and taken for its leading principle by the Committee, recommended, by their desire, the adoption of the project of law, granting a million of francs a year for the maintenance of the establishment; but with every possible expression of respect and acknowledgment, proposed to reject the second article which goes to reduce that sum to one half for the next five years, pressing

that the whole million should be granted and accepted, without any diminution. In the same spirit the Committee recommends the granting and acceptance of a million and a half of francs, for the present expences and outfit of the matrimonial establishment, instead of a million only, which was all that was asked.

MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE DE BERRI.

The Grand Master of the Ceremonies of France, after receiving the King's commands, has the honour to address the annexed to the Curate of the parish of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, the form of the banns which he will have the goodness to publish, to-morrow, (Sunday, the 24th of this month), on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke de Berri, with the Princess Maria Caroline of the two Sicilies.

The Grand Master requests the Curate of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, to accept the assurances of his perfect consideration.

The Marquess DE DREUX BREZE.

Paris, March 23, 1816.

In consequence of this letter, the Curate to whom it was addressed, after high mass, made the following publication:—

"There is a promise of marriage between the very high and most puissant Prince Charles Ferdinand D'Artois, Duke de Berri, Son of France, son of the very high and puissant Prince Charles Philip of France, Count D'Artois, Monsieur, brother of the King, and of the deceased very high and most puissant Princess Maria Theresa of Savoy, Madame, Countess D'Artois, his wife, on the one part; and the very high and most puissant Princess, Maria Caroline, Princess of the Two Sicilies, daughter of the very high and most puissant Prince, Francis Janvier-Joseph, Hereditary Prince of the Two Sicilies, and of the late very high and most puissant Maria Clementina, Archduchess of Austria, his wife on the other part."

A copy, conformable to the original, approved and signed by His Majesty, remains in my hands.

The Marquess DE DREUX BREZE.

Grand Master of the Ceremonies, &c.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEBRUARY 15.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. BROUGHAM rose, pursuant to notice, to bring forward his promised motion respecting Spain. The right of interfering in the internal affairs of Spain, so far as to procure a Parliamentary and public declaration of opinion on the subject, was what he thought, honour, justice, and strict political prudence would bid them do.

The facts which all deplored were too notorious to need detail, and the House would therefore spare him that labour at the present moment. It was more incumbent on him first to remove certain misconceptions which seemed to fill the minds of the Honourable Members opposite, as if he and those who supported this motion would be acting contrary to the sentiments for which they had contended on former occasions, particularly during the late war with France. He denied that any inconsistency was to be found—the course he proposed to pursue was supported by numerous precedents. But the exalted situation which this Country now held ought to give them a common feeling in this question, and to endeavour to secure to it the proud distinction of being the rallying point of good principles, the place of succour for all good men suffering in a good cause, the land of peace and security against persecution. Our recent successes certainly placed us high in the scale of nations, and gave to us a power possibly more commanding than we had ever before possessed, successes which some attributed to the exertions of the Noble Lord opposite, (Lord Castlereagh) but which he was inclined to attribute to very different and much higher sources—to the free Constitution of a Parliament, to our Freedom of the Press, and to the brilliant efforts of our arms. (Hear!) But these successes gave influence and

weight to the opinions of this country. He owed nothing would be more unwise than rash and ill-timed interference, and on the other hand nothing could be more fatal to our influence to pause where gratitude and suffering prompted to speedy exertion—where those were now the victims of that Sovereign whom they, in conjunction with England, had restored to his Throne. He maintained that to interfere under such circumstances would be acting upon the best British feelings and principles. In the early part of the French Revolution, Mr. Fox contended against the recal of Lord Gower, as the presence of our Ambassador might preserve the Royal Family; and that great and good Statesman afterwards suggested to Mr. Pitt a motion, which was subsequently made declaratory of the feelings of Parliament, respecting the conduct of the Regicides of France. France was then utterly unconnected with England—not so Spain now. Besides that precedent, history afforded numerous cases in the time of Elizabeth, when we interfered to protect the Protestants in the Low Countries, afterwards to succour the Huguenots in France; besides the interference of Oliver Cromwell in the conduct of Spain. On one occasion, in particular, Oliver Cromwell's Minister was answered by the King of Spain's—"My Master has two eyes, one the Inquisition, the other the Colonial Monopoly, and therefore cannot see what you want." Upon which Oliver Cromwell replied, with a vigour that merited the imitation of more legitimate rulers, "Then I wish your master to put out both his eyes!"—(Hear, hear!)—In 1810, that House agreed to an address to the Prince Regent, to use all means possible with Spain to abandon the Slave Trade, the most delicate subject possible with that country, and yet it had been agreed to and acted upon. During the Spanish Revolution, she had been prohibited her to re-establish the Cortes—to have a provisional Government of five Members—the naming of which five persons took place chiefly through the interference of this country; but what was very remarkable, two of those five persons who had greatly contributed to the restorations of Ferdinand, were now set down in the black list of that ungrateful Sovereign.—(Hear!) After enumerating the odious and arbitrary exertions of power on the part of Ferdinand, particularly towards not only the two Members of the Regency; but many Members of the Cortes, &c. Mr. Brougham concluded with moving, that an humble Address be presented to the Prince Regent, praying his Royal Highness to take in consideration the sufferings of the late Regency and Cortes of Spain; and representing to his Royal Highness that the present state of relations between the two countries afforded an excellent opportunity for such interference.

Lord CASTLEREAGH replied, that the Government had felt and deplored the calamities of the suffering individuals of Spain as strongly as the Hon. Member, and that no opportunity had been lost to afford them relief. Since the return of Ferdinand, marked by such severe proceedings, this Government had expressed throughout its abhorrence of the measures that had marked the king of Spain's career, by every species of representation and conduct that was calculated to have effect. No subsidy had been paid—no money granted, except 400,000 crowns and that at the express request of one of the *liberales*, to defray some expences. But not only had this country interfered to express its abhorrence of the conduct of the Spanish Government, the four Powers, with whom this nation was in alliance, had pursued a similar course. To this motion, however, he must object, and he never objected to one more strongly, because it could only have the effect of retarding and interfering with those measures which the Government of this country was still pursuing, to render assistance to the sufferers in Spain, and to realize the wishes of all good men.—Hear!

After some remarks from Lord J. Russell, Alderman Smith, Gen. Matthew, and Mr. Bennett, Mr. BROUGHAM expressed his astonishment that