

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 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, AUY.**

## NOTICE.

**SUCH** Persons as are intitled to receive the our 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.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that **W. 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 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 St. John, this twenty-seventh day of March, 1818.

**EDWARD J. JARVIS,**  
**HUGH JOHNSTON, JUNR.** Trustees.  
**RALPH M. J. WILKINSON.**

### FROM THE ABERDEEN CHRONICLE, JUNE 20.

#### LONDON GAZETTE, June 13.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. George Canning, Viscount Castlereagh, Earl Bathurst, and Viscount Sidmouth, His Majesty's three principal Secretaries of State; the Earl of Liverpool, the Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, Lord Teignmouth, the Right Hon. John Sullivan, Lord Binning, the Right Hon. William Pitt, Viscount Cranborne, and Lord Walpole, His Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of India.

**WIDOWS' PENSIONS.**  
All widows who receive pensions from the Charity established for the relief of poor widows of Commission and Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy, must send to the Admiralty office, between the 17th and 30th of June, the affidavits required by the rules of the Charity, in order to their being inserted on the Pension List, which will be paid on the 10th of August.

(Last Gazette, contains an order of the Prince Regent in Council, suspending the ballot and enrolment for the Local Militia for the space of one year from and after the 27th June current.)

**JUNE 12.**  
**THE QUEEN.**—Sir Henry Hallford came to town yesterday afternoon, from attending the King at Windsor; and in addition to the daily attendance of Sir F. Milman, Sir Henry Hallford visited her Majesty, and the report during yesterday was—  
"The Queen continues much better."

The Gazette of Wednesday contains a proclamation dissolving the Parliament which began and holden on the 24th day of Nov. in the 53d year of his Majesty's reign, and continued by several prorogations to the 27th day of Jan. 1818, and from thence until the 10th of June. The writs for the new Parliament are to be returnable on the 4th of August.

Another Proclamation was also issued for the election of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, to take place at Holyrood House, on Friday the 28th July.

After the meeting of the Crowned Anchor, on Thursday, had broke up, a number of electors retired, and after some consideration it was agreed that Sir Francis Baring and the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, the banker of Pall-Mall, were fit and proper persons to represent the City of Westminster.

Thursday, at two o'clock, the Sheriffs attended at Guildhall to read the writ and make proclamation for their election of four citizens to serve in Parliament for the city of London. The day for proceeding to the election is Tuesday next. There are already seven candidates.

A Mr. Wilson, a respectable merchant, has added his name as candidate for the city of London.

Sir Samuel Romilly, at the request of a number of the electors, has consented to become a candidate to represent the city of Westminster.

Captain Murray Maxwell, of the Royal Navy, has declared himself a candidate for Westminster.

Amongst the subscriptions now going on for carrying on the cause for Cobbett, at the ensuing election for Coventry, a Mr. Bryant has subscribed one thousand pounds for defraying part of the expense.

Field Marshal Prince Barclay de Tolly died on the 28th ult. at a League from Innsbruck. His constitution was shattered by the fatigues of war, and the severe wounds he had received.

**THE HARVEST.**—So prompt has the weather been of late that several hundred acres of hay have already been cut in the neighbourhood of Totter, and different parts of the county of Cornwall. In the Eastern counties great quantities have been stacked. The crop is very large and prime. It affords us the most infinite satisfaction, in speaking of this leafy and delightful season, which has brought with it such a profusion of beauties. Every thing around us is most luxuriant, and the accounts from different parts of the Kingdom are favourable and happy.

Some private accounts from Paris state, that the Ultra-Royalists in France, have appealed to the Allied Powers against the present Ministry, and the system pursued by them; representing the danger that must result to the existing settlement, should the Army of Occupation be withdrawn, while the

King comes in their hands, and is directed by their councils. This is indeed an extraordinary measure. It is an admission on the part of the Royalists themselves, that the Bourbon authority is not likely to outlive the withdrawing of its foreign supports. It is clear, however, that the King is of opinion that he cannot rely upon this Ultra-Royalism, however ardent it may be in these petitioning individuals.

**BOURBON.** May 28.—Letters from Spain inform us that four large privateers have been sent off Cape St. Vincent, of which two were Corvettes of 26 guns, under the flag of Buenos Ayres.

Three vessels sailed from Leith for America last week, with 650 passengers on board.

**PORTSMOUTH,** June 7.—At seven o'clock on Friday morning the signal was made for the squadron to anchor, from the Tonnant, 80, Rear-Admiral Sir Benjamin Hollowell, Captain Talour, which was promptly obeyed by the Superb, 74; Captain Ekins; Vegeur, 74; Capt. Alexander; Spencer 74; Capt. Broughton; Northumberland, 74; Capt. Walker; Ramilies, 74; Captain Boyd; and the Prometheus, Lee, Duart, and Grecian.—The Bulwark 74, and Liverpool frigate, have been prevented from joining the squadron by the want of men. The destined cruize is said to be for exercise in the bay of Biscay, and thence to Madeira; whence the squadron, which has only three months' provision on board, may be expected back in seven or eight weeks.

**JUNE 16.**  
French Papers have been received since our last to the 12th inst. They notice the celebration of the marriage of the Duke of Kent to the Princess of Liechten on the 29th ult. with which occurrence we have already been made acquainted.

Letters from Bucharest, in Wallachia, dated the 17th of May, state, that an earthquake has destroyed the great and flourishing city of Philippopolis, in Romania. The Population of that city amounted to 70,000 souls. It is stated to have been entirely swallowed up in the subterranean abyss, and that a trace of it is sought in vain; but the exact date of this disastrous event, is not mentioned; and, therefore, we doubt the truth of it. A body of 6000 Prussians have passed through Frankfurt, on their way to the left Bank of the Rhine. A part of these troops, it is said, are to do duty at Aix-la-Chapelle, during the sitting of the ensuing Congress. Prior to the meeting of this Congress, conference, it is said, will take place at Carlsbad, in Bohemia, between several of the Ministers of the principal Powers. The Emperor of Russia was expected to reach Odessa on the 19th of last month.

**THE QUEEN.**—Yesterday, the report of her Majesty was, the Queen had had a good night and continued better.

We are sorry to announce the death of the Right Hon. John Milnes Addington, of a mortification in his stomach, on Thursday night. He had been indisposed for some time, but it was not apprehended till Wednesday last that his dissolution was so speedy. An express was then sent off to his brother, Lord Viscount Sidmouth, who set off immediately, but did not arrive before the fatal event had taken place.

### PHILADELPHIA, JULY 14.

#### Operation of the American Navigation Act, opposed by the British Free Port Act.

By an Act of Parliament, or Order in Council, British vessels only are allowed to carry on the trade between the United States and the British West Indies, although that intercourse is essential to the existence of the latter, and not indispensable to this country. The American Navigation Act, passed the last Session of Congress, was intended to counteract the British monopolizing policy, by prohibiting all intercourse between their Islands and the United States, after the 30th of September next, unless American vessels were permitted to enjoy an equal share thereof. Great Britain, however, seems determined to persevere in excluding American vessels from her colonies, on any terms whatsoever, and with a view of counteracting and neutralizing the operation of our Navigation Law, has adopted the plan of establishing Free Ports in Nova-Scotia and Bermuda, where American and British vessels can carry from the United States, and deposit the supplies necessary in her Islands, which British vessels cannot carry thither, and return with West India produce to Bermuda and Halifax, there to be re-shipped to the United States in the vessels of either nation. By this scheme, she will retain the monopoly of the carrying trade between the British West Indies and the United States, and entirely defeat our late Act of Congress. She will moreover enjoy an equal share of trade between our ports and Bermuda and Halifax, which being free and easy access, will become places of deposit for smuggling British goods into the United States, thereby corrupting our citizens, and injuring the revenue.

Notwithstanding the obvious tendency of this Free Port system to evade our Navigation Act, it is perceived with regret, that Mr. Anderson, Comptroller of the Treasury, in his recent answer to the enquiries of the British Consul General, upon this subject, sanctions and confirms the Free Port intercourse, which, if allowed by Congress to take root, will become in time more prejudicial to our interests than the evil which they have attempted to correct. For what were Heligoland, Gibraltar, Malta, the Republic of the Seven Isles, and even Sicily, (during the late European war) but mere depots for carrying on a contraband trade with the neighbouring shores. This system so well understood, and so perseveringly pursued at all times by Great Britain, has been a fruitful source of corruption to those nations whose territories lay near her Colonial Establishments, and of immense illicit gains to herself. Nothing short of a total prohibition of all intercourse with the British Free Ports, unless in articles of the growth and produce of the respective places between which British and American vessels communicate; or in other words, the rigid enforcement of the principles and spirit of the British Navigation Act, will secure us from the mischievous effects of a large and imperfect measure, well intended, but easily evaded, and turned to our own prejudice.

**Commerce of the United States with Great Britain.** There have lately been published the Acts of the British Parliament, by which the Islands of Bermuda and the town of Halifax in Nova-Scotia, are made Free Ports of trade. It appears to us that the British Government will secure the necessary supplies to their West Indian colonies, under the operation of those laws, notwithstanding the American navigation Act, as it is called, which goes into effect on the 1st of October next. According to the con-

struction, which the Congress of the United States Treasury has put upon the Act of Congress, as to the ports of the Island of Bermuda, and as to the port of Halifax, are open to all our vessels, according to the laws of navigation and trade, a British vessel whose cargo was actually laden, or whose voyage first commenced at those ports, may enter and discharge her cargo in a port of the United States, provided that the same vessel had not transported the same cargo from one of the ports of the British Majesty, closed to American vessels. British vessels may carry on a traffic to Bermuda and Halifax, and their cargoes received in other vessels, and to be admitted to an entry in our ports. The only inconvenience which the British merchant will sustain, is the expense of unloading and re-shipping in another vessel. But the United States in their turn will be able to export the various productions of their soil to Halifax or Bermuda, and take from thence English Manufactures, or the produce of the English West India Islands that may have been brought in English vessels to those ports. The vessels which can afford to sail at the lowest rate, will therefore succeed best. The commerce is so far placed upon a reciprocal footing. The expense of the goods in passage, will probably operate nearly equally on both nations—and build up the ports of Bermuda and Halifax at the charge of the United States, and of the other English colonies.

### VALUABLE PROPERTY for Sale.

**T**HAT valuable and noted FARM situate at the confluence of the Naquewickack Stream and River Saint John, containing 750 Acres of Land, between thirty and forty of which are well cleared, and free from stumps, would at present, cut from 15 to 20 Tons of Hay, and may be made at a very small expence, to cut 40 or 50. It is 120 Rods front, and runs three miles back; takes in both sides of the Stream, which is excellent Intervale and abound with Grass; there is also a quantity of good Pine Timber upon it, some of which is near the River; it has numerous other advantages, and an excellent opportunity is now offered to the industrious Farmer, and to those who may be desirous of obtaining a good situation for a Tavern or Store; a Ferry is about to be established on the Property, which will also add to its value. For particulars enquire of Captain SHORE, Fredericton, or of Major M'KAY, at the Naquewickack. Fredericton, 23d March, 1818.

### TO BE SOLD OR LET, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

In the week of the Supreme Court, (if not previously disposed of by Private Bargain.)

**T**HAT Commodious Dwelling-House, as presently occupied by the Subscriber, at the Court-House, Miramichi. The House is built of stone, 40 feet by 28; the lower floor contains one Parlour, two Bed-Rooms, and a large Dining or Ball Room, 25 feet by 17; the upper floor contains two front Parlours, and three back Bed-Rooms; and above an excellent Garret; there is also a large Cellar, frost-proof. On the one end of the stone building there is a wooden Kitchen, 18 feet square, and on the other end there is a neat small Dwelling-House, one and a half Stories high, 21 feet by 17; it contains a Kitchen and Parlour on the lower floor, and three Bed-Rooms up stairs. In rear of the building there is a good Garden, with the old Court-House in rear of that. The Property is perfectly new, and finished in the neatest manner, and properly adapted for a Tavern. Such a Property is seldom to be met with. The Household Furniture will be sold, and possession given immediately. Terms of payment made known the day of Sale.

**WILLIAM WRIGHT.**

**N.B.**—All those who have any demands against the said **WILLIAM WRIGHT**, are requested to present their accounts for adjustment, and those indebted will please settle their accounts as early as possible, to save expence.

Court-House, Newcastle.  
19th August, 1818.

## New Goods.

**MARK NEEDHAM**  
Has just received by the Ship *Bentham*, from Greenock, and Wellington, from London.

**A NEAT and Fashionable Assortment of GOODS,** (part are just come to hand, per the Steamer *Boat*), all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash or short approved Credit.

Fredericton, 26th May, 1818.

**READY MONEY,** and the highest Prices will be paid at St. John, for all kinds of **SKINS and FURS,** by  
**Z. WHEELER.**  
St. John, 22d April, 1818.