THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume II.] TUESDAY, 13th AUGUST, 1816. [Number 23.]

THE GAZETTE.

BY HIS HONOR
MAJOR GENERAL
GEORGE STRACEY SMYTH,
(L. S.) *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 according to Law; Scantling, Planks, Staves, Heading-Boards, Shingles, 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 herein before 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.

BY HIS HONOR,
HARRIS WILLIAM HAILES, Esquire,
(L. S.) *President and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*
H. W. HAILES.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to the second Tuesday in September next; I have thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, to dissolve the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby accordingly dissolved; of which all Persons whom it may concern will take due notice.

Given under my hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twentieth day of July, 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.

To be Sold by Auction,

On the 1st day of November next at 11 o'Clock, at Mr. JOHN M'LEOD'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-Bruns. Currency, 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 M'BEATH, *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 M'BEATH, Executrix.
ROBERT SMITH, | Executors.
ALLWARD HARNED, |

20th June, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership of PEABODY & SIMONDS is dissolved by mutual consent:---ALL PERSONS having demands against them are requested to render their accounts for adjustment---and all Persons indebted are desired to make immediate payment to

FRANCIS PEABODY,
RICHD. SIMONDS,
E. SIMONDS.

Miramichi, 20th June, 1816.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

We have received the Paris Papers and private letters of Thursday last.

The internal state of France becomes more tranquil daily, the King's power more consolidated and confirmed, and the King himself more and more convinced of the necessity of a vigourous, prompt and decisive system—of acting by his Ministers and from himself, without the intervention of any other person, however nearly allied to him they may be in blood or affection. This has long been desired; the want of it has long been regretted.—In fact, what unity of system or counsels, what firmness, what promptitude could be expected, when every measure had to undergo so many processes of filtration, if we may be allowed the expression?—Monsieur and his sons, and the Duchess of Angouleme, the King's Ministers, and the King. In such a system, the responsibility of Ministers was a mere name. What they recommended, and what the King approved of, had in general to pass through the College of Princess, and the measure came from their hands so changed, as to be scarcely recognised by its original advisers. The King should, and we think he has determined, to act solely by his Ministers, and from himself, to keep every one in his place, and within his proper sphere. We have the highest opinion of Monsieur—we feel the deepest interest for the Duchess of Angouleme—the two Dukes are well intentioned—but they should not be permitted to have any thing to do with the conduct of the Government, except in their capacity of Peers, and Members of the House of Peers. On this head as on others (how many others!) the King may take good consul and example from us.——Perhaps no two men were ever more attached to their family than the King and Prince Regent—yet the King never suffered the Dukes of Gloucester or Cumberland to interfere in his Government; nor has the Prince Regent ever permitted the interference of his brothers. Hence there has always been a unity, a decision in our system, which till very lately we have vainly looked for in the Councils of the French Government. But since the business of Grenoble, different principles have been acted upon, and the consequence has been a more rapid approach to real tranquility and consolidation. Much of the merit of this change belongs to the Minister of Police, M. de Caze, who, in fact, may be considered as the Prime Minister, and whose talents fit him for the delicate and difficult office. We proceed to the contents of the Paris Papers. They are a good deal occupied with the preparations for the marriage of the Princess of Naples to the Duke of Berri. After the sanguinary drama that has deluged and desolated Europe for the last five and twenty years, we have the denouement of marriages between royal families in every part of Europe—in Russia and Prussia, in the Netherlands, in France, and in England.

Our readers recollect the horrible assassination of Colonel Gordon, who was sent as a flag of truce to the Governor of Conde. The Commandant of Conde, Bonnaire, and his Aid-de-Camp, Mielton, are now on their trial before a Council of War. Such an atrocity belongs properly to the French Revolution---it is strictly of the *genus*, it bears the true character and stamp of the horrible acts of Robespierre, and the Septembrisers. Long before people had any notion of the law of nations, the sentiment, or the instinct of natural justice made them respect the man who brought them the symbol of peace. In the most remote antiquity we see the rage of combatants calmed on a sudden at the sight of the herald who proposed a truce. Even savages who devour their prisoners, treated as a brother the man who came to them with the olive in his hand or the caulmet in his mouth. The Commandant of Conde alleges that Colonel Gordon did not take proper precautions; that he did not arrive attended by a trumpeter; that, consequently, his character, as bearer of a flag of truce, could not be recognised; but that, nevertheless, he (Bonnaire) did not give positive orders for the execution of Colonel Gordon, whose death was occasioned by mistake. The trial is not yet over: it was expected to occupy some days.

From the Peterburgh Gazette the French papers have copied the Treaty between Russia and Prussia, relative to Poland. Most of the arrangements were known before. To Austria Russia cedes certain districts in E. Gallicia. Cracow is declared free and independent—and the Duchy of Warsaw is united to the Russian Empire, those parts excepted which are ceded to Prussia. The Emperor of Russia takes the title of Czar, King of Poland.

Extraordinary case.—A soldier of the African Corps, was on Monday landed at Portsmouth from the Isle of Wight, where he has been for more than four months, under Medical care, apparently in a state of total insensibility. When viewed at the guard-house, he appeared as if in a natural sleep, breathing slowly, his skin moderately warm, pulse regular, limbs flaccid, and moveable in every direction; the pupil of the eye obeyed the stimulus of light, contracting and dilating as it was admitted or withdrawn. He had, a short time previously, swallowed some bread and milk. A Medical Gentleman placed his hand on one of his temples, and with the other attempted to open the mouth by pressing down the lower jaw; but the temporal muscle was instantly thrown into action, and the jaw firmly closed. This circumstance was considered by the Medical Gentleman as extremely indicative of imposture. We have heard that since his conveyance to Helsea, he has withstood pretty firmly the shower-bath and electricity: but that, on a proposal being made to apply a red hot iron to his skin, his pulse rose fifteen or twenty beats in the minute. It is the opinion of a Medical Gentleman who has had some experience in the detection of simulated diseases, that had this man been in any but a feigned state of insensibility, or sleep, during so long a period, there would by this time have occurred a derangement of functions, and a train of phenomena very different from what are now exhibited. He is a native of Wimbourn, in Dorsetshire; was sentenced to be transported for poaching, connected with other crimes; but which sentence was afterwards commuted to his serving in the African Corps for life. Being conveyed to Guernsey, which is the depot of that regiment, he soon after discovered these signs of catalepsy, or insensibility, and he has hitherto withstood all the efforts ofmedical persons to rouse him.

JUNE 11.——Mrs. Jane Lewson, a very singular character, died lately at her house in Cold Bath-square, aged 116, possessed of considerable property.—She married early, become a widow at 26, and after the of retirement.—An old female servant having died, and the grand-daughter of the servant who had succeeded her being removed, Lady Lewson employed an old man who attended the different houses in the square in going errands, &c. and he acted as her steward, butler, cook, and housemaid, and with the exception of two old lap-dogs and a cat, he was her only companion. The house she occupied was large and elegantly furnished, but very ancient; the beds were kept constantly made, although they had not been slept in for about fifty years. Her apartment being only occasionally swept out but never washed, the windows were so crusted with dirt, that they hardly admitted a ray of light. A large garden in the rear of her house was the only thing she paid attention to; this was always kept in good order: she was so partial to the fashions that prevailed in her youthful days, that she never changed the manner of her dress from that worn in the reign of George the First. She always wore powder with a large tete, made of horse hair, on her head, near half a foot high, over which her hair was turned up; a cap over it which knotted under her chin, and three or four curls hanging down her neck. She generally wore silk gowns and the train long, with a deep flounce all round, a very long waist, and very tightly laced up to her neck, round which was a kind of ruff, or frill. The sleeves of her gown came below the elbow, from each of which four or five large cuffs appended; a large straw bonnet quite flat, high-heeled shoes, a large black silk cloak, trimmed round with lace, and a gold headed cane, completed her every day costume for the last 80 years. Her manner of living was so methodical, that she would not drink her tea out of any other than a favorite cup. She was equally particular with respect to her knives, forks, plates, &c. At breakfast she arranged in a particular way the paraphenalia of the tea-table; at dinner she also observed a general rule, and always sat in her favourite chair. Having always an excellent state of health, she entertained a great aversion to medicine. She cut her teeth at the age of 87, and never lost one in her life, nor was she ever troubled with toothach. Her sight latterly failed her. She lived in five reigns, and was supposed the most faithful living historian of the age, the events of the year 1715, being fresh in her recollection.

FREDERICTON LIBRARY.

A SHARE in this LIBRARY to be disposed of. Inquire at this Office.

25th May, 1816.