

The Royal NEW-BRUNSWICK



Gazette, and ADVERTISER.

T U E S D A Y,

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[VOL. XV.]

[NUMB. 757.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THOMAS CARLETON, Esq.
Lieutenant Governor and Com-
mander in Chief of the Pro-
vince of New-Brunswick, &c.
&c. &c.
Thos. Carleton.

A PROCLAMATION.

HEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province stands prorogued to the Second Tuesday of this inst. October; I have therefore tho't fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the Third Tuesday in JANUARY next ensuing, then to meet at Fredericton for the dispatch of Business.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the Tenth day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred; and in the Fortieth Year of His Majesty's Reign.
By His Excellency's Command,
JON. ODELL.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THOMAS CARLETON, Esq.
Lieutenant Governor and Com-
mander in Chief of the Pro-
vince of New-Brunswick, &c.
&c. &c.
THOS. CARLETON.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY Virtue of the Power and Authority granted to me, in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the twenty-eighth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America and in the West India Islands and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West-Indies"—I do, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, publish this Proclamation, hereby authorizing and permitting Wheat, Rye, Rice or Indian Corn, and the Flour of Wheat or Rye—also Ash Oar-Rafters and Cap-stand Bars, Staves, Heading and Treennails to be imported by British Subjects in British built ships, owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for and during the term of Six Months from the first of July next—and of this Proclamation all persons whom it may concern will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the sixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and in the fortieth year of His Majesty's Reign.
By His Excellency's Command,
JON. ODELL.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife HANNAH, has for some time past left my Bed and Board, without any just cause of provocation. This is therefore to caution all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract.
JOHN BEHN.
French Village, Nov. 11.

Assize of Bread,

ESTABLISHED OCTOBER 10, 1800.
The Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf } lbs. oz.
to weigh - - - - - 1 12
Ditto Rye - - - - - 2 7
And other Loaves in proportion.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Mayor.

LUDLOW, FRASER and ROBINSON,

HAVE RECEIVED,
By the Britannia from Glasgow, the
Hawke from London, and the Liberty
from Liverpool, and are now
opening for Sale at their Store
in Saint John Street,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE;

Consisting, among others, of the
following Articles, viz:

SUPERFINE, Second & coarse Broad Cloths, Elastic Cloths, Yorkshire plains, Cassimeres, German ferges, Duffits, Fearnought, Red, white & yellow flannels, Green and red bai- zes, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 blankets, Point blanketing, Coverlids and car- peting, Calamancos, Durants, Moreens, Shalloons, Plain and striped wildbores, Camblets, Bombazeens, Bombazets, 4-4, & 7-8 Irish li- nens, Irish dowlas, Do. sheeting, Russia sheeting, Lancashire ditto, Scotch ditto, Irish diaper of all kinds, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 table cloths, Russia towelling, Flax and tow oz- naburghs, Checked and spot- ted handkerchfs. Fancy do. Blue pullicats, Long lawns, Cambrics, Book and jaconet muslins, Mullin handker- chiefs, 9-8 and 7-8 print- ed calicos, Printed muslins, Cotton shawls, Mullin do. Cotton counter- panes, Men's cotton stoc- kings, Women's do. do. Linen and cotton checks, Striped cottons, Fine striped bed- ticks, Fustians, Corduroys, Thicksets, Striped nankeens,	Dimities, China, satin and love ribbons, Black galloon, Barcelona hand- kerchiefs, White and black satin, Black mode, Sewing silks and twist, Men's & women's gloves, Colored and white threads, Pound and paper pins, Ladies' fashionable bonnets, Do. Morocco slip- pers, Stationary of all kinds, Umbrellas, Hyson, fouchong, and bohea teas, Loaf Sugar, Raisins & currants, Pepper and pimen- to, Mustard, Powder and poma- tum, Starch and fig blue, Black lead, Porter in bottles & calks, Brown Stout in do. and do. Ale in do. and do. Port, Sherry and Lisbon wine, An assortment of buttons, Cutlery of all kinds 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. & 20d. nails, Screws and brads, Spades & shovels, Frying pans, Andirons, Shovels and tongs, Patent shot, Bar and sheet iron, Cast iron stoves, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 crown glass, Glass ware assorted, Earthen ware do. Brown and white soap, Mould and dipt candles, White rope, Salmon twine, Wool cards, Pewter & hard me- tal spoons, with a variety of other articles.
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They have also on hand,
Turk's Island SALT, a few Barrels
of excellent Mulcovado SUGAR, and
a few Tierces of PORK.
St. John, July 18, 1800.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 1.

VIRGINIA INSURRECTION.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at
Richmond, Virginia, to his friend in
this city, dated Sept. 20, 1800.

"HAVING regularly attended the court which is now sitting here for the trial of Negroes concerned in the late alarming insurrection, I am enabled to give you the outlines of the principal facts that have been given in evidence.

"On Saturday morning, the 20th ult. a Negro man a few miles from Richmond, terrified with the danger to which he was about to expose himself, informed his master that a considerable body of slaves would set off on that evening from the Brook, six miles distant, for the purpose of massacring all the whites of Richmond, and to cause a general insurrection throughout the state. The master lost no time in communicating this important project to the executive, who immediately took the necessary measures for defeating it. A corps of cavalry was dispatched to the Brook. The night was rendered still more memorable by a tremendous thunder-storm which took place about the time when the Negroes assembled, and terror spread itself among them. They regarded it as judgment from Heaven.

"The swelling of the waters prevented their meeting in a body, and it was work of no difficulty to seize the suspected and convey them to Richmond. The number thus arrested amounted to 31. A court of enquiry, composed of two Magistrates, and a criminal tribunal of five, were instituted without delay; at the same time suitable counsel were assigned to the state and to the prisoners.

"One of the conspirators, a young Negro of 18, named Ben, who had assisted in making cutlasses (of which great numbers have been found) fearful of the consequences of being impeached by his comrades, determined to save his life by turning traitor himself. He surrendered to the court of enquiry, and made a discovery of all he knew. It will be necessary to observe to you, by the way, that the chiefs had established what they called *free-masonry*; and the members were made acquainted with the plot, wholly or in part, according to their rank. The deposition of Ben led to a discovery of some of the chiefs whom he had seen at the shop; but, being only in his novitiate, he knew very little of the extent of the conspiracy. A negro named Gabriel*, to whom they had given the appellation of General, kept concealed, and has not yet been apprehended, notwithstanding great exertions are used for that purpose, and a considerable reward is offered as an inducement.—Solomon, a mulatto, who was to have been appointed Treasurer, and Martin, preacher, brother to Gabriel, have been tried and executed. In short, Ben's evidence, with that of others who have since surrendered themselves, has cost the lives of 15 of these unhappy people, who have all been hanged. Three will be executed on Monday; and a Colonel George, alias Smith, is ordered for execution on the 3d of next month, at the place where the plot was formed. Twelve or fifteen have been acquitted for want of sufficient evidence; about thirty are yet in confinement; and it is at present impossible to foresee when this dreadful tragedy will terminate.

"The judges conduct themselves with a degree of humanity highly honorable. The least doubt, the smallest suspicion or contradiction on the part of the witnesses (who are kept in separate apartments) will often acquit Negroes who are really criminal.

"Until yesterday morning, no suspicion was entertained of the Negroes in

* He was apprehended the 21st Sept. the day after this letter was wrote.

town having any share in the insurrection-plot: but last night a great number of them were surprised and taken into custody. The threads of this combination begin to unravel; and the evil, we hope, is cut up by the roots.

"Of those who have been executed, no one has betrayed his cause. They have uniformly met death with fortitude.

"A mulatto named Ben Woolfolk, after receiving sentence of condemnation on Monday, declared to the court, that though he deserved to die as much as any of those who had preceded him, yet he would make some important discoveries on condition of having mercy extended to him. His deposition was privately taken by the court of examiners, and he developed facts of so much consequence that the court petitioned the Governor for his pardon, which was acceded to.

"On the trial of Col. George, Ben Woolfolk, (who had previously received his pardon) answered to the interrogations of the Attorney for the state.—That about the 1st of July George asked him if he would be a free-mason? To which he answered, no: That, notwithstanding his denial, George took him to the house of Gabriel, where he found a number of persons whom he named: That an oath was administered to him, by which he was bound not to discover the secret to man, woman, or child, nor to any person whomsoever that he suspected had not genius or strength enough to support the plan: That they then informed him they were assembled to obtain their liberty, and to render themselves masters of the country, by murdering all the whites, except white women: That Gabriel ordered all present to sit down, and his brother Martin, who was acquainted with the Holy Scriptures, would speak to the company in his name. Being all seated, Martin explained, that the cause was similar to that of the Israelites who had escaped from the Egyptians; and that if their cause was good, God would help them, and give strength to one hundred of them to destroy a thousand of their enemies, &c. That at the last assembly, which took place a fortnight before the thunder-storm, it was debated, whether the execution of the conspiracy should be on Saturday 30th August, or on the Sunday following.—Gabriel wished it might be on Saturday, because all the negroes were noticed for that day: but George preferred Sunday, as being more convenient for the people of Caroline county, who could not join the party without trouble on Saturday after quitting work, and because they might travel on Sunday without suspicion. Gabriel overruled this by insisting they had hands enough to execute the project without them; and that, after having killed the whites in Richmond, and having fortified themselves there, their brothers from other counties would come and join them. Saturday was therefore agreed upon.

"The night on which the thunder-storm discovered the plot by dispersing the conspirators, 1100 men were to depart from the Brook (the place of rendezvous, 6 miles from Richmond) in 3 columns. They would have set off at midnight; the right wing directing its march for the penitentiary-house, where all the arms of the state were deposited, without any other guard but the keepers; and the left wing for the powder-house. These two columns were not armed. The centre, well provided with cutlasses, knives, pikes, and musquets, would have entered the town at both ends, and would have begun the carnage. Being joined by the other two columns, with the arms and powder, they would have fortified themselves, and waited for reinforcements, which would have come in from every quarter. The negroes of the town being in the