

Secretary's Office,
10th August, 1818.

The following Proclamation from the President of the United States of America, has been communicated to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor by the Right Honourable CHARLES BAGOT, His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, and is hereby published for the information of all concerned.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor,
H. N. CARMICHAEL,
Dep. Secy.

BY THE
President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS it appears by a Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor of His Britannic Majesty's Province of New-Brunswick, bearing date the 10th of April last, and officially communicated by His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary residing in the United States, to this Government, that the Regulations on the subject of the Trade in Slaves of Paris, prohibiting the exportation thereof to certain Ports of the United States, which were in force in the said Province at the time of the enactment of the Act of Congress of the United States, intitled "An Act to regulate the Trade in Slaves of Paris," passed on the third day of March, 1817, have been and are discontinued;

Now, therefore, I, James Munroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare that such, and that the restrictions imposed by the said Act of Congress, shall, from the date hereof, cease and be discontinued, in relation to the said Province of New-Brunswick.

Given under my Hand, at the City of Washington, the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the forty-third Year of the Independence of the United States.

(Signed) **JAMES MUNROE,**
By the President.

(Signed) **JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,**
Secretary of State.

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 it 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 any three Members of the Council to be a Committee for the purpose of considering the applications in question.

All 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 Departments through which the application for a Licence must pass.

Secretary's Office, 10th August 1818.

Republished by Authority.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Frederickton, 26th Nov. 1817.

Petitioners for GRANTS of LAND having frequently neglected to set forth in their PETITIONS, the particulars required by public Notice: The following is published by authority, and no Petitions can be hereafter attended to unless they contain all the requisites mentioned in the following Notice:

NOTICE is hereby given, that every Person who shall hereafter make Application for a GRANT of LAND must set forth in his Petition the following particulars:—viz.

The place of his Birth; to what Colony he is subject; his present place of residence; and where he has resided for the last five years;—whether he is married or single; and whether he has had any and what Grant or Allotment of Land from the Crown; and also the particular situation of the Land applied for; and whether it is in its natural and uncultivated state, or whether any improvement has been made thereon; and the intention and ability of the Petitioner forthwith to cultivate and improve, by himself or by his servants or associates, the Land for which he applies, according to the Royal Instructions, and also that he has not directly or indirectly bargained or agreed for the sale or transfer of such Land to any Person or Persons whatsoever; and shall verify his Memorial by an Affidavit in the following form:

"On the _____ day of _____ before me _____ one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of _____ personally appeared the above named _____ and made Oath that the several matters and things set forth in the before written Petition are just and true."

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, Merchant and Co-partners in trade, lately carrying on Business in Frederickton, in the County of York, and Province aforesaid, under the firm of PETERS & WILMOT 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 Estates, as well real as personal of Ruben Smith, late of the Parish of Kingslear, 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 it 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 Frederickton, the twenty-seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

J. M. BLISS, J. S. C.
Geo. L. WETMORE, Atty.

NOTICE.

SUCH Persons as are intitled to receive the out Pensions residing within this Province, will forward their Applications and Documents to Captain JENKINS, the Town Major at Frederickton, who is authorized to receive and transmit them to Head Quarters at Quebec. Frederickton, 11th May, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subjects, have been duly appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of Gavin Smith, late of King's County, Farmer, an absconding debtor, and have been duly sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in that case made and provided; and we do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Gavin Smith, on or before the first day of October next ensuing, the date aforesaid, to pay to us, or one of us, all such sum or sums of money, or other debt, duty, or thing, which they owe to the said Gavin Smith, and to deliver all other effects of the said Gavin Smith, which they, or any, or either of them may have in his, her, or their hands, power or custody, to us, or some, or one of us as aforesaid; and we do also direct all the Creditors of the said Gavin Smith, on or before the same first day of October next, to deliver to us, or to some or one of us as aforesaid, their respective accounts and demands against the said Gavin Smith, in order that right and justice may be done, agreeably to the form of the said Act of Assembly in that case made and provided. Given under our hands at the City of Saint John, this twenty-seventh day of March, 1818.

EDWARD J. JARVIS,
HUGH JOHNSTON, Junr. } Trustees.
RALPH A. JARVIS.

From an Aberdeen Paper.

South America.

We anxiously expect news from South America, where the Patriots are said to be still successful—and yet the war is protracted in a manner not easily to be accounted for. So very insignificant have the South Americans been held under the slavery of Spain and Portugal that many are but little acquainted with the geography of the country or its population. The following is given as the population, and if it be nearly correct, the people, if really actuated by the true spirit of Liberty, ought, with no other weapons than sticks and stones, to be able promptly to extirpate their oppressors.

Mexico, comprising Gaultana, and Yucatan, is said to contain a population of eight millions, the army consisting of from forty to fifty thousand men, badly armed.

New Grenade and Venezuela.—The population said to be three millions, the army amounting to sixteen thousand men, well armed, and commanded by active and intelligent officers.

Republic of Rio de la Plata.—Population three millions. The army consists of thirty thousand regulars and militia, well equipped and commanded, and carrying on the war in Lower Peru and Chili.

Republic of Chili.—Population one million five hundred thousand, with an army of seven thousand men; and

Republic of Peru.—Population three millions, the army reduced to numerous guerilla parties, commanded by active officers.

We have here a total of upwards of eighteen millions, and when we reflect that North America, with a population of three millions, succeeded in establishing their Independence, although assailed by all the resources of the greatest maritime Power of Europe, we must believe the South Americans wanting to themselves, if they fail in their efforts for the Emancipation of their Country. The fate of the Inhabitants of Pernambuco, however, shews that things are not to be done by halves, and that a having once taken up arms, ought to conquer or die with these arms in their hands. Martinez, with seventy inhabitants of Pernambuco, were carried to Bahia under the charge of the common executioner, and there tried and condemned. Martinez, before he died, said, that the movement had been premature; but added, that within two years a more complete Revolution would take place than at this moment was thought probable, or even possible. Many of the principal inhabitants of Portuguese South America are said to be friendly to the Revolutionary Cause, and even some of the Priests begin to form more liberal ideas. The inhabitants of Trinidad promise themselves many advantages from the success of the Patriots, and there can be no doubt that new channels of Commerce will be immediately opened when that success is complete, not only for our West India Islands, but the whole commercial world. In the mean time, we hear nothing farther of the Russian Crusade, said to be meditated against the Patriots; the season is too far advanced, and we trust that ere summer is past, foreign interference shall be too late to prop the cause of despotism.

ST. VINCENT, MAY 30.

We have the painful task of recording the loss of a most valuable Ship and Cargo, which was wrecked on the beach at Rabaca

on Wednesday evening. We are unable to state any particulars respecting the immediate cause of this distressing accident; but the following extract of a letter, dated Thursday morning, fully explains the situation of the ship and cargo:—

"The ship William (Commanded by Mr. J. S. of London, from Tobago, was unfortunately wrecked off the coast of this island, last night, at 10 o'clock. She had on board between 6 and 700 hundred of Sugar and 1500 hundred of Rum; a good deal of the rum is now drifting on shore. We have fortunately this morning succeeded in getting the passengers ashore and all the crew, except one man drowned, during the night. The vessel is now a complete wreck: we shall try to save as much of the Rum as possible."

By an arrival on Wednesday, from Margarita we are informed, that the intelligence published in our Gazette of the 23d ult. detailing the successful operations of the Independent party on the Main, had been confirmed by accounts received at the former Island; and that the army of General Bolivar, continued to advance on the capital of Caracas, of which he was within one day's march, when the last advice which had reached Margarita, left his headquarters.

Connected with this sanguinary and unhappy struggle, a circumstance has within the last few days, been reported to us, which for the honor of the human character, as well as from respect which is due to the hospitality that the Spaniards of each party have experienced from the governments of our Colonies, when constrained to seek refuge in them, we should hope will prove, on further elucidation, to have no truth. The report as stated to us, is—that, about the 15th or 16th ult. a small vessel, bearing the Independent flag, sailed from Grenada, with several British officers on board, for the purpose of joining the standard of that party in Venezuela; that at the time of their sailing, a Spanish vessel of war, in the interest of the Royalists, was lying in the harbour, undergoing some repairs, but immediately sailed in pursuit of her unarmed opponent, which she is supposed to have shortly overtaken, and that the whole crew of the small vessel, amounting to 17 or 18th persons, had been murdered by their barbarous pursuers; as the Spanish brig returned the next morning to her anchorage at Granada, and on her crew being mustered, by order of the Governor of that Island, in consequence of the suspicion attached to her, we are assured that several were found deficient; which was supposed to have been occasioned by a desperate effort, on the part of the unfortunate British officers, to board the superior opponent, although the Spaniards derived butting overtaken them, and would give no satisfactory explanation of the cause of deficiency in their crew.

From the Albany Gazette of the 30th ult.

The Telegraph, a newspaper, recently commenced at Rochester, near the shores of Lake Ontario, states, on the authority of General Piner, one of the Commissioners under the Ghent treaty, for determining the boundary between Canada and the United States, that the Commissioners had proceeded as far as the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence, and that they expected to progress as far as the Niagara river or Lake Erie this season.

The King of Spain, Joseph Bonaparte, in his recent yearward, paid a short visit to the military post at Sackett's Harbour.

Banks.—A Bank has recently been established and is now in operation in the city of Montreal, a branch of which is about being established at Quebec, and a new bank is also about to be established in the latter city. A bank is also contemplated to be established at Kingston in Upper Canada.

Salt Works.—At Lewinstown, Delaware, are erected about ten thousand feet of works for the purpose of manufacturing salt, by the power of the sun. The plan of these works was devised by S. G. Wright, Esq. of Philadelphia, and David Trencher, near late of Massachusetts; for which they have obtained a patent from the United States. Some obstacles, which prevented the works from getting fully into operation at the commencement of the season, for making salt by the power of the sun, have been removed; and on a fair next year the com-