

By His Excellency Major-General GEORGE STRA-CREY 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, Bisquit, 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 herebefore 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 Licences 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 any 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 Departments 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 & 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 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.

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 direction 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 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 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. JARVIS, } Trustees.  
HUGH JOHNSTON, junr. }  
RALPH M. JARVIS }

The following extract from the Sierra Leone Royal Gazette, may not be uninteresting to many of our readers:—

FREETOWN, (SIERRA LEONE,)  
2D MAY, 1818.

Public Dinner to his Excellency Governor Mac Carthy.

On Wednesday, the 29th of April, a public dinner was given in the great room at the club-house, in Freetown, by the principal Gentlemen of this Colony, to His Excellency the Governor, on the occasion of his return from visiting the new British Settlement of St. Mary's, in the River Gambia.

The Chief Justice acted as President of the Meeting, and the Honorable K. Macauley, senior Member of His Majesty's Council for this Colony, as Vice-President.

The Rev. W. Carnon, and other Gentlemen of the Church Establishment at Sierra Leone,—the Ministers of the principal Churches,—the Officers of the Royal African Corps,—the Medical Staff, &c. were among the guests; Captain Willes, and the Officers of His Majesty's Ship Cherub, were invited: but the urgent calls of His Majesty's service on the Leeward Coast of Africa, did not permit them to indulge

their wishes so far as to defer their previous determination of sailing in the morning of that day.

After the cloth was taken away, the following loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk with appropriate marks of respect:—"The King," up standing in solemn silence,— "His Royal Highness the Prince Regent," with three times three cheers.

"The Queen and Royal Family."  
"The Duke of York and the Army."  
"The Duke of Clarence and the Navy."  
"The Duke of Gloucester and the Royal African Institution."—These toasts were drunk with the same number of loyal and ardent cheers.

"Prosperity to the Colony," with similar cheers.  
"Governor Mac Carthy,"—with three times three cheers.

[On rising to propose the health of Governor Mac Carthy, the Chief Justice addressed the Company in an elegant speech, which we regret our limits will not admit of our inserting at length. After tracing the origin of Public Dinners in general to be truly British, and stating the object of the present social meeting, he said]—

If, indeed, Colonel Mac Carthy had been an ordinary Governor, we would probably have contented ourselves with shewing the ordinary testimonies of respect due to the representative of the Sovereign, and the official head of the Colony. You would not have thought it incumbent upon you to step beyond your usual course, and I am sure I should not have thought it incumbent on me to step forward out of mine, and to take the leading part which you have honored me by calling me to take, and which I was prompt and proud to take as soon as you called me. If the circumstances had not been so favoured—so inviting and imperative, I would have suffered the occurrence to pass quietly by, and reserved my wishes for the introduction of these public entertainments till some future opportunity.—But Gentlemen, in Colonel Mac Carthy, we see not only the Governor of this Colony,—not only the representative of the Sovereign,—not only the head of the Colonial Establishment, and of the Colonial Society.—But if we feel ourselves impelled by duty and by gratitude to acknowledge the goodness of the Prince upon the throne,—the bountiful attentions of the Ministers or the beneficence of those illustrious societies and exalted individuals who are ever anxiously employed in heavenly work of doing good to mankind; in these and in every other impulse of dutiful and affectionate gratitude, our hearts are carried necessarily and unavoidably in the first instance, to Colonel Mac Carthy, who is not only the instrument of communicating and spreading abroad in the Settlement, the benefits derived to us from all those sources: but the zealous and active and indefatigable seconder and promoter of every good system and measure already established or enjoined by authority, or suggested by intelligent benevolence from England—and still more, himself the able and intelligent deviser of new plans and means for the advancement of the excellent and generous objects for which this Colony was planted, and the successful solicitor of the materials of accomplishing those plans. For, long before I anticipated the honor of being placed so immediately under him here, or the pleasure of filling the place that I am happy to hold in your estimable society, I was enabled to know that not a want of a public nature was felt here, not a benefit was desired which failed of drawing from him a gentle hint to some of the sources overflowing with good; with which Britain abounds; which hint never failed of attaining its end.

But let us view him in his nearer and more private relation as the head of the society of this Settlement, and in this view we will find merits and benefits not indeed so conspicuous, but not less substantial and useful. We find him discountenancing vice and encouraging virtue by his patronage and example—stimulating industry—promoting commerce—relieving want—comforting affliction—reconciling differences and dissensions.—Thou, Gentlemen, in addition to those sentiments and feelings to which I adverted as having experienced and witnessed at former meetings of this kind on public grounds, and which you have now every reason to feel and without a doubt do feel as strongly as they could be felt by any men at any time, you have the peculiar enhancement of private affec-

tion and gratitude, the motives of which I have endeavoured though very inadequately to enumerate. These multiplied and continued acts of domestic good and the dispositions from which they flow, must greatly enhance the impression made by his excellent public administration and conduct, and must fill your minds with veneration and affection towards him.

After a number of eloquent observations on the flourishing state of the Colony, the Honourable President concluded a speech, which had been often interrupted with applause, by giving the Health of Governor Mac Carthy, which was drunk with three times three, with universal and animated applause.]

His Excellency appeared much agitated, and we sincerely regret that we find ourselves unable to give our Readers a full report of his speech—it was evidently the effect of the moment, and bore the genuine stamp of his mind—we can only give the outline: He said, that in rising to return his thanks for the honour conferred upon him—for the manner the company had expressed their concurrence in sentiments so highly flattering to him—sentiments so eloquently expressed by the Honourable President, whom he felt proud to call his friend—he was sorry to be obliged to claim their indulgence—no expression of his, no language he could use, would convey an idea of his feelings—his heart was full—he could only say, Gentlemen, I sincerely thank you.

His Honourable Friend following the generous impulse of his liberal and elevated mind had too highly praised his administration—he had given to his conduct a much greater degree of merit than it deserved—he grounded his only claims to their approbation and esteem on his warm attachment to the Colony, and the anxious zeal he felt in the sacred cause of humanity—he would avow that he believed his intentions were good—he felt ambitious to carry into full effect the noble, the generous views of our Sovereign and of the friends of Africa, for the welfare of a race too long oppressed.

Every point alluded to by his Honourable Friend in a speech that so deservedly received their enthusiastic applause, excepting the allusion to himself, demanded his unqualified concurrence—the remarks upon the customs of our country, although drawn with the highest colouring, yet were from nature, and not exaggerated—those were the sentiments we had imbibed in our cradles, and he trusted they would accompany us through life.—It had been his lot during a long military career to be employed for a considerable period in our Colonies—there he had met with a filial adherence to the customs of our Mother Country—those customs not only maintained but assimilated their loyalty. He recollected with pleasure that when His Royal Highness the Prince Regent had appointed him to a civil and military command in Africa, he was then stationed in the Province of New-Brunswick—a Colony well known, nay justly dear to several of the inhabitants of this place—he had the honour of being acquainted with a great number of those faithful Loyalists, many of them lived with him on the most friendly footing—he had heard, nay he knew of numberless instances of loyalty, the old people had sons and all fought for that cause—they had left kindred and property to follow the British Flag—they now lived happy in their old age—respected; they enjoyed that inward elevated feeling which is more valuable than the wealth of the Globe—they had done their duty like men to King and Country—they would leave to their posterity an unspotted fame, and the invaluable example of unshaken loyalty—he esteemed them as honourable and virtuous in a good cause, and his good wishes should ever attend them—a Colony ought to feel for the Mother Country the same respectful attachment as a virtuous child to a good and indulgent parent.—Sierra Leone, among other Colonies, had been greatly favoured; as much, nay more had been done for her by Great Britain, than for any of her children; in such case ingratitude would be a Parricide—the customs recommended by his Honourable Friend would give expansion to those feelings of loyalty, which he knew to exist in the heart of the Colonists.

His Honourable Friend had alluded to the benefits heaped on this Colony by our venerable Sovereign, to the liberality of the great Prince who for the glory and happiness of the nation was now upon the throne—his bountiful attention of his Ministers