

By His Excellency Major-General GEORGE STRACCY 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, 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 here-in 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. M. 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.

Republished by Authority.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Fredericton, 20th 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 Country 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 tenants 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 Hon. JOHN MURRAY BLISS, Esq. 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, Fanner, (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.

LORD SELKIRK.

The Assizes of the Western District of Upper Canada were held on Monday the 7th instant, at Sandwich, before Powell, Chief Justice of the King's Bench of the Province, and were adjourned on the Monday following without making any disposition whatever of the important controversies between Lord Selkirk and the British North West Company. The expected trial of his Lordship and the principal actors in this quarrel, or rather civil war, some of whom had been charged with murder, excited a lively interest in this Province, which called to the court a very large assemblage of people. On Monday of court a bill of indictment against Lord Selkirk and others, for resistance to legal process, at Fort William, was laid before the grand jury, but rejected by them. Another bill for a conspiracy to injure or destroy the trade of the North West Company, was afterwards presented to them, on which they were occupied three days, in hearing evidence, a considerable part of which was documentary, and the whole confused and intricate. On this bill, the grand jury would not, or at least did not come to any determination. The Judge waited two or three days (all the other business of the Court having been finished) after the testimony before the grand jury had closed, for them to come to a decision, and then, after consulting the Attorney-General, adjourned the Court. Both parties (for it appears to have become wholly a party question) are much dissatisfied with the result, and both complain of partiality and corruption. Lord Selkirk, we learn, accused the Attorney-General and the prosecutor and witnesses in open court, of corrupt and oppressive designs, to which the Attorney-General recriminated by charging the grand jury with partiality and other mal-conduct. The controversy was so warm that the Court with difficulty preserved order by silencing them both. The friends of his Lordship are disposed to charge the grand jury with furthering the designs of the North West Company, and intimate that the Court was suddenly adjourned to prevent a formal rejection of the bill of indictment by the grand jury, and to preclude the opportunity of presenting bills against Mr. MacGillivray and other servants of the Company. The other side, on the contrary, charge his Lordship with practising improperly with a grand jury during their sitting, and intimate, that something little different from direct bribery was used to prevent a fair investigation of the charges.—*Montreal Gazette.*

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

Our private accounts state, that her Majesty's constitution appears to be entirely broken up, and that the most serious results may be anticipated, we lament to add, at no very distant period of time.

The Papers from several parts of Ireland, received this morning, announce the increase of fever generally in that country, aggravated at Waterford and other places, by the additional disease of violent dysentery.

The funds continue to improve. The 3 per Cent. Consols were, at one o'clock this day, at 76 and 76½ for the account. They have been gradually improving since the arrival of the last favourable news from America. This confidence strengthens the opinion which he have uniformly entertained, that the previous depression was partly influenced by the conduct of General Jackson, in the Floridas, and the apprehensions of a misunderstanding excited by that violent proceeding.

SEPT. 14.

"His Majesty's Ship *Isabella*, at sea, Lat. 75 25. Long. 60. 7, variation 88. 48. — July 25.

"Dear D—, This is our last opportunity this year, therefore I could not let it pass without writing, although nothing has passed since my last. We are now to the Northward of all the ships that are fishing; we see some a long way astern; the boat with dispatches is going immediately to one of them; they have followed a great way this year, and have been very kind in giving us every assistance when in the ice; I sincerely wish them all safe back; they have a long way to go through the ice. The coast begins to look more and more miserable; as we get North, it has more the appearance of a chain of ice mountains than land; the sea is one solid field of ice as far as the eye can reach. When the wind blows from the North, we find narrow passages in it, and through them we pass on; sometimes the whole of our men are on the ice dragging the ship along the edge of the flaws. From the very great variation, we cannot be a great way from the magnetic Pole; you will see the variation by our last observation on the ice at the head of the letter."

Paris Papers of Thursday and Friday last have arrived at our office. Letters from the North of France anticipate the immediate departure of the Army of Occupation; and state, that the expectation of a return home approaches in the English contingent so nearly to certainty, that the Officers are endeavouring to dispose of their horses. The review of the English army was to take place on Thursday last, and that of the Russians on the day following. The Duke of Wellington was then to repair to Aix-la-Chapelle, where his Grace intended to remain during the conferences. Lord and Lady Castlereagh arrived on the 6th at Cambrai, and occupied apartments in the Duke of Wellington's house. The intended routes of the several corps of the occupying army appear to be already determined, and an inspection has already taken place, on the part of the French Government, of the town occupied by the allied troops, for the purpose of ascertaining their condition. As a similar inspection had taken place in November 1815, previous to the occupation of these towns by the Allied Army, it may be fairly concluded that an understanding prevails between the several Courts, that the authority of the French Government will be immediately restored.

The French Funds still decline. The 5 per Cents are 74f. c.; Bank Auctions, 1,605 f.

Mr. O'Meara, late Surgeon to Bonaparte, arrived in town on Saturday evening, from St. Helena. He came home in the Griffin, of 18 guns, Capt. Wright, which arrived on Thursday at Portsmouth. The Griffin sailed from St. Helena on the 2d of last month, and is come to be paid off. She brought dispatches from Sir H. Lowe. The cause of the dispute between Mr. O'Meara and Sir H. Lowe, is before the public, and his return home has arisen out of that circumstance. He left Bonaparte in a very dangerous state of health. His complaint is a confirmed disease of the liver, which his dull inactive life most powerfully contributes to increase; the liver is greatly enlarged, and discovers a tendency to give pain, which, we understand, is the next stage of the disorder toward suppuration and the destruction of life. He had at

length subdued his aversion to calomel, and three doses had been daily given him for some time; but he still persisted in refusing to take exercise in the open air, which is an essential auxiliary to medicine in his case. The medical care of him had been confided to Mr. Stokes, Surgeon of the Conqueror (Admiral Plampin's flag-ship), who had consented to undertake the office with great reluctance. He would not suffer Mr. Baxter, and other medical persons, whom Sir Hudson-Lowe recommended, to come into his room.—Captain J. T. Pasley, of the Redpole, died lately at Ascension, of dysentery; also Lieutenant Luckomb, 1st of the Eurydice.—The Eurydice, Ragoon, Musquito, and Podargus, may be soon expected to return to England.

The squadron on that station, consisting of the Conqueror, Captain Wallis; Ragoon, Captain Brine; Podargus, Captain Cairnes; and Dotterell, Captain Gore; with the exception of the latter (lately arrived), was extremely unhealthy, several of the ships having buried a large portion of their crews, from dysenteries and liver complaints. The colony, also, was very sickly, from the prevalence of the same diseases, which are there peculiarly fatal. The Governor, Sir Hudson Lowe, had an alarming attack of bowel complaint in the beginning of July last, from which he had recovered. Captain Bunn, of the Hon. Company's store-ship Mangles, died on the 20th July of the prevailing dysentery. The Griffin, buried Mr. Dunning, of the Conqueror, a passenger, and five men, on her voyage home, all of whom died of fever and dysentery.

FRANKFORT, SEPT. 6.

His Majesty the Emperor of Russia will set out from St. Petersburg on the 7th September; he will arrive on the 16th at Berlin, where he will remain till the 20th. He will pass the 21st at Leipzig, the 22d and 23d at Weimar, the 24th at Cassel, and the 25th at Dusseldorf, and thus his Majesty will arrive at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 26th.

BERLIN, AUGUST 23.

A report is in circulation in Germany, which takes from us the left bank of the Rhine, to bestow it on a Catholic Prince, and give us by way of indemnity territories on the Elbe and the Maine. However improbable may be such an improvement of the map of Germany, laid down at the Congress of Vienna, every German must be inspired with the wish that States may be established rather on the moral sentiments of the citizens than on clods of earth, more on the number of souls than of heads: then no Prince would willingly exchange old subjects for new ones, and all distributors of territories would have before their eyes the Cabinet Order of King Frederick I. to the inhabitants of the March, on them requesting him in an address not to exchange them for strangers. This Cabinet Order is literally as follows:—"I must assuredly be mad or drunk if I would exchange you, my faithful subjects, for foreign raggamuffins."—(Hulluken.)

LAUSANNE, SEPT. 1.

Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, Consort of the late Princess Charlotte of Wales arrived here last Sunday from Geneva. After dining at the Falcon Hotel, his Royal Highness proceeded on his way to Berne, where he will visit his sister, the Grand Duchess Constantine of Russia.

From London Papers.

By an official notification of the Prince Regent to the Hanoverian Authorities, the Duke of Clarence, who goes to reside in Hanover with his Duchess, is to have no share whatever in the Government of that kingdom; but his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as Governor General is to take precedence on all occasions of his elder brother.

Young Napoleon, by letters patent from his grandfather, is to be entitled Duke of Reichstadt, and to rank immediately after the Princes of the Imperial House.—There is not the slightest foundation for the statement published in a Party Paper, of an attempt having lately been made to assassinate young Napoleon at Vienna.

It is said to be intended to reduce the British army 25,000 men, on the return of the troops from France.

It is calculated there are 62,000 British subjects in France.

It is said the Typhus fever was increasing in Ireland.