By His Excellency Major-General GEORGE STRACEY SMYTH, *Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c.*

(L. S.)

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.

MILITARY PENSIONS.

WARRANT for continuing the Pension of the Widow of an Officer of the Land Forces, notwithstanding her being married again; and for allowing the Pension to the Widow of an Officer dying on the Half-Pay, although her marriage may have taken place after he was put on Half-Pay.

GEORGE P. R.

By His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT *of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.*

Whereas, by the regulations now in force for the payment of Pensions to the Widows of Officers of our Land Forces, the Widow of an Officer upon being married again ceases to be entitled to the Pension: and the Widow of an Officer dying on Half-Pay is precluded from obtaining the Pension, unless she was married to him before he was reduced, or placed on Half-Pay; it is our will and pleasure, and we are graciously pleased, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, to order, that, from and after the date of this Warrant, the Widow of an Officer of our Land Forces shall continue to receive the Pension that shall have been granted to her, notwithstanding she may be married again: and that the Widow of an Officer, who had been placed on Half Pay by reduction, or in consequence of disability after having served for not less than three years on Full Pay, and without receiving any difference by exchange, shall be entitled to the Pension, although she was not married to him until after he had been reduced, or so placed on Half-Pay.

Given at our Court at Carlton-House, this 18th day of June, 1818, in the 58th year of His Majesty's Reign.

By Command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty.

PALMERSTON.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(From the Halifax Free Press.)

As the present system of interdiction which the Government of the United States are pursuing with such determined aim, has excited considerable attention, and must produce discussions between the two governments, which from the adverse feelings displayed by those republicans may possibly terminate in hostilities, we hope we shall be excused for occupying the attention of our readers, by a few comments upon a subject of such deep interest to this community.

It is to be lamented that His Majesty's Ministers, in concluding a commercial convention with the American government, should have left these defenceless appendages of the British empire, so completely at the mercy of a jealous and vindictive power; that convention regulates the trade between Great Britain and the United States, and provides that no prohibition shall be imposed on the importation or exportation of any articles between the two countries; and as if the silence maintained upon the subject as far as relates to the colonies, was not a sufficient admission that those regulations were not to be construed to extend to them, the American Commissioners contrived to have an article inserted, which expressly declares, that "the intercourse between the United States and His Britannic Majesty's possessions in the West Indies, and on the Continent of North America, shall not be affected by any of the provisions of this article, but each party shall remain in the complete possession of its rights, with respect to such an intercourse."

Now it cannot be doubted for a moment that, unless provided for by treaty, the United States are at liberty to prevent any intercourse with these colonies, which they find to be inimical to their interests, or at which their policy revolts, and hence they may prohibit British vessels coming from colonial ports from an entry. But the American government has not thought it necessary to assume any such plea upon this occasion, but boldly declares, that the "law itself is intended to counteract the restrictive colonial system of Great Britain;" in other words, to compel her to repeal her navigation laws and to abandon a system upon which is founded her greatness and prosperity.

Although we before said, the Americans have an undoubted right to regulate or suspend the trade between these colonies and the United States; yet such a measure may partake more or less of hostile feeling, and should that feeling be predominant, as we think it is in the present instance, the power whose character or interest is affected by such proceedings, has a right to interfere and remonstrate against their continuance.

That the line of conduct at present pursued by the American Government, is not the result of a uniform system of policy, which it has adopted with respect to foreign powers generally, is evident from its operation being confined rigidly to Great Britain. The Americans have been excluded from many foreign ports in the West Indies and South America, and yet we know of no law which prevents the vessels of the nations to which these ports belong, from frequenting those of the United States.

As relates to the question which is now to be settled between the two nations, it is impossible to meet the Americans on equal terms. The United States have no colonies or dependencies;—their conquests as soon as made are incorporated into the different States of the union, and consequently a treaty which affects one applies to all. Great Britain on the contrary possesses extensive territories in both hemispheres, and therefore the only way to extend the benefits of a commercial convention to those colonies, is to take care that it be expressly defined in such document, what privations they are to endure and what advantages they may enjoy. That however has not been done in the present instance, and as the treaty will expire in a few months, we trust the result of the discussion which the claims of the Americans must create, will be the production of an article, that shall enable the people of those colonies to enjoy during a time of public peace, the blessings which peace ought ever to produce.

There is a point of view in which these measures have not been considered; and setting aside this attack upon that national policy, which is interwoven with the British constitution, and the spirit and temper which dictate such measures, we shall briefly consider whether they will be beneficial or pernicious to the people of this Province.

It is well known that vessels from different ports of these colonies have hitherto frequented the ports of the United States, and have generally smuggled back such articles as were wanted, not only in the immediate vicinity of the places to which they belonged; for a great quantity of those contraband goods were brought to this town by land and water, and have been here sold, to the injury of the revenue and detriment of the regular trader. This act will destroy that traffic; the inhabitants of the different parts of this Province who have been in the habit of supplying themselves from the United States, must come to Halifax, where their interest and duty prompt them to resort; and an illicit trade will be annihilated, which in every country where it has obtained an ascendency, has corrupted the morals and destroyed the correct habits of those who have engaged in it.

But while the Government of the United States is passing laws interdicting British vessels from their own ports, their citizens are maintaining the absurd doctrine that their vessels have a right to frequent the harbours and coasts of His Majesty's dominions, for the purpose of taking and curing fish;—that they have a right to invade the homes of his subjects;—and that those shores which afford them shelter, and from which they derive support, are to be the resort of predatory strangers! Absurd as the doctrine is, that privileges granted by a treaty, and which a violation of that treaty destroyed, can still be claimed by America, yet connecting it with the attack made upon the colonial system of Great Britain, we may expect to hear that it will be obstinately maintained.

The late war was sufficient to inflate a people already too prone to vaunt,—it enabled the Government of the United States to equip a fleet and establish a navy; and the prospect of losing the fisheries must operate powerfully upon the minds of the Federalists, those deep, designing and concealed enemies of England, and will render any hostile measures which the American cabinet may adopt, popular with that description of people: besides, America stands upon far better ground in point of preparation and ability to support her claims, than she did when she commenced the late unhappy war. We must conclude this article, already extended to too great a length, by observing, that in the conduct which the American government is pursuing, we can perceive nothing but the most implacable enmity against Great Britain;—the violation of treaty by driving the Indians from their lands,—the murder of inoffending British subjects,—the exclusion of others from its ports,—and the unreasonable claims which are set up, warrant the inference, that the present ill-cemented peace will be of short duration.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Though not officially announced by the American Government, the articles from the American papers, which we have inserted this day, leave little doubt of the fact that Pensacola has been taken by the American General Jackson. The ease with which he effected this important capture excites some suspicion of bribery on the part of the assailants, and of treachery on that of the vanquished. But the fact itself justifies all that we have said of the ambition and predatory views of the American Government. Our Rulers must be more vigilant, active, and energetic, or our Transatlantic possessions will share the same fate. We have repeatedly endeavoured to draw the attention of Ministers to this important subject, and we shall continue to do so on all occasions in which they may seem to require a stimulus, and in so doing we trust that they will consider us more as friends to themselves and the Country, than if we were to flatter, and fawn upon them with implicit subserviency.

It may not be improper to state, that Pensacola is the chief town of West Florida. It is seated on a bay of the Gulf of Mexico, which forms an excellent harbour, safe from all winds, with four fathoms water at the entrance, gradually deepening into 7 or 8. Lat. 30. 32. N. long. 87. 12. W.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 12.

By the ship Courier, Standley, from Calcutta, the papers of that city to May 17, have been received.

The papers are all dressed in mourning for the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, intelligence of which event was first received there by the way of Persia.

The war with the Peishwa continued. Colonel Adams, who was pursuing him, made an attack upon him, April 17, near Sewney, after a march of 34 miles, took 4 guns, 3 elephants, and 200 camels, and caused him a loss of 3 or 400 men.