(L. S.) *By His Excellency Major-General* GEORGE STRACEY SMYTH, *Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &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 *Three 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, 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, at Saint John, the eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
H. H. CARMICHAEL,
Deputy Secretary.

Published by Authority.

SECRETARY's OFFICE,
8th January, 1818.

Further REGULATIONS respecting the Granting of LICENCES to cut PINE TIMBER.

NO LICENCE hereafter to be granted to any Person to cut Pine Timber who is not actually and bona fide a Freeholder possessing Lands within the Province; and every Applicant for a Licence must make it appear in his Petition that he is a Freeholder within the meaning of this Regulation.

Republished by Authority.

SECRETARY's OFFICE,
Fredericton, 20th Nov. 1817.

Petitioners for GRANTS of LAND having frequently neglected to set forth in their PETITIONS, the particulars required by public Notice: The following is published by authority,—and no Petitions can be hereafter attended to unless they contain all the requisites mentioned in the following Notice:

NOTICE is hereby given, that every Person who shall hereafter make application for a GRANT of LAND must set forth in his Petition the following particulars:—viz.

The place of his Birth; to what County he is subject; his present place of residence; and where he has resided for the last five years;—whether he is married or single; and whether he has had any and what Grant or Allotment of Land from the Crown; and also the particular situation of the Land applied for; and whether it is in its natural and uncultivated state, or whether any improvement has been made thereon; and the intention and ability of the Petitioner *forthwith* to cultivate and improve, by himself or by his servants or associates, the Land for which he applies, *according to the Royal Instructions*, and also that he has not directly or indirectly bargained or agreed for the sale or transfer of such Land to any Person or Persons whatsoever; and shall verify his Memorial by an Affidavit in the following form:

"*On the day of before*
"*me one of His Majesty's Justices*
"*of the Peace for the County of per-*
"*sonally appeared the above named*
"*and made Oath that the several matters*
"*and things set forth in the before written*
"*Petition are just and true.*"

By the Honorable 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 case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate, as well real as personal of *Ruben Smith*, late of the Parish of Kingsclear, 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.

PARIS, AUGUST 27.

A new female Knight d'Eon was tried yesterday before the Court of Correctional Police for having worn the decoration of the Legion of Honour. This woman, called Catherine Claire, pretends to have distinguished herself in the artillery-service at the battle of Wagram, and to have there earned the decoration, which, according to the rules of the order, could not be conferred on any of her sex. She, however, wore the cordon, and in her marriage-act assumed the title of Member of the Legion of Honour. Bound by the letter of the law, the tribunal could not fully acquit Catherine Claire; but, in consideration of the extenuating circumstances developed by her advocate, they sentenced her only to three days imprisonment.

Another paper says, that there is a great doubt whether the accused ever received the decoration, in question, but mentions that she was a drummer at the battle of the Pyramids in Egypt, when only 15 years of age; that she afterwards served in Italy, and was at the battle of Wagram. That she may not break all ties with her former comrades, in arms, she has taken the title of Military Laundress.

AUGUST 29.

ROYAL ORDINANCE.

"Louis, &c. With reference to the law for fixing the peace establishment of the army.

"Art. 1. Forty thousand men shall be balloted out of each of the classes of 1816 and 1817.

"2. The quota of each department, to make up thus 80,000 men, shall be fixed in proportion to the population.

"3. Out of the 80,000, 20,000 men from each of the classes of 1816 and 1817, shall be at the disposal of the Minister at War, to be placed on active service.

"4. The 40,000 men at the disposal of the Minister at War, to be placed on active service, shall be employed, 1st, in replacing the sub-officers and soldiers who shall have completed their term of service on the 31st December next; 2d, to complete the first battalions of our legions, according to the organization fixed by our ordinance of the 3d August, 1816.

"5. Our Minister at War shall present to us, for the execution of Art. 4, a scheme of distribution of the 40,000 men amongst the 86 legions in which they are to be incorporated.

(Signed) "LOUIS.

"Dated August 26."

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Private letters have been received from the Northern Expedition under Captain Ross, dated the 8th of July, in lat. 74. The two ships were then off a remarkable point of land, called by Baffin the Devil's Thumb, but the letters state no other particulars than that all was well, and that they were at the moment of writing impeded in their progress by the ice. It is stated that the other expedition, under Captain Buchan, was seen by a whaler on the 8th of July, fast to the ice, in a latitude short of 80. The name of the whaler is said to be the Vigilant of London.

SEPTEMBER 1.

A weekly paper contains the following paragraph:—"We have it from the highest authority, that it is the declared purpose of the Emperor Alexander, the moment the Congress commences its sittings at Aix-la-Chapelle, to insist on Bonaparte's being allowed to return to Europe, and either to live in England as a prisoner of war on his parole; or, should our Government refuse its assent to this proposition, at all events to insist upon his removal forthwith from the barren rock upon which he is at present confined."

SEPTEMBER 2.

In Russia military promotion commences with the birth of any son of the Imperial Family. The present Emperor had the good fortune to be *born a Field Marshal*, and the younger son of the Grand Duke Nicholas, who is about three months old, has already been appointed Colonel of a regiment of Hussars. In the Petersburg Gazette of that year, the birth of the Grand Duke Alexander, now the Emperor, is thus announced, 'This morning, her Majesty the Empress was safely delivered of a *Field Marshal*."

SEPTEMBER 3.

A communication, which has excited a considerable degree of interest, has within these few days been received from France. It is from the Lady of an Officer of Rank in the British Army, and is addressed to her sister, who had disposed of her property here with the intention of fixing her residence at Paris.

The following is an extract of the letter to which we allude:—

"I am indeed surprised at your intention of leaving England *at this time*. A revolutionary spirit very generally reigns. When the Allies quit France little doubt is entertained but there will be a general massacre. Many are already disposing of their property to take a second flight to England; and if the united advice of Col. —— and myself have any weight, you will remain in England, as I doubt not all the English here will soon be glad to return to their own country."

It was deemed advisable to communicate the contents of the letter to Government; but the answer returned neither confirms nor refutes the statements in question. How indeed can the Government express any opinion on the subject? That the departure of the troops will be an anxious crises no one can doubt, because it is as clear as noon, that the French are not satisfied with the present state of affairs, and therefore the withdrawing of the band which has been drawn around the present system, and thus leaving it to its own cohesion, will be a severe trial, but a trial which is not considered so formidable by the persons most interested—the present Governors; for they have earnestly entreated the anticipation of the measure. Whatever is the event, whether the clear but peaceable voice of the French nation shall finally prevail in obtaining a satisfactory political organization, or the impatience of discontent shall burst forth in violence, we do not think the danger of a general massacre of foreigners is much to be apprehended. The fury of the French populace is known to be sanguinary; yet there is something so savage in the murder of unarmed strangers, who are abiding under the safeguard of hospitality, that we can scarcely think even a French mob would be base enough to be guilty of it. The alarm, however, may send home some of our wanderers, and keep others at home, to spend their fortunes in promoting the industry which is the source of them. And this perhaps is the true design of the *alarming* statement.

A letter from Stockholm of the 19th inst. says, that a-bout a week previous to that date, the streets were placarded with a paper, containing a prediction that neither the King nor his Government would survive the lapse of a year and a half, and that the legitimate heir of the kingdom would re-ascend the throne of his ancestors.

SEPTEMBER 4.

The last Court Circulars, relative to the Queen, have probably convinced the public, that the opinion of the Physicians is very unfavourable. We have heard that it is so; and our readers are aware that we do not speak upon this subject without having made careful enquiry. The intention of removing her Majesty to Windsor, in obedience to her earnest wishes, had been acted upon for three or four days; but all the preparations for that purpose ceased yesterday.

The Duchess of Clarence and the Duchess of Cambridge are said to be in a fair way to gratify the wishes of the Nation.

A Commercial Treaty with America is spoken of in some of the daily papers.

The rapid growth of trade produces a correspondent increase in the revenue. The Revenue of the present Quarter is expected to be better than the last by near *eleven hundred thousand pounds*. It is said to be intended in the course of the next Session of Parliament, to propose making *Silver* a legal tender for larger amounts than at present.

The Duke of Wellington left Paris on Friday last for Colmar. Mr. Gentz, who bears the title of Aulic Counsellor of Austria, proceeds to Aix-la-Chapelle. It is evident, from the ministers and negotiators who are destined for that important scene, that the Continental Powers, at least, have thought it necessary to resort to their ablest Statesmen.

Reports are circulated relative to the conduct of the Dutch in the East India settlements which we trust will prove exaggerations. The same spirit of rancorous hostility to the British trade which has been manifested in the Dutch and Flemish papers, is said to be carried into practice by the Dutch Government at Batavia, and the other settlements in the East, which his Majesty ceded to the King of the Netherlands by the Treaty of Peace. All the abominations of the ancient Dutch East India system are said to be reviving—the natives oppressed, and the British trade thwarted by every vexatious obstacle that monopolizing avarice can suggest. We have reason to believe that instructions have been sent by the Government of the Netherlands, which are calculated to put a stop to these abuses.

SEPTEMBER 5.

The Semiramis frigate arrived on Wednesday at Portsmouth, from Africa, with the corpse of her late Captain, Sir James Yeo, her term of service on that station having expired. Sir James Yeo was not in a good state of health when he went out, and serious apprehensions for his life have been for some time entertained by his friends and relatives. On his death, the first Lieutenant, Harrison, assumed the command. In Sir James Yeo the country has lost an officer of great talent, courage and activity, and a worthy man. Sir James Yeo was the person who brought the first intelligence to this country of the rising of the Spaniards against their Gallic invaders, and the consequent surrender of a part of the French army, an event that gave a new impulse to the people of Spain in all quarters, and at length, by the assistance of the British troops and their Allies, finally drove the intruders out of the kingdom. Sir J. was then a Lieutenant in the Navy.

SEPTEMBER 14.

A gentlemen residing at Brighton, has received a letter from a relative at Cherburg, who describes the inhabitants of that town as very generally cherishing a Bonapartean spirit. He repeats the apprehensions expressed by other Englishmen in France, that the departure of the Allied Troops will lead to new convulsions in that discontented country. It is supposed that few of our countrymen will be induced to remain after the British troops shall have been withdrawn.

ST. PETERSBURGH, JUNE 27.

RUSSIAN PEASANTRY.

This morning at nine o'clock, his Majesty the Emperor arrived in this city, in perfect health, to the joy of all the inhabitants. The whole of the Court will arrive from Moscow in a few days. Her Majesty the Empress Elizabeth was to leave Moscow yesterday, the King of Prussia to day, and so all the Members of the Imperial Family in succession; so that they will arrive