

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 Honourable 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.

By the Honourable 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 ease 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 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, }
HUGH JOHNSTON, junr. } Trustees.
RALPH M. JARVIS. }

NEW YORK, JULY 3.

THE following letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury, has been communicated to the Evening Post:

(COPY)

Treasury Department,
Comptroller's Office, 25th June, 1818.
ANTHONY ST. JOHN BAKER, Esq.
Washington.

SIR,—I have attentively considered the questions propounded in the enclosed documents, which were a few days since presented to me under your direction.

1st. Whether a Bermudian vessel will

be allowed to bring West India produce to the United States, from Bermuda, which had been imported into that place from some other possession of his Britannic Majesty in the West Indies.

2d. Whether, according to the Navigation Act of the United States, which is to take effect on the first of October next, a vessel owned in Bermuda can be allowed to enter the United States and discharge a cargo which had been laden on board in the West Indies, brought to Bermuda, unladen there, and again taken on board?

As applicable to the first question, I have to observe that the ports of St. George and Hamilton in the island of Bermuda, are considered open to the vessels of the United States, according to the ordinary laws of navigation and trade.—A British vessel, therefore, which was cleared out, whose cargo was actually laden, and whose voyage commenced at either of the said ports of St. George or Hamilton, may enter and discharge her cargo, in a port of the United States, with this express understanding however, that no part of such cargo was brought in the same vessel to the island of Bermuda, from one of his Britannic Majesty's possessions closed to the vessels of the United States.—And moreover that such vessel is not employed in the transportation of goods to that Island, from British colonial ports, which were closed against the vessels owned by citizens of the United States.

With respect to the second question, I have to observe, that according to the provision of the act, a British vessel sailing from a port not open to American vessels, and entering a port that is open, unloading there, taking the same or some other cargo on board and clearing thence to the United States, cannot be admitted to entry.

As this kind of trade heretofore considered a lucrative one, is declared by the act to be a direct trade from the excluded port, and is in express terms prohibited. I am,

(Signed)

J. ANDERSON, Comptroller.

JULY 7.

Extract of a letter from Fort Royal, Martinique, to a respectable merchant in Newburyport, dated, May 3d.

A new Collector has arrived at St. Pierre from France, with instructions, that as soon as any vessel comes to anchor in this place, a guard of soldiers, are to be sent on board—and after the captain has made entry of his cargo, an officer takes an account, as it is landed, and if it is not according to the captain's manifest, the vessel and cargo are forfeited, or a heavy fine imposed. This has never been done in the French Islands before; they have seized two vessels since my arrival,—one will be lost, the other cost the master 5000 fr. to get her clear.

FROM A NEW-ORLEANS PAPER.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, DIVISION OF THE SOUTH,
PENSACOLA, MAY 29th, 1818.

Major General Andrew Jackson has found it necessary to take possession of Pensacola. He has not been prompted to this measure from a wish to extend the territorial limits of the United States, or from any unfriendly feeling on the part of the American Republic to the Spanish government. The Seminole Indians, inhabiting the territories of Spain, have, for more than two years past, visited our frontier with all the horrors of savage massacre; helpless women have been butchered, and the cradle stained with the blood of innocence. These atrocities, it was expected, would have early attracted the attention of the Spanish government, and faithful to existing treaties, speedy measures taken for their suppression.

The obligation to restrain them was acknowledged; but weakness was alleged, with a concession, that so far from being able to control, the Spanish authorities were often compelled, from policy or necessity, to issue munitions of war to these savages, thus enabling, if not exciting them to raise the tomahawk against us. The immutable laws of self defence therefore compelled the American government to take possession of such parts of the Floridas, in which the Spanish authority could not be maintained. Pensacola was found in this situation, and will be held until Spain can furnish military strength sufficient to enforce existing treaties.—Spanish subjects will be respected; Spanish laws will govern in all cases affect-

ing property and person; a free toleration to all religions guaranteed; and trade alike free to all nations.

Col. King will assume the command of Pensacola as military and civil Governor.

The Spanish laws, so far as they affect personal rights and property, will be enforced. Col. King will take possession of the archives of the province, and appoint some confidential individual to preserve them. It is all-important that the records of titles and property should be carefully secured. He will cause an enquiry to be made into all the landed property belonging to the King of Spain, and have possession taken of it! The claims of property within the range of gun shot of Fort Carlos de Barancas will be scrupulously examined into, and should they prove valid, a rent allowed, but possession in no wise given. This property is necessary to the United States, and under its laws may be held, an equivalent being paid.

The revenue laws of the U. States will be established, and Capt. Gadsden is appointed to act as Collector, with full powers to nominate such sub-officers as in his opinion will be necessary to the faithful discharge of the trust imposed on him. He will apply to the Governor of Pensacola for military aid in all cases where it may be necessary to correct attempts at illicit trade.

(SIGNED)

ANDREW JACKSON.
Maj. Gen. Com'dg.

The Capitulation of Pensacola consists of 23 articles, which occupy two columns of a New Orleans paper.—The following are among the most important of the conditions required. The garrison to march out with the honors of war, their arms to be staked at the foot of the glacis, where they are to remain until the troops embark for the Havana, when they will be returned. The officers and troops to carry with them their personal effects. All titles, legally derived from the crown of Spain prior to this date, to be guaranteed and respected. The garrison to be transported to the Havana on account of the United States, and Spanish rations allowed where they do not exceed those of the U. States. A competent number of vessels to be furnished for embarking the personal effects, papers, &c. of the civil and military officers, to be delivered up without inspection. The sick and wounded to be maintained by the U. S. The garrison of Pensacola to enjoy the same privileges as the garrison of Barancas. The provisions actually found in the two places to be appropriated for the Spanish troops. Individuals disposed to remain in the Floridas to be respected and protected. The officers and troops to be transported to Pensacola, where they shall remain until embarked for Havana. The Alabama chief now in the fort, named Opayhola, shall be included in this capitulation, the Governor engaging that he shall never return to Florida. A free toleration to all religions granted. Any Spanish vessels arriving, to be freely admitted.

ART. 19.—The capitulation is made under the confidence that the General of the American troops will comply with his offer of returning integrally this province in the state in which he received it, as stated in his official letter. Approved.—And the restoration made under the conditions expressed in Gen. Jackson's communication to the Governor of Pensacola, dated 23d May, 1818.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The wise and sound friends of the Country will rejoice to hear that the ALIEN BILL passed in the House of Lords last night, notwithstanding the silly and ridiculous opposition to it which had been made by certain pseudo Patriots. Lord ERSKINE'S Bill, to prevent arrests for libels before indictments were found, was properly thrown out, in peace and good order of the Country requiring that blasphemous and seditious libels should be promptly checked, and the authors brought to punishment.

JUNE 4.

We received last night the Paris Papers of Sunday last, and this morning those of Monday. The Moniteur of Sunday contains an official notice from the Ministry of Finance, stating, that the French Subscribers have not only absorbed, but have in their offer, much exceeded the amount of the

purchase of the 14,600,000 francs of Rentes, taken credit for in the Budget of the year, and regret is therefore expressed that foreign Subscribers cannot be admitted. The price at which the Rentes (5 per cents.) are taken is fixed at 66f. 50c. The market price on Saturday was 69f. 5c. The immediate profit therefore was 2f. 55c.

The Allied Sovereigns are, it is stated, expected at Aix-la-Chapelle about the end of the summer.

The last accounts from Calcutta confirm those previously received, and give a deplorable representation of the mortality occasioned by sickness among the natives, the deaths amounting, according to some reports, to the number of 70,000. This may be an exaggerated statement, but the loss was certainly considerable. Very few Europeans suffered by this disorder, which was deemed Cholera Morbus. From the same quarter we learn, that the Free-traders have been very much disappointed, as British goods are said to be as cheap in India as in this Country, insomuch that it was very difficult for any Captain, with the best interest, to obtain a return cargo. Ale and Beer, which used to be in great request, were so little desired, or rather were so much on hand there already, that three ships laden with them had their casks emptied into the Rivers, in order to sell their staves, which were worth more than all their previous contents.

BOSTON, JULY 20.

FROM VENEZUELA.

The Congress frigate, on her return from Buenos Ayres, touched at the Island of Margarita, and brings information that the affairs of the Patriots, in Venezuela, were never in a more flourishing condition; that they had received many reinforcements, and considered the conquest of that province as secure, as though it was already achieved; that Brion and Aury had united their fleets in Margarita, waiting the orders of Gen. Bolivar. The death of the Spanish Gen. Morillo, was fully ascertained, when the Congress sailed from the Island.

FROM THE HAVANA.

Accounts from this place to the 1st inst. have been received at Charleston, advising, that a part of the Spanish garrison, of Pensacola, had arrived there, and occasioned a strong sensation; that a Council had been called, in which it was determined on, to seize all American vessels and property; but the Governor opposing the execution of so harsh and decisive a measure, another Council was to be convened, when it was supposed something definitive would be determined on. The accounts add, that so great was the exasperation among the lower classes of people, at the capture of Pensacola, the Americans in port were afraid to remain on shore after night fall. Two or three Spanish Ships under convoy of a British frigate, had arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz, with specie.

PENSACOLA.

If we may believe the accounts in the Mobile Gazette of June 19, a strange state of things prevail at Pensacola. Spanish laws are said to prevail as to every thing except the custom house and revenue laws; and as to those the laws of the U. States are force. Both Spanish and American property have been seized in the port of Pensacola, and sent to the U. States for adjudication; and there are complaints on the part of the Spanish garrison and subjects, that the articles of capitulation of the fort of Barancas, have not been strictly observed on our part.—The unfortunate are always apt to complain. General Jackson's dispatches to the government, which the Intelligencer informed us, some days since, were received, will, perhaps, when published, set matters in their true light.—N. Y. & P. St.

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.

TO LEASE,

For a Term of twenty-one Years, SEVERAL Lots of COLLEGE LAND, containing 25 Acres each; and several Building Lots in the Town Plat of Fredericton.—Inquire of J. M. BLISS, 3d June, 1817.