

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. H. CARMICHAEL,
Dep. Sec.

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 Plaster 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 Plaster 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 fact, 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.

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 & 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 Estate, as well real as personal of Ruben Smith, late of the Parish of King'sclear, 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.

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 Fredericton, who is authorised to receive and transmit them to Head Quarters at Quebec.

Fredericton, 11th May, 1818.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Fredericton, 24th July, 1818.

A COURT of ERROR, before His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and the Honorable His Majesty's Council, is appointed to be holden at Fredericton on Tuesday the 18th day of August next: of which, all Persons concerned, will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

By His Excellency's command
H. H. CARMICHAEL, Dy. Secy.

NOTICE is hereby given, that We, the Subscribers, 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 hereof, to pay to us, or some or one of us, all such sum or sums of money, or other debts, 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 control, to us, or some, or one of us as aforesaid; and we do also desire 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 such case made and provided.

Given under our hands at the City of Saint John, this twenty seventh day of March, 1818.

EDWARD J. ARVIS, } Trustees.
HUGH JOHNSTON, junr. }
RALPH M. J. ARVIS. }

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge.

The marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, according to the rites of the English Church, took place yesterday, the indisposition of the Queen prevented an earlier solemnization of this necessary ceremony. On Saturday morning the Queen's Chamberlain issued the proper notices for the attendance of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Cabinet Ministers, and the official persons whose presence is required by law and custom on such occasions. The great Officers of State, and others, who are frequently invited for the purpose of giving additional splendour to the proceedings, were not summoned, it being the particular wish of the Queen that the marriage should be as private as possible, in order to spare her Majesty all unnecessary fatigue. The hour appointed was five o'clock yesterday, but this was afterwards changed to two, as the Lord Chancellor had signified his inability of attending, at the time first mentioned. At two o'clock therefore, the Queen's blue drawing room, which had been fitted up for the occasion, was filled with the marriage guests, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, as Prime Minister, Viscount Sidmouth, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, Viscount Castlereagh, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Bishop of London, the Queen's Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain, and the Ladies of the Bedchamber, with a long list of attendant ladies and gentlemen. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the father of the latter, arrived three minutes before 2, in State.—The D. of Clarence arrived next, in the same carriage with the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and afterwards the Princess Sophia of Gloucester. The Prince Regent came last: his Royal Highness wore a Field Marshal's uniform and five orders. The Princess Augusta, and the Prince and Princess of Hesse Homburg, were also present. Just after the arrival of his Royal Highness, Mr. Nicholls, the King's Protector, announced that the marriage ceremony could not proceed; first, because the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had not been apprized of the change of the hour from five to two, could not be present; and, secondly, because the Royal license would not be ready till five o'clock. Lord Sidmouth having conversed with the Prætor, and found the difficulties insur-

mountable, the ceremony was postponed till five. The Lord Chancellor, the Cabinet Ministers, and the Royal Family and the Bishop of London remained.

Mean time the Archbishop of Canterbury was quite ignorant of what had passed: he had been all the morning attending an examination of a school for orphans, from which he was returning about three o'clock, through St. James's-park, when he was met by Lord Sidmouth, who informed him of the unpleasant delay that had occurred. His Grace made all due haste homewards, and at half past four was at the Queen's Palace, where, the proper persons being re-assembled, the nuptial ceremony was at last performed: himself and the Bishop of London officiating.

Mr. Hanse, the proper officer, took the registration of the marriage, which was first witnessed by the Prince Regent on behalf of the King and for himself, by the Queen, by the rest of the Royal Family in the order of their rank, by the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, by the Prince of Hesse Homburg, by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Liverpool, and Lord Sidmouth.

As soon as the ceremony was concluded, at a signal given from the palace, a double salute of cannon was fired from the Parade.

In the evening the Prince Regent gave a grand dinner on the occasion.

JUNE 3.

By the last Paris Papers it appears, that the sums offered to be subscribed to the new loan amounted, on the 27th ult. to 2,210,800,000; a capital adequate to the purchase of 5 per cent. annuities, at the market price, to the amount of 169,000,000f.; but as the present wants of the French Government require only the sale of annuities to the amount of 14,600,000, a Council of Ministers was held on Thursday and Saturday, to determine the sums which the respective bidders would be permitted to subscribe. Of the result they were to be apprised on Saturday. As the loan was confined to natives of France, or persons actually resident in that kingdom, this offer, which amounted to £92,116,667 sterling, affords at once a proof of the immense accumulation of specie in that country, and of the confidence reposed by the capitalists in the permanency of the existing order of things. We are not unaware, that some deductions must be made from the amount for fictitious bidders, brought forward by ministerial finesse, to swell the aggregate, with the view of impressing upon the Allied Powers, that Louis XVIII. is so firmly seated in the affections of his subjects, as no longer to require the support of a foreign army upon the French soil. But making every allowance upon this score, the opinion of the capitalists on this side of the channel, who have the best opportunities of forming a true judgement on questions of this nature, is, that the French Government have had real offers to at least eight times the amount of the money wanted on the present emergency. Almost all the French Marshals, and many other civil and military officers of distinction, who accumulated large fortunes during the revolution, are stated in the private letters to have been amongst the most liberal subscribers. Letters from Corfu state, that the Capitan Pacha, had sailed from Constantinople with 7 ships of the line and several frigates and corvettes: about the latter end of April he was in the canal of Seldo with this squadron.—The French Funds left off on Friday at 69f. 15c.

ST. THOMAS, JUNE 11.

"We have positive news here, that about a week ago the Independent general Bermudas, attacked Cumana with all the force he could get together, and was totally defeated. In the late battle near Calabozas,* the independents were completely routed. Bolivar is missing, and the General Morillo has offered a reward for him dead or alive. It seems that the Independents in that quarter, are routed every where, and I really fear that independence which has already cost so much blood, and caused so much misery in the struggle to obtain it, is nearly at an end. The greater part of the country throughout Venezuela is almost ruined, and the number of its inhabitants greatly diminished. How Morillo will now act, is made a question by many, even his friends. They are apprehensive that he will return to the exercise of his habitual cruelty towards the vanquished.

"The independent Spaniards here have lost nearly all hopes; some reproach Bolivar, who on the opening of the campaign, had 9,000 men, whereas Morillo had but 4,000, and very few cavalry. Of these but 2,500 were Spanish soldiers, the others Creoles, who would, it is said, have joined Bolivar on the first appearance, that he could maintain himself, but they say he did every thing, to drive intelligent men from him, and acted with as much haughtiness as the chief of the military and civil affairs.—This has given great umbrage but it probably is with him, as it generally happens, when a man does not succeed, great fault is found and great want of judgment, conduct &c. is then ascribed to him. It seems that the rest of the independent army, chiefly mounted men, have taken the road to St. Fernandez de Apura. Morales pursues, and here it is supposed they will finally enclose themselves in Augustura, where they are already in want of every thing. I have been credibly informed that they have neither arms nor ammunition. One of the principal officers at that place, writes that they can only defend themselves in case of an attack, at the point of the lance. What is worse they have neither money nor produce to pay any one that would supply them. Under all these circumstances it is unaccountable that their admiral Brion is still at Mons, intercepting trifling Spanish vessels, when with his really respectable squadron he could perhaps relieve and reinforce his desponding friends. The independents here find great fault with him on this account.

"For almost 15 days the American sloop of war Hornet, captain Read, was on a visit in the harbour of St. Thomas; she came from Port-au-Prince last, and has Mr. Baptiste Irvine on board; she left here for Augustura [St. Thome] in the Oronoke. Mr. Irvine appears to be a commissioner on the part of the United States claiming from Bolivar's son, condemned American property. Captain Read was justly admired by every body for his gentlemanly and agreeable deportment. The Hornet saluted the fort and town with 17 guns, which was returned by the same number. I am not quite sure on this point, and have no time for this opportunity to inquire. Capt. Read and officers were invited by the Commandant to dinner, at which the Governor General Von Benzon, who was then here, presided. Several American gentlemen were also invited, with a number of the officers of government, and respectable inhabitants of this place. It was flattering to me to see the attention and civilities paid to our officers, and particularly gratifying to see the favourite Hornet in this harbor, where no American vessels of war has been seen for 10 or 12 years last past. The Hornet's arrival here give rise to no unfavourable conversations as to the United States, and I believe that occasional visits abroad of our ships of war, particularly such as have been victorious in the late glorious contest with the lords of the ocean, would tend to benefit the United States, especially when the officers conduct themselves so modestly and gentlemanly as all on board the Hornet have done here. The Hornet I understand goes to Copenhagen, after having landed Mr. Irvine at Augustura."

*The Royalists have possession of Calabozas.

NASSAU, N. P. May 20.

Under the apprehensions reasonably arising out of the late Act of Navigation of the United States, with respect to its bearings upon this Colony, there is still the hope left, that an extension of the provisions of the Turks-Island Salt Act to the other ports of the government, may be obtained, to admit, at the least, of an exchange with the States, of this article for those commodities which are essentially necessary for our support, as it may be expected from the tenor of the Colonial Agent's letters, that an application to that effect would be made to Parliament during the present Session.

We have reason too to believe, that representations were made by his Majesty's Council, to his Excellency Governor Cameron, previous to his departure for England, of the benefits that would accrue to the Colony by an extension of the Free Port Act, so as to allow similar privileges to this Island as have been granted to Bermuda, with respect to an intercourse with the United States; and that the influence of his Ex-