

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 Esate, 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. WATMORE, 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.

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 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. }

Humiliating Embarrassments of the Spanish Government.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
Madrid, May 25.
The political and financial situation of Spain is so embarrassed, that unless it were observed on the spot, no idea could be formed of it, and any representation that can be made would fall short of the truth. I shall endeavour to give you as complete a conception of it as possible, by collecting together the detached features of the general picture.

When we heard here of the convocation of a Congress of the Allied Sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle, the King testified his desire to attend it. He received no satisfaction on this point from the Cabinets to which his Ambassadors communicated his intention. The Cabinet of Vienna was the first which showed an opposition to this design, and England and Prussia afterwards answered to the same purport. As the opinion of the Court of Russia admitted of no doubt, it was necessary to renounce this journey. The Spanish Ministry showed themselves the more dissatisfied on the occasion, as they expected from this rapprochement an amelioration in the external relations of the kingdom, which their own exclusive efforts do not permit them to expect.

It is not to be inferred from this that the boldest projects are not still hatched here. Thus, with the Minister of War, they still talk of the recapture of Buenos Ayres, and the occupation of Monte Video. It is even said that M. Pizarro has drawn up a manifesto, which he is about to have translated into all languages, for the purpose of being distributed over Europe, to expose those causes of complaint on the part of Spain which justify her in taking up arms against Portugal. If a manifesto was the only necessary requisite for conducting a war, a war might take place; but as money or credit may likewise be required, the world may rest assured that the hostile projects of the Spanish Government will long remain in the imagination of those who have dreamt them.

To be convinced of this, we have only to cast our eyes on the financial situation of the kingdom. It is such, that if one were to describe it in general terms he might be charged with exaggeration; but here the proofs are striking—they rest on facts publicly known—it is only necessary to enumerate them. The system of M. Garay, which appeared so seducing in theory, has crumbled into dust before the difficulties of its execution. All the resources of taxation are exhausted, and it is certain that the half of the taxes imposed have not been levied. The impossibility of raising them is so great, that the Minister has flinched from the rigorous measures which had begun to be employed. Every where are complaints heard,—every distress shows itself in the most hideous aspect. All the public coffers are empty. The army has not received its pay for three years, and the officers of the civil administration have not touched the eighth part of their salaries. There has been witnessed at Madrid officers and civil servants of the Public begging alms, and the Provinces have even suffered more than the Capital.

At Seville a regiment was in want of every thing, and the officers were reduced to the state of begging a dinner in the convents. In fine, this situation becoming intolerable, the Colonel, M. D'Oneill, waited with his staff on the Captain-General of the Province, to demand part of their pay on account. As there were no public funds, M. D'Oneill lent from his own private funds all that he could dispose of; and now, instead of repaying his advances, they are attempting to find fault with the step which he took.

At Valencia, the firmness of the Captain-General, M. Elliot, was able alone to calm the effervescence of the troops, who had not received any pay for three months. He ordered a month's pay to be given to them, against the express will of the Minister of Finance.

At Cadiz, it was not without the greatest difficulty they were able to embark a battalion destined for the Lima expedition, and which had not touched any pay for three years.

The roads are less safe than ever. Robbers infect every part of the kingdom, and there is no security without an escort.

Every despatch of General Morillo concludes with demand of reinforcements and supplies of every kind. It is but too certain that his army labours under the most frightful privations.

It is thought here that such a state of things cannot last, and that the system of M. Garay must

give way to another, and that this Minister must resign his office.

However this may be, as distress is a bad counsellor, the Spanish Government with a view of filling its coffers, has had recourse to several expedients, which cannot be better characterized than by stating them.

A Royal decree had granted the right of entrepot to the port of Cadiz. Some factors had in consequence embarked in speculations for Lima; but at the moment of the expedition putting to sea, it was notified, that they would have to pay not only the duties of clearance, but also the duties of entry, due only at Lima, under the pretext, that although the decree was published, it had not yet been put in execution. One may judge of the desolate state of the maritime commerce, in a country where there exists no insurance-office for cases when ships do not arrive at their destination, and under a government which has never made any return for its unjust gains.

The following is another trait, which is no less remarkable than the preceding:—Some agriculturists of Biscay had, by virtue of a royal license, exported corn; they protested, indeed, against the minister's demand of dues contrary to the privileges of their province: as they were allowed to embark without being compelled to pay their dues, they considered themselves free from them. What therefore was their surprize, when, on the arrival of their ships at Bourdeaux, the Spanish Consul stopped the unloading until they had paid these dues, which exceeded, not only those imposed in Spain, but even the value of the corn. The merchandize could not be sold, and the result was an enormous loss both to the factors and the agriculturists.

The affair of Mr. Meade, and his enlargement, must be sufficiently known to you to make it unnecessary for me to enter into details. Sir Henry Wellesley strongly insists upon the repayment of 59,000 piastres of which Mr. Meade defrauded the Company of English Merchants, represented by Mr. Macdonald. M. de Pizarro, answered Sir Henry in no very moderate tone—that it was astonishing that the British Ambassador should make such a demand, since he was ignorant, and must be ignorant of the whole foundation of this affair. Things come to such a point, that the word rapture has been already pronounced, and Sir Henry has declared to the Spanish Minister that he would send the entire correspondence to his Government, that it might be able to judge on what side the fault lay. At the moment of my writing this letter I learn that M. Pizarro, fearing the consequences of his passion, has just written in the mildest terms to Sir Henry Wellesley, and that M. Meade has raised an enormous claim against the Spanish Government, under the title of an indemnity.

While these events and discussions are going on, the interior of the Court of Spain gives itself up to puerilities which form the most afflicting contrast with the situation of public affairs.

The Marchioness of Roua had wished to marry the Prince de Laval, son of the Ambassador of France. The King opposed it, saying that she ought to marry a Spaniard. She chose one accordingly. He was a young officer, equally noble and poor. This choice also caused displeasure, the Marchioness was placed in a convent, and the officer was put into arrest. It is not known whether the King will relent and consent to the marriage.

Masked balls are severely prohibited here, and it has been thought right to push the rigour of the regulations to such a point, as to break up a children's ball, the oldest of whom was not 15, and who were assembled as a family party at the house of the Dowager Duchess of Ossuna. The lady is the mother of the Duke of Ossuna, all whose revenues the Court keeps to itself, under the pretext that he does not live with his wife.

In all this, the Court is entirely given up to the practice of devotion. The Queen, whose pregnancy is now certain, went through the devotional ceremony of nine days, at a chapel in the city, for the purpose of obtaining this result from Heaven. Lately, the Generals of the Capucins, and of the Hieronimites, have been covered in the presence of the King, as Grandees of Spain. Unfortunately, the suffering people have looked upon this ceremony with no favourable eye; and the admission of a capucin to a ceremony of sheer vanity, and of obsolete etiquette, does not much contribute to restore the veneration of the Spaniards for their Monks.

NORFOLK, JULY 11.

SOUTH AMERICA.

In addition to what appeared in yesterday's Beacon, as the result of our inquiries upon the arrival of the Frigate Congress, we have been politely favoured with several memoranda made on the spot, and have conversed with intelligent gentlemen who came in the Congress. From these sources we have derived the following particulars of the state of the Patriot cause, and such events of an interesting character, as took place during the visit of the Commissioners.

The Ontario, Capt. Biddle, with Judge Provost on board, was still at Valparaisé, from the last accounts, but on the point of sailing, their stay having been longer than expected. The manly and liberal deportment of these gentlemen, during the gloomy and distressed period preceding the splendid victory of Maipu, has elicited the warm approbation of the merchants, in Chili, as well natives as foreigners.

The Portuguese still hold Monte Video, but cannot venture out of it to forage, except in strong bodies. Their army has even been kept pent up within its fortifications, by so small a force as 200 men. Artigas and the Patriots of the Banda Oriental, wisely profiting by experience, have substituted for pitched battle, and regular military operations, that partizan warfare, which rendering discipline (otherwise so formidable,) unavailing, places upon a foot-

ing of equality raw troops and regulars. The Portuguese, in fact, hold no more of a country they have so unjustly invaded, than what they actually occupy with an armed force.

The accounts from the Spanish Maine are highly favourable to the Patriot cause. It was reported that Morillo had died in consequence of a wound he received at the battle of Calaboso. The desertions in this quarter among the Patriots have ceased. Margaritta is completely fortified and could repel any attempt that the Spaniards could make on it. General Arismendi second in command of the troops of the Seven United Provinces, has fixed his head quarters at Margaritta, from whence he directs the movement of the different Patriot armies of Cumana, Barcelona, Caraccas, &c. Four complete British regiments have reached the army, of Bolivar in Guyana, and have been incorporated with it. A formidable army is in the vicinity of Santa Fe de Bogota which it is expected will soon fall. Brion's fleet has lately been augmented by a frigate, and there is no doubt of a loan of four hundred thousand pounds having been negotiated by the United Government of the Spanish Maine, with the merchants of London.

General Artegas who has taken possession of the country back of Monte Video and Maldonado, is represented as a sincere friend to the Patriot cause, and would have been a zealous en-operator, but being ill treated by the Buenos Ayrean government, he withdrew his friends, and took possession of that part of the country north of the river La Plata. Between the Buenos Ayrean and Portuguese he has as much as he can attend to; the latter wishing to make the River the boundary. Artegas had had an engagements with a party of Buenos Ayrean troops under Baron Oldenburgh in which he was successful.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Extract of a letter from a Brigadier Gen. in the Bengal Army, date Jan. 10, 1818:—"How astonished you must all be in England at the rapidity with which the Marquis's plans have been matured into effectual operation: nothing, in fact, can sufficiently do justice to the wisdom and firmness he has evinced in conducting us through the storm, and the aspect of it at one time was certainly terrific. He seems however to have foreseen, and clearly he was prepared for all that has occurred. Through the wonderful extent of space he had to occupy, such were the arrangements of his post, that no one part was left destitute of support from another.—In three short months he has established our Empire through Hindostan, annihilating the power of every Chief within it, and become the arbiter of a New World. It will now become his study to select proper persons to substitute for the late perfidious Peishwa and Berar Rajah. You must recollect their story of old. Rugonout-row, who bore so conspicuous a part in the Convention at Wurgum, in General Carnac's day, was father to the present Peishwa, Baje-row, and of his legitimate brother, Chemna Appal; he had also a third son. Omrutrow, by a Mahometan woman, consequently illegitimate, the three brothers always lived on most affectionate terms, till Holkar, during the absence of the late Mudowrow Scindiah, attacked the present Peishwa, and defeated his army at Poonah, where he immediately set up and proclaimed Omrutrow, on the pretence of his being the eldest son of Rugonout-row; the Peishwa, Baje-row, was obliged in consequence to fly for refuge to Bassee, where he was taken under our protection, and a treaty was concluded with him by Colonel Close, on behalf of the Company, whereby he agreed to receive a subsidiary force from us, on being restored to his dominions, and was reinstated by us immediately by a division of the army under the then Colonel Arthur Wellesley (the present Duke of Wellington) and he has ever since met with our firm support. Omrut-row was pensioned off, and allowed to reside at Bernares, where he now is, and will probably be made Peishwa by our Government."

The report of a seaman having found his way to Longwood; Bonaparte's residence, and back, gains additional credit. It is added, that he belonged to the Northumberland, which conveyed Bonaparte to St. Helena, and he had been employed in making some roads to Longwood. Upon his return to