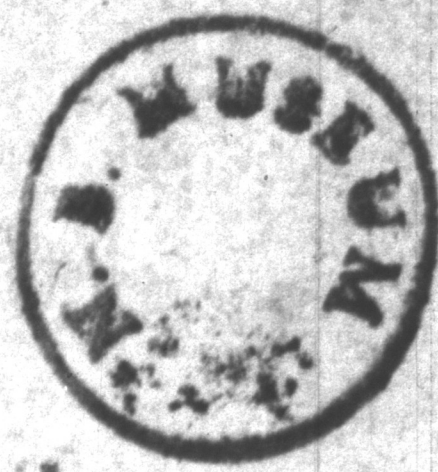


THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.



[Volume II.]

TUESDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER, 1816.

[Number 27.]

THE GAZETTE.

BY HIS HONOR
MAJOR GENERAL
GEORGE STRACEY SMYTH,
President, and Commander in Chief of the
Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.
G. S. SMYTH.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by Act of Parliament passed in the Forty-eighth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, Power is given to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of this Province, with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, to allow the importation of certain enumerated articles from the United States of America into this Province, for the purpose of re-exporting the same—I have therefore thought fit, with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, to publish this Proclamation, hereby authorising and empowering British Subjects, for the space of six months from the date hereof, to import and bring into this Province from the United States of America, in British built Ships or Vessels, owned and navigated by British Subjects, the following enumerated articles, to wit:—Hides, Hides, Hoops or Squared Timber of any sort; Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, or Live Stock of any sort; Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any sort; and British Subjects during the same period, are hereby authorised and empowered to Export in British Ships, owned and navigated as aforesaid, all or any of the said enumerated articles, to any other of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal the eighteenth day of JUNE, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Honor's Command,
WM. F. ODELL.

CONTRACT.

TO be built at Fredericton, by Contract, a substantial STONE BUILDING for the Office of the SURVEYOR-GENERAL, upon a plan exactly similar to the one now building for the SECRETARY'S Office.—To be of the best materials and workmanship, and to be completed next summer. Proposals for this Contract will be received by either of the Subscribers until the tenth day of October next, when the lowest offer will be accepted, good security being given for the performance.

WM. F. ODELL,
GEORGE SPOULE.

Fredericton, 9th September, 1816.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION

By Licence of His Honor the PRESIDENT in Council,
On Monday the fourteenth day of October next at the Coffee-house in Fredericton.

ALL the real Estate of JAMES H. LAMB, deceased, consisting of Lots No. 82, No. 84, No. 86, and No. 88, and the southeasterly half of Lot No. 40, in the Town Plat of Fredericton: 79 Acres of Land known by Lot A, in the Maryland Tract about four miles in the rear of Fredericton, and Lots No. 53 and No. 54, containing together 450 Acres on the East side of the River in Wakefield.

HARRIET LAMB, Executrix.
Fredericton, 9th September, 1816.

To be Sold by Auction,

On the 1st day of November next at 11 o'Clock, at Mr. JOHN McLEOD'S,

THAT valuable FARM, the property of DAVID BETTS, in Northampton, with the House, Barns, &c. Lot No. 10, two hundred and ten acres, more or less, in Grant to AMOS BROOKS and others, bounded on the North by Peter Grant, and on the South by the glebe lands; taken in execution by a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Supreme Court, for one hundred and forty-six pounds and nine pence, New-Brunswick, at the suit of GEO. D. BERTON, and JEDEDIAH SLASON—and will be struck off on the above day to the highest bidder by

ROBERT SMITH, Coroner.

1st May, 1816.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late FRANCIS McBEATH, of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

CATHARINE McBEATH, Executrix.
ROBERT SMITH, | Executors.
ALLWARD HARNED, |

25th June, 1815.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Private Correspondence.—PARIS JUNE 21.—The morning papers remark the particular attention his majesty paid to the duke of Wellington in the banqueting-hall immediately after the *Festin Royal*. The fact is undoubtedly true. The king addressed him with animation for near three minutes, while the other members of the diplomatic corps passed by apparently unheeded. His grace quitted the Thuilleries for his own hotel, where he gave a sumptuous ball, which was fully attended. The king did not address one word to his *Grand Chamberlain*, M. Talleyrand, who was standing behind his chair during the whole repast. Marshal Moncey was present.

One of the Paris papers, mentioning the arrival of the Princess of Wales at Malta from Tunis, adds a report "of her Royal Highness having received urgent invitations not to proceed in her romantic tours, which compromise the dignity of her august family." To be sure, *de Goutiers ne disputa d'un*. But we cannot easily account for the taste and delicacy of a female visit to the territories of their Piratical Mightiness the Beys of Tripoli and Tunis.

July 2.—Immediate measures, as we expected, are to be adopted against the Barbary powers. Lord Exmouth, who arrived in town on Wednesday, and who has had daily conferences with the first lord of the admiralty, set off yesterday morning for Portsmouth, and will sail immediately with a squadron for Algiers.

Sir Robert Wilson has obtained permission to reside at the hotel of his lady during the time of her illness, which is supposed to be most serious. He is on *parole* not to quit his apartment, but his friends are allowed to see him.

The king has distinguished the marriage of the Duke of Berri by another act of clemency—a full and free pardon to all deserters from the Navy.

DEPARTED COMMERCE.

The laborious session of parliament was closed yesterday with a speech from the Prime Minister, which touching upon our external and internal situation, conveys the gratifying assurance that "Peace, so essential to the interests of all the nations of the world," is likely to continue; and trusts that the distress which the circumstances of the country at the close of so long a war, have unavoidably entailed, will be but temporary. His Royal Highness therefore relies with perfect confidence on the public spirit and fortitude of the people in sustaining these difficulties. And here it may not be irrelevant to state, that this distress is not confined to Great Britain alone, that it extends to every part of Europe and to America. It is not that the Prussian trade, that the Mediterranean trade, that the American trade, that the intercourse in any particular direction is bad, but that commerce in all countries, in all situations, in all forms, and of all descriptions, is unproductive. "It would seem," says a cotemporary, "as if the ordinary appetites and necessities of mankind which constitute the vital principles of commerce, were, from some moral or physical resolution, no longer to repay the ingenuity and reward the industry of the mechanic and the merchant."

But the real cause is the same in all countries—it is the long, sanguinary, and exhausting war. It has wearied and wasted all nations, an immediate recovery from this state of exhaustion is not possible. But the recovery is certain, and of the pressure which we now labour under, strong motives for a patient endurance ought to be derived from the consideration of the miseries from which we have escaped—and the grounds we have laid for permanent security and repose. It was therefore, with satisfaction we heard the speaker of the house of commons assume a tone of congratulation and confidence well befitting his high situation and the commons of England. He well described the counsels and the measures, bold, provident and comprehensive, which had re-established the tranquillity of Europe upon the basis of legitimate government. And he gave its true character to the policy by which the allied powers have been influenced in their treatment of France. They might have dismembered her; but they adopted only such measures as were necessary to protect the world from the renewal of its former sufferings. This was a policy to which no one will deny the epithet of generous, and we trust and believe France will justify the other epithet applied, by the speaker, that it was wise.

Paris June 29.—We are assured that the duke of Wellington will set off for Cheltenham in the course of next week, and will return to Paris in the first week of August. The duke of Wellington decorated with the

grand *cordon bleu*, and accompanied by an aid-de-camp, proceeded to the Thuilleries yesterday to visit the king, with whom he remained half an hour.

I inform you of the departure of the duke of Wellington and his suite, who left Paris for London this morning at five o'clock; and I communicate to you what particulars I have been able to procure concerning the plot to blow up, or rather set fire to, the hotel of his grace during the fete given on Tuesday evening, at which the younger princes of the Bourbon branch were present. A smoke was perceived issuing from the cellar, and remarked by one of the servants (Mr. Aston's) in waiting in the street, and made known immediately to the duke's household. A valet, formerly in the service of Napoleon, was the first who descended into the cellar, and saw that it proceeded from a lighted rag besmeared with powder, near which were a certain number of ball cartridges, several pounds of gunpowder, and two barrels of oil. The train was of course immediately extinguished. The cartridges were observed to be most probably to prevent the explosion from being heard. His grace, who was aware that no danger any longer existed, avoided alarming the party by giving publicity to this affair; and I am informed from very good authority, that he believes the intention of these miscreants was to renew the terrible scene which happened at the gala of the prince of Schwartzberg in honor of the marriage of the Archduchess with Napoleon. It is probable advantage would have been taken of the confusion, and, in the hurried retreat and press of the terrified multitude, bloody treason would have perpetrated its designs. The lighted train is supposed to have been thrown into the cellar from an iron gate communicating with the Champs Elysees. The sentinels were examined, and, from their deposition, there is reason to believe a man, disguised in female attire, was the principal instrument in this affair. The police is exerting its usual vigilance, but hitherto without success.

We really do not know here, (says a letter from Bordeaux of the 15th June where we are. We sit with our doors and windows closed and fire burning as in the middle of winter.—It is as cold as in October, and the sky is dark and rainy; violent winds, accompanied with heavy rain and hail, rage round our country houses; the low grounds are under water; if we have one tolerably warm day, several cold and rainy ones like the preceding are to follow. The oldest people in the country do not recollect such a summer. Vegetation suffers, particularly the vines. The time of the blossom should be past, and they have not yet begun to blossom. This is a bad prospect for the vintage as the grapes cannot possibly ripen.

A German Paper contains the following article;—"No power in the south has gained so much as Portugal by her system of moderation—not only the Cabinet of Rio Janeiro has declared against the re-establishment of the Jesuits, who were driven from Portugal as Regicides, but it has demanded the abolition of the Inquisition from the Pope. It has authorised the construction of a Protestant Church at Lisbon—the King (at that time Prince Regent), even manifested the intention of establishing a liberal Constitution, and declaring Lisbon and Oporto free ports. The Government soon reaped the fruits of those beneficent measures.—The Portuguese commerce improves, and many rich Spanish families, especially from Cadiz and Malaga migrate to Portugal. Marshal Lord Beresford has had a great influence in this happy change. He organizes the army. The principal employments are filled by Englishmen.—M. Blunt is Lieutenant General—five other Englishmen have been appointed superior officers—five other Generals, and ten Colonels; thus the Portuguese army is chiefly commanded by Englishmen and English merchants enjoyed great privileges in Portugal and Brazil."

Dreadful War in Africa.

London, July 3.—In our last paper we mentioned an account which had appeared in the Dutch Journals, of a war that was ravaging the western coast of Africa. It was transmitted by the Dutch Secretary to government, at the Castle of St. George, Delmina, dated the 15th of March, and expressed the opinion that our establishment of Cape Coast Castle (miscalled in the Dutch papers *Cape Cors*) would not be able to hold out against the furious banditti who were coming down against it.

We received on Saturday a letter from a gentleman resident at that settlement, from which we have extracted the following particulars of the origin and progress of the Negro war. The letter is dated the 22d of