

New Brunswick

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume II.]

TUESDAY, 19th NOVEMBER, 1816.

[Number 37.]

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...

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.

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.

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.

TO MILL-WRIGHTS.

THE Subscriber will contract with any competent Person or Persons to erect a double Saw-Mill on Campbell's Creek on the Nashwalk. The lowest offer to carry this object into complete effect, made on or before the 1st day of January, 1817, will be accepted by

WILLIAM CHARLETON.

Nashwalk House, 12th Nov. 1816.

THOMAS KANE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tailoring business in this Town directly opposite the 'Jerusalem Coffee-House,' where every thing appertaining to the above branch of business will be executed with neatness and punctuality, and on reasonable terms, with grateful acknowledgment for all favors in his line.

Fredericton, 12th Nov. 1816.

LOUISIANA. ANOTHER CRISIS.

The citizens of New-Orleans are requested to assemble on Thursday, at the Coffee-House, to express in a respectful address to the President of the U. S. our indignation at the outrage upon our flag lately committed by the Spanish cruizers; and our readiness to support the government in such measures as it may take to obtain satisfaction. From the measures of retaliation adopted by the naval commander of this station, there is little doubt we are on the eve of a war.

Attack on the Firebrand.

The EDITOR of the Orleans Gazette has received a letter from on board the Firebrand, of which the following are the interesting contents:--

"Bay of St. Louis, Sept. 8.

"DEAR SIR,

"Nothing of importance occurred after our leaving port until the 27th August, when we found ourselves off Vera Cruz, not far from three vessels which proved to be His Catholic Majesty's ship Diana, of 24 guns, Com. Jos. SOSONDO; and the brigs Cazador and Le Gera, of 18 guns each. The two first had not less than 500 men on board, besides soldiers.

"The Diana and Cazador made for us; Captain CUNNINGHAM, at the same time, approaching them. When they came, one on each side of us, within pistol shot, and we had just hoisted our flag, the Cazador, without hailing, fired some of her cannon loaded with grape and cannister into us, and a volley of musketry. Capt. C. immediately leaped on a gun, and hailed, stating who we were, and demanding the cause of the firing. The firing continued, intermingled with the most vulgar abuse. I observed a musket aimed from the quarter deck of the Cazador, evidently at Capt. C. but which fortunately missed him, but entered and wounded a marine. We were ordered to send a boat on board; Capt. C. said he would not, but would receive one. The Diana then ordered us to send a boat on board, and lower our mainsail, or he would sink us. Capt. C. ordered Lt. CAMPBELL to go on board the Diana, where his side arms were taken from him, he placed under guard, and his boat's crew in irons, threatening to hang them, and actually beating them with swords. Shortly after a Lieutenant came on board the Firebrand, and while conversing with Capt. C. he was hailed from the Cazador, and requested to get out of danger, as they intended to fire into, board us, and shew no quarters. The Lieutenant answered, we were American--They replied, we were scoundrels and liars, and poured upon us the most vulgar and cowardly abuse, and fired another shot. Capt. C. then sprung on a gun, opened his bosom, exclaimed, 'Fire at me, but not at my men.' The Spanish boat's crew jumped overboard when they heard the last threat of the Cazador. The Spanish Lieutenant then ordered Capt. CUNNINGHAM to go on board the Diana; and before he went he ordered the colours down; but the Spanish Lieut. would not permit it to be done. The Lieutenant stated, that we had no right to navigate the Gulph of Mexico;--that the Spanish King claimed the exclusive sovereignty of it;--that we had no commerce there to protect;--that the new Governor-General had declared the whole coast in a state of blockade, and had ordered out all the vessels to scour the coast;--that their orders were to respect the flag of no nation;--and that to them there was no difference between the flag of the insurgents and that of the U. S. He accused Capt. PORTER, of the Boxer, of having robbed a Spanish vessel, and of being a pirate.

"The Spanish Lieutenant having returned to the Diana, came back with a party of marines, and took possession of the Firebrand, which he said he should take to Vera Cruz, and if the Governor, found all right, he would pay the expense of our detention! Our vessel was searched, and being prisoners, the signals were sunk. The Spanish Lieutenant again passed to the Diana, and our commander, Lt. CAMPBELL, and his gig crew, returned to the Firebrand.

"Capt. C. when on board the Diana, offered his sword as a prisoner, which was refused, and he was told he must follow to Vera Cruz; which he indignantly refused.--He said, they might, being so vastly superior in force, take him where they chose, but that he should follow no vessel, and should represent the whole transaction to his government. A scene of vulgarity, confusion and abuse passed on board the Diana, which would disgrace an American cabin boy.

"It is owing to the firmness of Capt. C. that we have been enabled to reach our shore, and that I have this opportunity to address you."

The writer then indulges in some reflections naturally arising from the subject, and adds,

"To me, who saw all that passed, there is not a doubt that the Spaniards, by their outrage and vulgar abuse, wished to provoke us to some act of hostility, that would afford them a pretext for our own indiscriminate butchery.--They stood ready to discharge from two large vessels, 42 heavy guns, against a small vessel of 8 guns. They fired without hailing, they continued their fire after they ascertained who we were, they fired once after our lieutenant was on board their vessel, they abused us by every vulgar epithet, they imprisoned our officer and flogged our men, they made disgraceful propositions to us, they deliberately aimed at our commander, searched our vessel and stigmatized the worthy Porter as a pirate."

PARIS, SEPT. 13.

LOSS OF THE FRENCH FRIGATE MEDUSA.

On the 2d of July the French frigate Medusa was wrecked near Cape Blanc, on the coast of Africa, 12 or 15 leagues from the land. Many of the officers and seamen embarked in the boats, and the residue, 147, were placed on a raft, the officers in the boats promising to tow it to the shore. On the 5th of July, they left the wreck. On the raft there were 5 barrels of wine, 2 of water, and 20 cwt. of biscuit. Some of those persons on the raft were up to their middle in water. They expected to gain the land in less than three days. But immediately after leaving the ship the tow-cable was cut, and the boats abandoned the raft. The night following 20 persons were lost from the raft, or were pressed to death between its divisions. The second night several persons were washed off from the extremities of the raft, and the survivors crowded to the centre, overthrowing one another. At length the soldiers got at the wine and intoxicated themselves. In this state they manifested a disposition to destroy their officers, and to break up the raft by cutting the ropes which bound it. One of them, who began to cut with a hatchet, was killed by an officer. The revolvers drew their sabres, & those who had none armed themselves with knives.--One of them raised his sword against an officer, and was instantly put to death. The seditious then withdrew to one end of the raft. One feigning to be reposing, had already cut some of the ropes. The officers rushed upon him. A soldier assumed his defence. They were both thrown into the sea. The combat became general. The mast broke, and in falling wounded Capt. Dupont so that he remained insensible. He was seized by the soldiers and thrown overboard. But recovered again. But a mutineer afterwards endeavored to cut out his eyes with a penknife. After a desperate struggle this mutiny appeared suppressed, but it broke out again in an hour, and very soon the raft was strewed with their bodies. There were not more than 12 or 15 chiefs and passengers to resist all their fury.

At last day-light came, to shew a scene of horror. A great number of the seditious had thrown themselves overboard. 60 or 65 men had perished during the night. A fourth part of whom had drowned themselves in despair. On our side we had lost but two. The rebels had thrown 2 bbls. of wine into the sea, and all our water. There now remained only 1 cask of wine, and there were yet 67 men. We were obliged to resort to extreme means to maintain existence. Those whom death had spared in the disastrous night threw themselves greedily on the bodies which covered the raft, and cut pieces from them, which some devoured immediately. The 4th morning after leaving the wreck, shew 10 or 12 more persons dead on the raft. These were committed to the deep, only one was reserved for food. Towards evening the survivors caught upwards of 300 flying fish. A fire was made, the fish and some human flesh was cooked. A new mutiny was attempted this night; but the leader, a Spaniard, was thrown into the sea, and order restored.

On the morning of the 6th day, it was found that only 30 persons remained. Those who survived were in a most deplorable state. Their feet were swelled, and they were covered with wounds and bruises, which compelled them at times to utter the most frightful cries. There only remained wine for 4 days, and hardly a dozen fish. Two soldiers board the wine cask behind, and drank till discovered. A law had been made that such conduct should be punished with death, and they were immediately thrown overboard.

Thus we were but 28--of these only 15 appeared likely to exist a number of days. The other 13 were