

Ward Chapman

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

ROYAL GAZETTE.



[Volume II.]

TUESDAY, 31st DECEMBER, 1816.

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The Gazette.

BY HIS HONOR

Harris William Hailes, Esq.

President and Commander in (L. S.) Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

H. W. HAILES.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province, stands prorogued to the second Tuesday of this instant, December, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the first Tuesday in February next ensuing, then to meet at Fredericton for the dispatch of business.

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

By His Honor's Command,
WM. F. ODELL.

BY HIS HONOR

Harris William Hailes, Esq.

President, and Commander in (L. S.) Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

H. W. HAILES.

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, Plank, 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 authorized 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 sixth day of December, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and in the fifty-seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Honor's Command.

WM. F. ODELL

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber on Bonds or Notes, or who may have balances due on Book, up to the 24th June last, are particularly requested to call and discharge the same without delay.

HENRY SMITH.

Fredericton, 26th Nov. 1816.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of EBENEZER AVERY and JOHN LAWRENCE, in the tanning and currying business; was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 6th June, 1814.

EBENEZER AVERY,
JOHN LAWRENCE.

Fredericton, 10th Dec. 1816. 3m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all Persons indebted to him on Note or Account, prior to the 1st of July last, to call and settle the same without delay.

E. AVERY.

Fredericton, Nov. 30th, 1816.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 9.

From the Mediterranean.---

We have been favoured with the perusal of two letters from a young officer in the Mediterranean, a native of Richmond, to his particular friend which breathes so inquisitive a spirit, and such admirable sentiments, and contains such good views of the places he has visited, that we do ourselves the pleasure of making the following extracts for the amusement of the public:

Gibraltar Bay, July 10, 1816.

My last letter was dated from Algiers---from thence, we sailed to Tunis and Tripoli; in both of which places, we found the British Squadron under Admiral Lord Exmouth, busily fabricating a treaty for their Sicilian and Sardinian Majesties---by no means consonant with the deservedly high character of the British arms---I was on shore for an hour in Tripoli; I was better pleased with it than either Algiers or Tunis; inasmuch as the streets are wider and cleaner, and admitting of such finer draught of pure air.

We stood from Tripoli over to Malta---but, being unable to obtain pratique in consequence of our recent communication with the Barbary shore, we sailed for Syracuse, where we anchored for the second time, on the 3d of May. Though we continued in quarantine during our stay here, and of course were unable to visit many remarkable antiquities of the place, it was still gratifying to behold the theatre of so many great events prominent in history, and to trace them with as much exactness as my feeble resources would permit.

The view which presents itself from the harbour of Syracuse has more of grandeur and sublimity than any to be possibly conceived.---The venerable heaps of hoary ruin, overlooked by the snowy crest of old Aetna, reflecting the rising sun, form a collection of sublime and lovely objects, transcendently wonderful, and calculated to inspire the dullest, most rapid mind, with sentiments of awe and reverence. When

I beheld this scene, I could scarce contain an exelamation of rapture and delight. Surely a pious and exalted mind would have enjoyed the most enviable and holy pleasure in the contemplation of such objects. Added to all this, the scene is graced with tints of a softer, lovelier nature. A rich and almost immeasurable meadow presents itself, adorned with the finest cultivation, and intersected by a stream on whose banks the finest cattle in the world are ever grazing. Indeed, it is a fairy spot; but time, ambition and oppression have soiled it with their deepest tinge, all these beauties are lavished on a race of corrupt and degraded wretches.

We sailed from Syracuse to Messina---of that place and the view as you proceed up the Faro, I have spoken in a previous letter; so we will commence with Malta, of which you have so often read---celebrated as the long and well-defended stronghold of the knights. It is now in the hands of different masters, who care as much for them, as you or I do for Don Quixotte or his Squire. The fairy Island of Calypso [now Gozo] is only 5 miles from Malta, tho' by no means corresponding with its former character of flowery banks, eternal spring, &c. &c.

La Valette, the capital of the Island, and residence of the Governor, is second in strength only to Gibraltar. I was but a few hours ashore, and had only an opportunity of visiting one or two curiosities. The church of St. John's is celebrated as having been one of the richest in Europe. It was built by the Knights of Malta, and has twelve separate chapels, vieing with each other in splendor and magnificence, and allotted to the different nations to which some of their distinguished Order belonged. All its ornaments, such as statues, gratings, candlesticks, &c. were formerly of solid silver: but it was sadly rifled by the French, who carried off, according to the story of the Maltee, a frigate ballasted with its spoils. A

gate & railing of silver still remain around one of the altars, which, with many other ornaments, were painted black to deceive the plunderers and thus preserved. However every thing falls short of the tapestry work, of which the execution is so exquisite, that it requires the nicest observation to distinguish it from the most delicate touches of the pencil. It is all on crimson velvet, representing the birth and most remarkable scenes in the history of our Saviour down to his crucifixion. The floors are all of the most curious and beautiful Mosaic, composed of the tombs of all the Knights, whose remains are deposited, in which are inlaid a thousand beautiful and singular devices. The palace is a handsome and extensive building; It has a fine library, and one of the best armories in Europe. These I did not see; however, I have as good a right to mention things that I never saw, as Sterne, who occupied five pages with the description of Calais, which he reached after dark and left before day-light.

From Malta we sailed two days after we anchored---steering for Palermo---off which place the Java, Erie and Ontario joined us---the latter vessel we dispatched to Mahon, while we touched at Tunis and Algiers. At the latter place we received orders to join Com. Shaw in Gibraltar. We therefore made sail without anchoring, and on the 4th of July anchored in Malaga. We dressed ship, manned the yards, and fired a salute in commemoration of the glorious event---Having caught 26 turtle two days before, we made a mess for all hands, and served a double allowance of wine and grog to the crew. When the loud peal of our cannon and the hearty cheers of our brave fellows proclaimed amid despots and slaves a free, a great and a happy people, my soul swelled with an enthusiasm, one glow of which I would not barter for every selfish enjoyment.

I am pleased to find the prosperity of the navy still