

Nicholls next appeared; he trembled much, but appeared very penitent; he thanked the Sheriffs and Mr. Wontner, and begged their prayers. He was so weak that the officers held him up until his arms were pinioned. The boy, Goulby, then was brought in; he displayed much calmness, and was dressed in the same way as Nicholls, in a jacket and fustian trousers, the dress usually worn by weavers. He looked about, as if anxious to recognise somebody, and when he sat down, appeared quite abstracted. Robinson was next brought in; he was genteely dressed in black. He also expressed the consolation he felt from religion; his deportment was fully expressive of resignation and sincere contrition. While the officers were pinioning him, Boyce was heard outside, saying, "Good bye, Mr Bishop, (the head turnkey) God bless you, sir—good bye all, God bless you." Upon entering the door, he bowed to the Sheriffs and gentlemen present, and entered the room with great firmness. Mr. Sheriff Winchester asked him his name. He said, "my name is Boyce, Sir."

Mr. Sheriff Winchester—Well, Boyce, I hope you are prepared, and have lost no time in entreaty to Heaven?

Boyce—God bless you, Sir, I am quite happy; I hope God will be merciful to me, and to us all; we stand much in need of it.

He shook hands with the Sheriffs, and was then pinioned.

At a quarter-past eight, they were led the scaffold, which was ascended first by Hayes, followed in succession by Nicholls Goulby, Robinson, Boyce, and King.

The moment Goulby came upon the platform, several persons in the crowd shrieked in a dreadful manner, and called out, "Oh, poor James! Oh, poor boy! God help you, poor child, you were led into it!" &c. Those persons were said to be relations of his. Two persons were, at the same moment, lifted into the window of a house, having fainted; Goulby bowed, and raising his hands, burst into tears. The cap was then drawn over his face. The cries in the crowd continued; and, as each of the other unhappy men ascended, they were recognised by some voice in the immense crowd, and consequently the most heart-rending cries were heard in all directions which appeared to produce great agitation.

The unfortunate Boyce raised his hands to his lips, and bowed several times, exclaiming, "God bless you all." The confusion in the crowd increased as the executioners adjusted the ropes, and the cries became so piercing that the Sheriffs withdrew into the prison vestibule, sensibly affected.

At half past eight o'clock the executioners withdrew from the scaffold, and the multitude was immediately hushed into stillness. For a minute the most death-like silence reigned; here and there it was interrupted by the sobs of some, and an ejaculation of prayer from the scaffold. During that awful pause a part of the Burial Service was read by Mr. Cotton, and, upon a signal, the drop fell, and the unhappy men was suspended. A loud cry burst from the multitude, and the shrieking continued for several minutes after the unhappy men had ceased to live. Goulby, Boyce, and Robinson, struggled in strong agony. The other three died more quietly.

We have not heard of any accident. The immense crowd quietly dispersed; and shortly before ten, the Old Bailey was as clear of people as upon ordinary occasions.

Subscribers to the *Miramichi Mercury*, in this Town and its vicinity, will please call at this office for their papers.

Royal Gazette office, Jan. 30, 1827.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 9.  
Colombia.—The advices from Carthagena, to the 11th ult. by the Bunker Hill state that Bolivar arrived at Bogota on the 14th Nov. and proceeded for Venezuela on the 25th. From thence he was expected to arrive at Carthagena, about the 10th or 15th of January. The seat of Government was to be established for the present at the latter place, or at Turbaco, 12 miles distant. The private letters state that on arriving at Bogota, Bolivar took decisive measures to restore order; that he invested himself with the authority given him by the Constitution in cases of insurrection; that he had despatched Santander to Peru, abolished the offices of Secretary of foreign affairs and of the navy; ordered the army to be reduced to 6000 men, and increased the pay of the officers in the navy 100 per cent. The Intendant at Carthagena was to be removed. It is also stated that a convention of the people was to be called. The letters enclose the following Proclamation:

**PROCLAMATION OF BOLIVAR.**

Colombians: Five years since I left this capital to march at the head of the liberating army from the shores of the Cauca to the silvery heights of Potosi. A million of Colombians, two sister republicans, have obtained independence under your banners, and the world of Columbus has ceased to be Spanish. Such is the result of our absence.

Your misfortunes have called me back to Colombia; I come full of zeal to consecrate myself to the national will, which shall be my code, because it is infallible.

The national voice obliges me to take upon myself the supreme command; I abhor it mortally, since by that I am accused of ambition, and an attempt at monarchy. What! Do they think me so mad as to aspire to degrade myself? Do they not know that the destiny of LIBERATOR is more sublime than the Throne?

Columbians: I return to submit to the insupportable weight of the magistracy, for in moments of danger, to give it up were cowardice, not moderation; yet count on me only until the laws of the people recover their sovereignty. Permit me then to serve you as a plain Soldier and a true Republican, as a citizen armed in defence of the beautiful trophies of our victories—your rights.

Palace of the Government, Bogota, Nov. 23, 1826. BOLIVAR.

**SHERIFFS' SALE.**

To be sold at Public Auction on Monday the 19th instant, at Miller's Hotel in Fredericton between the hours of 12 & 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day,

All the right, title, and Interest of Samuel Peters of Fredericton, of in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Kingsclear, known and described as part of lots No. 50 & 51, in the grant to Stephen Jarvis and others, containing 350 acres more or less: the same having been taken by Execution issued out of the supreme Court at the suit of Messrs. H. Johnston, & Co.

E. W. MILLER, Sheriff. Fredericton, 3, Feb. 1827.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber prior to the 1st of June last, are hereby informed that it is absolutely necessary for them to settle their Accounts forth with, otherwise recourse must be had to legal process, for the recovery thereof.

Charles P. Smiler. Fredericton, January 30, 1827.

**FREDERICTON, (N. B.)**

TUESDAY, 6th FEB. 1827.

**Alms House and Work House.**

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK, JEDEDIAH SLASON, Esq.

**SAVINGS BANK.**

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK, HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ. JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ. MARK NEEDHAM, ESQ.

[P. 3. TO THE GAZETTE]

BY AUTHORITY.

Fredericton, 6th February, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Doors of the Council Chamber will be opened on Thursday next, precisely at one o'clock, for the admission of those Ladies and Gentlemen who attend the opening of the Legislature on that day.

They will be admitted thro' the Judges' Room, as usual, and are particularly requested not to be later in coming, than half past one o'clock.

The Door of admission for Tickets below the Bar, will be through the Hon. Colonel SHORE'S Room, at the same hour.

Proper Officers will be in attendance to prevent those interruptions to the ceremony which have hitherto occasionally taken place.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, } February 6, 1827.

**MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.**

IT being the intention of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to open the General Assembly of the Province, on Thursday next, the 8th inst., the Artillery and Rifle Companies attached to the 1st Battalion York County Militia, will parade with arms in front of the Province-Hall, at a quarter before two o'clock, for the purpose of firing a Salute, and forming a part of the Guard of Honour to His Excellency: and they will place themselves under the order of the Officer Commanding the 81st Regiment.

By Command, GEO. SHORE, A. G. M. F.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, } 30th January 1827.

**MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.**

The irregular manner in which many individuals attend the General mustering of the Militia, not only precludes the possibility of obtaining correct returns, but unavoidably keeps the regiments several hours longer on parade than is necessary, thereby preventing men of industrious and sober habits from returning the same day to their homes, by having frequently to wait many hours, after the time appointed for the assembling of the battalion before it is formed for exercise; calls for the following General Regulations:

No. 1.—One hour after the time ordered for the assembling of the Regiment or Battalion, the Captains (or Officers commanding companies) will call the roll of their companies, and fill up the return marked A, and the men that join after this return has been made out will be formed on the right of their companies, and are upon no account to be allowed to join the battalion until after the arrival of the Inspecting Field Officer; and unless they can give a satisfactory reason for being late, they will be fined according to law.

Sufficient time having been given to the Captains, or Officers commanding companies, (but which ought not to exceed half an hour,) to fill up their returns, the adjutant will collect them, and from these reports

fill up on the field, the return marked B, which is to be ready prepared for that purpose. After having filled up this return, which is to be signed by the Commanding Officer, and by him presented to the Inspecting Field Officer on the parade, the Adjutant will give back the returns A to the Captains (or Officers commanding companies) to be by them presented to the Inspecting Field Officer, when he shall separately inspect their companies.

The battalion will now be formed in open column, points placed and ready to wheel into line; Commanding Officers making use of any time they may have to spare, in practising the manoeuvres for the day, taking care however to be in review order by the arrival of the General, or inspecting Field Officer, who is to be received in the manner already pointed out.

After the Inspection, and before the battalion is dismissed, the Captains (or Officers commanding companies) will deliver to the Adjutant a correct roll of their companies, according to the form marked C, prepared before hand, making a particular remark of the Absentees, not only on the day of General inspection, but also on the days of drill, which must therefore always take place prior to the day of General inspection.

By the 14th day from the day of inspection, and not later, the return marked D, will be made out in duplicate, and after having been correctly copied into the Regimental General return book will be forwarded to the Inspecting Field Officer accompanied by such remarks and explanations as the commanding Officers may consider necessary.

No. 2.—The Inspecting Field Officers will in future hold their Inspection at as early an hour as possible, and which should therefore, to enable the men to return to their homes the same day, never be later than 11 o'clock.

By Command, GEO. SHORE, A. G. M. F.

We have not received any later intelligence from Europe than that furnished in our last: our present columns are, however, still devoted to a continuation of those documents which now so deeply interest the public mind.

Many of the ablest writers in the United States appear to be decidedly of opinion that their Administration have acted in a very inconsistent manner in their negotiations with Great Britain on the subject of the Colonial Trade—that, in fact, they are now convinced of their misconduct and are consequently endeavouring to shelter their imprudence under the plea of ignorance; and to extenuate their error by casting the blame upon the incongruity of the British Acts of Parliament! This might perhaps entitle them to some pretty severe remarks from the adverse party, had not their own enlightened people detected and exposed the injustice of the calumny.—But had they no time, we would ask, to examine those Acts? or can it for a moment be believed, that they would not have examined, with scrupulous minuteness, every document which so deeply involved the interests of their Citizens, as those now under such general discussion? Or to reason more closely, perhaps, was it not their duty? and if their duty, any inattention to the subject, a dereliction of that duty?—They certainly undervalue the shrewd character of their countrymen, when, after having experienced a total failure in their schemes, and so wantonly sacrificed the "interests" of their constituents, they now endeavour to persuade them that "the trade with the British Colonies is of little value!"—We wish well to the Americans; but really when their own Representatives are affording them little satisfaction; whom, also, the most enlightened are warning of their folly, it must