

By His Excellency Major-General GEORGE STRACEY SMYTH, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the 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, 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 Three 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, Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain 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 Saint John, the eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

H. H. CARMICHAEL,  
Deputy Secretary.

### Published by Authority.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

8th January, 1818.

Further REGULATIONS respecting the Granting of LICENCES to cut PINE TIMBER.

NO LICENCE hereafter to be granted to any Person to cut Pine Timber who is not actually and bona fide a Freeholder possessing Lands within the Province; and every Applicant for a Licence must make it appear in his Petition that he is a Freeholder within the meaning of this Regulation.

### Published by Authority.

Regulations respecting the granting of Licences to cut Pine Timber.

NO Licence to be granted to cut Timber on Land reserved for the use of the Crown.

LICENCES to be granted only to British subjects, with condition to be forfeited if assigned to Aliens, and every Licence to specify the quantity to be cut, and to be limited as to time; and no Timber fit for the Navy to be permitted to be cut for private use.

No Licence to be granted to cut Timber on Lands for which application has been made for Grants, and every applicant for a Licence, to describe particularly the Land on which he wishes to cut, and the quantity of Timber, and accompany his application with a Certificate, that the Land has not been applied for to be granted.

ALL applications for Licences to be handed in the first place to the Deputy Surveyor of the Woods, who, if he thinks fit to recommend the application, will lodge it in the Secretary's Office, to be laid, in the usual manner, before a Committee of His Majesty's Council for consideration; and by three Members of the Council to be a committee for the purpose of considering the applications in question.

And Applicants for Licences are further notified that the FEES to be demanded by the Surveyors of the Woods, are now fixed at twenty shillings for each Licence, and that no other Fee or Emolument is to be demanded or taken excepting the usual Fees in the other Depart-

### ments through which the application for a Licence must pass.

Secretary's Office, 21st Nov. 1817.

By the Honorable JOHN MURRAY BLISS, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of WILLIAM WILMOT, SAMUEL PETERS, STEPHEN GLAZIER, and BENJAMIN GLAZIER, Merchants and Co-partners in trade, lately carrying on Business in Fredericton, in the County of York, and Province aforesaid, under the Firm of PETERS & WELMOT and COMPANY, and WILLIAM SEWELL of the same place, Merchant, to me duly made according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made: and provided, I have directed all the Estate, as well real as personal of Ruben Smith, late of the Parish of Kingsclear, in the County of York aforesaid, Farmer, (which said Ruben Smith, is departed from and without the limits of this Province, or concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said WILLIAM WILMOT, SAMUEL PETERS, STEPHEN GLAZIER, BENJAMIN GLAZIER, and WILLIAM SEWELL, and the other Creditors of the said Ruben Smith, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of law as is alleged against him) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said Ruben Smith, do return and discharge his said Debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said Ruben Smith, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said Ruben Smith.

Dated at Fredericton, the twenty-seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.  
J. M. BLISS, J. S. C.  
GEO. L. WETMORE, Atty.

LONDON, JULY 30.

POLAR ICE.—A letter from Copenhagen communicates the following details, upon the breaking up of the ice on the coast of Greenland:—

"Four hundred and fifty square miles of ice have recently detached itself from the eastern coast of Greenland, and the neighbouring regions of the Pole. It was this mass which, during 400 years, had rendered that Province at first difficult of access, and afterwards inaccessible, so as even to cause its existence to be doubted. Since 1786 the reports of the whalers have invariably referred to some changes, more or less considerable, in the seas of the North Pole; but at the present time, so much ice has detached itself, and such extensive canals are open amidst what remains, that they can penetrate, without obstruction, as far as the 83d degree.

"All seas of the North abound with the floating masses, which are driven to more temperate climates. A Packet from Halifax fell in with off these islands in a more southern latitude than the situation of London; it appeared about half a mile in circumference, and its elevation above the water was estimated at 200 feet. This breaking up of the Polar ices coincides with the continual tempests from the South-East, accompanied with heats, rains, storms, and a very electrical state of the atmosphere; circumstances which during three years, have caused us to experience in Denmark hot winters, and cold humid summers. On the 25th May there fell at Copenhagen five showers of hail, to each of which succeeded a dead calm.

"Many mariners are apprehensive that the ice will fix itself on the eastern coasts of America; but whilst the north-east winds prevail, these floating masses will disappear in the southern ocean. Some of the floating islands conveyed forests and trunks of trees. We notice this last fact principally for the satisfaction of geologists, who attribute to phenomena of this sort the blocks of foreign granite found in the chain of the Jura mountains, and conveyed at the epoch when our highest mountains were covered with water."

The Russian brig Rurick, in a very high latitude, fell in with a most singular Iceberg, of great magnitude, which not only had a portion of its surface covered with earth and

mould, and bearing trees and vegetable productions, but a portion of its water line covered with a shore formed by the deposit of earthy matter washed down from the higher parts of the earth-covered Iceberg. On this shore a landing was made, and considerable quantities of the remains of a Mammoth were found in such a state of putrefaction as to produce a most insupportable stench. The Rurick brought away a number of the tusks and other parts of these immense animals, which had probably been preserved in a frozen state for many ages, till the mass of ice which enclosed them, put in motion by some unknown cause, reached a more temperate latitude.

### CAPTURE OF PENSACOLA, AND SEIZURE OF THE FLORIDAS.

(From Bell's Weekly Messenger.)

In some of our former papers we have had frequent occasion to call the attention of our readers to the secret policy of the Americans, and to those gradual, but not insensible approaches, by which they were moving to the attainment of an important object. We observed that the character of Franklin, and of the early American revolutionists, was deeply impressed upon the American government, and from their time to the present, constituted the character of the American, as an executive—so natural is it to imitate the maxims and manners of those whom we are early taught to admire. Now the characteristics of Franklin were, a long and sagacious foresight, both of his object and of the most suitable means of attaining it,—a slow, gradual, and business-like preparation and progress, and a patient expectation of due seasons and opportunities. By this prudence, as we may see in his life and writings, he not only secured all his objects, but procured them at the least cost and with the least risk. And such is the character of the present American government. They have long, and manifestly, retained an important object within their view; they have been upon the watch for the due time of securing it, and they have deemed that time to have at length arrived.

It is unnecessary to say, that this object is the occupation of the Floridas. The vast continent of America, lying on the Atlantic Ocean from north to south, is naturally divided into two great parts, of which the north extends from the Pole to the Gulf of Mexico, where the narrow isthmus of Darien connects it with the southern part. Now, from north to south, the whole almost of this northern portion belongs to the United States, except only the Provinces of the Floridas, at the southern limit, which thus intercept the United States from the sea coast of the Gulf of Mexico. It is, therefore, a very main object with the government of the United States to procure these provinces, and thereby not only procure a strong natural boundary, but to gain a valuable line of sea-coast for their back provinces. The greater part of our public writers, indeed, seem not aware of the extent of the Gulf of Mexico, when they write of it as of a mere indentation of the sea into the land, instead of a vast sea, extending nearly twelve hundred miles inwards from the Atlantic Ocean. Now the coast of this Gulf, adjoining to the provinces of the United States, consists of the provinces of the Floridas, which commence with the Gulf upon the Atlantic, and co-extend with it from east to west till it reaches the isthmus of Darien at its western extremity. The Gulf then flows along the isthmus of Darien about an hundred or more miles, after which commences the Mexican empire, being the coast opposite to the Floridas.

Even from this brief description, two points are sufficiently evident. In the first place, the value of the Floridas to the United States; and secondly, their importance to Spain. To the United States they will at once afford a natural boundary, and a long line of sea coast and navigable harbours, where they are most wanted. To the royal government of Spain, the value of the Floridas is, perhaps, still greater; it is a barrier, so long as it continues, between Spanish South America and the United States, and opposes such a long and wide space of wood and uncultivated land, as effectually to prevent the dangerous intercourse between the subjects of a despotic monarchy and the free people of the United States. It is, in this sense, the best defence of Spanish America, and the strongest security of Mexico. The possession of it by the United States, will

bring that active people immediately into contact with this feeble empire; and the Americans having such a prize at their feet, and with so many occasions for seizing it, will readily avail themselves of it. If we add to these reasons, the present actual situation of the Spanish American provinces, it will be unnecessary to add any further explanation, why the Royal government of Spain should put so high a value on the uncultivated deserts of the Floridas.

Such, therefore, have been the actual reasons which have induced the American government to the present act of seizure and capture. The pretences are, indeed, very indifferent, but are of no farther curiosity than as matters of future history. We have no doubt but that a manifesto will be shortly published, in which the American government will assert its right of maintaining its own peace and good order, and, to that end, its obligation to seize the provinces of a government, whose notorious imbecility and insufficiency were rendering those seas and islands the refuge of pirates and outlaws: a principle which is not without a just foundation, if it were the actual motive, and the only remedy. To confess the truth, however, we are so little satisfied with the government of Ferdinand, and are so thoroughly persuaded that the Floridas will flourish under the United States, that we almost wish to see the Americans produce a sufficient justification for their possession of them. But without this sufficient justification, however, we might wish for the event itself, we cannot persuade ourselves to approve it; for it is with nations as with individuals,—that what begins in ill, cannot terminate in good. This not only seems to be, but actually is, the law of God in the government of the world; and no nation ever violated the law by which human society is held together, without repaying, either in the object itself, or from some other interest, a triple retribution for all that it seemed to gain. If America have sufficient cause, she has our best wishes; if not, it is better to fail than to succeed in a bad action.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 31.

SPANISH AMERICA.

St. Thomas, 6th Aug. 1818.

"From the Maine we have very little news. It seems, however, pretty certain that Bolivar is President; and that the Independent army is to be commanded by five Lieutenant Generals, namely, Paez, Aresmendi, Bermudez, Gregor M'Gregor, and Morino; the latter however it is said is not well disposed towards the present order of things. Gen. M'Gregor has ascended the Oronoke, with about 600 English recruits; and several vessels have arrived at Augustura, from England with every thing necessary. I saw a list in the hands of one of the gentlemen concerned in these supplies;—it stands thus, from England 12,000 muskets, 800 quintals powder, a large quantity of ball cartridges, flints, lead, &c. Complete uniforms for 12,000 men, with every necessary article appertaining to such a corps.—Complete armour, mountings, &c. for 2000 cavalry. Besides this a great quantity of powder, 2500 muskets, and a complete and numerous train of light artillery, has been sent to Augustura, by Brion. This I know to be a fact. If this does not put the Independents in a situation to open the campaign next December in the most glorious manner, they will hardly deserve the name of men. Gen. Morillo positively has not more than 500 old Spanish troops left, and the rest creoles on whom he cannot depend. Old Spain cannot furnish more men and money, and it seems that the adventurers from Europe are determined to establish the independence of Venezuela, in spite of the inhabitants of the country.

"It is said that Brion lately ordered two English officers to be shot; one by the name of Gillmore, a Col. whom I have known here, and the other a brother of a Col. Campbell, who is now on a mission from Augustura, to the U. S.

"At St. Barts they have lately sold the goods from on board the Portuguese prize, brought there by privateers under Artigas's commission. One of the most respectable merchants (Mr. S.) remonstrated with the government in a strong memorial about the impropriety and dangerous consequences of permitting this traffic, so openly in the face of day, &c. The Governor had him im-