



THE GAZETTE.

BY HIS HONOR MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE TRACEY SMYTH, President, and Commander in Chief of the L. S. Province of New-Brunswick, &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.

HIS HONOR the PRESIDENT, has been pleased to Licence the following Persons to practice Physic and Surgery in this Province, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Assembly: JOHN HEAD, CHARLES A. L. GEENTHER, DAVID B. SHELTON.

REMOVAL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE to the corner between the Royal Engineer's and the Post-Office.

COUNTY OF YORK.

THE Act of the General Assembly entitled, "An Act to encourage the establishment of Schools in this Province," passed the sixteenth of last month, having authorized the calling and holding of Special Sessions (in such of the Counties where the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, at which Parish Officers are appointed, had been held) for the appointment of Trustees of and for Schools, in the several Towns or Parishes...

GIVEN under our Hands at Fredericton, the 19th day of April, 1816.

T. WETMORE, J. M. BLISS, W. F. ODELL, G. CLOPPER, ED. W. MILLER, P. FRASER, HENRY SMITH, Justices of the Peace.

Fredericton, 23d April, 1816.

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.

NOTICE.

THE following Sums having been granted by Act of Assembly, in aid of individual Subscriptions, for the purpose of establishing Couriers, viz: £200 between Fredericton and Fort Sackville, £50 between Saint John and the Finger Board, (Kennebecasis), £100 between Fredericton and Saint Andrews, £100 between do. and Miramichi, £100 between Saint John and Saint Andrews.

HIS HONOR the PRESIDENT has nominated the following Gentlemen to act as Commissioners for carrying this measure into effect, viz:--

Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, at Fredericton, WILLIAM PAGAN, Esq. at Saint John, THOMAS WYER, JUR. Esq. Saint Andrews, WILLIAM BOTSFORD, Esq. Westmoreland, and Messrs. PEARODY & SIMONDS at Miramichi, and Persons who may be willing to undertake the duty of Courier on either of the above Routes, will apply to either of the above named Commissioners, who will report to the Provincial Secretary the names of the Persons whose offers may be accepted.

The Couriers will be expected to pass from Fredericton to their respective Stations during one week and to return the week following.

Fredericton, 2d April, 1816.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are cautioned against riding upon the Side Walks in Fredericton, it being contrary to Law.

16th April, 1816.

From a London Paper.

PIRATICAL STATES OF BARBARY.

A traveller recently returned from Algiers, has furnished us with the following description of the miserable condition of the Christian slaves:

"During my sojourn in Algiers I resided in the country-house of the English Consul; but I went every morning to the town, to pay a visit to my hapless fellow-passengers, viz. Messrs. Terrens, of Leghorn, two brothers, one of whom is a respectable merchant, the other an excellent painter. They were both slaves at Algiers; but, by special favour, exempt from all public work. The visits which I was permitted to make to them were always very short, and I never returned from that horrible town without having my heart pierced with sorrow. One feels within the walls of Algiers a particular anguish, an oppression of the spirits, as if, in that region of terror and tyranny, respiration was prohibited. The sight of tyrants and of slaves--of oppressors and oppressed--insolent barbarians and disconsolate captives; this contrast of arrogance and submission--of violence and dread--the liability to be insulted, beaten, imprisoned, and put to death on the mere suspicion or caprice of an infuriated and blood-thirsty despot, or perchance because such is his good pleasure, combine to produce in the mind despondency, distraction, terror--and, in the sequel, to blunt and paralyze all the intellectual faculties. He who does not know what slavery is, and has not witnessed the horrors of it at Algiers, cannot form an idea of the last degrees of human degradation and misery, nor of the debased, torpid condition to which misfortune may reduce the mind of man. There were at that time upwards of 1600 slaves at Algiers: above 100 of them annually fell victims to grief, despondency, excessive fatigue, or to the cruelty of punishment. Shut up every night in a bathing place, they lie upon the bare ground, exposed to the wind and rain. At the dawn of day, the wretched captives are awakened, by unmerciful beating, and conducted to their painful toils which continue without intermission till night. Some of them work at the arsenal, where the slightest fault subjects them to the most cruel treatment--for instance, to 500 strokes with a stick upon the soles of the feet--others, like beasts of burthen, are doomed to toil, or to

carry large pieces of rocks severed from the mountains--they frequently succumb under the weight, and are crushed to death. I have seen several of these wretches return to town, mutilated and covered with blood. I have seen some of them fall down in the streets, and, forced by the lashes of a whip, like the vilest animals of the creation, to get up again; while others, patiently endured this torture, and remained absolutely motionless, awaiting and sighing for death to release them from suffering. The sustenance of these poor creatures consists of two small loaves a day, black as soot, and bitter as gall: one is given to them in the morning, and the other at night. Reduced to the most abject misery--cut off from hope and comfort--they find themselves the objects of contempt, insult, and brutal treatment, from the whole Moorish and Turkish race; and without Priests or divine service, these outcasts have not even the consolations of religion. Spain alone maintained a poor Ecclesiastic, who had the superintendance of a small hospital, and officiated at sepulture of the Christians. Before that Power purchased the small spot of ground for burying them, a few years ago, the bodies of Christians were not even interred; and they were thrown upon the road-side, to be devoured by dogs!

"Unfortunately, the high price required as a ransom renders the deliverance of the captives extremely difficult. The Dey must be paid 500 piasters for every Christian, for money is the ruling passion among those Barbarians. The Dey and some other Algerine families are extremely rich. The present Despot, Nadshi Ali Pasha, is the most cruel monster that ever ruled at Algiers. His reign has already continued six years; and it is wholly to his incessant vigilance and extreme cruelty that he appears in public without being surrounded by a great concourse of guards; the people dare not even look this demon in the face; but they prostrate themselves to the earth before him and vociferate Salamaleh! as he passes. He glories in his States being a den of pirates and robbers. On one occasion he complained that the English had taken one of his corsairs, & addressed him thus--'You have done wrong instead of us; when we do a thing of this kind, it is because we are professed pirates; and I have the honour to be the supreme head of this community of freebooters!'

Insurrection at St. Helena.--The ship Shamrock from Liverpool has arrived at Boston, bringing London papers to the 23d Jan. Altho the papers are not so late as have been received at New-York, yet they furnish an article of intelligence which we have not seen in any other papers, and which we think wants confirmation. The article is thus given in the Palladium: "It is said a number of French prisoners at St. Helena, had formed a plot to rise, and take the island in the name of Napoleon, but it was discovered. The chief had a commission signed by Bonaparte. There were few troops to oppose them, and they might have succeeded but for the arrival of the Minden, 74."

Projected Journey to the North Pole.

"Mr. Scoresby, of Whitby, (says a late English Paper) has announced a determination to visit the North Pole. The Greenland ships advance to 81 1/2 degrees; so that it may not be impracticable to travel over the ice a degree per day, and to go and return in eighteen or twenty days, than ourselves no person can more heartily wish for the success of such an enterprise; because it would settle forever the long contested question whether the earth is flattened or rounding at the poles, but from several considerations we entirely despair of its consummation. Each man composing the expedition (for certainly no individual would be so mad as to attempt it unaccompanied,) must, on the smallest computation, be provided with twenty pounds of provisions, an equal quantity of fur or thick woollens, fire arms and ammunition, an edged weapon, and a spike-staff to assist him in ascending and descending the ice hills, making in all about 60 weight avoirdupois. Under such a load, 60 miles per day would be an astonishing effort in the mildest climate and on the best of roads; but in a region of