

By His Excellency Major General George 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, Stanching, Planks, Staves, Heading-Boards, Shingles, Hoops, or Squared Timber of any sort, Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rye, 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.

Published by Authority.

Regulations respecting the granting of Licences to cut Pine Timber.

NO Licence to be granted to cut Timber on Land reserved for the use of the Crown.

LICENCES to be granted only to British subjects, with condition to be forfeited if assigned to Aliens, and every Licence to specify the quantity to be cut, and to be limited as to time; and no Timber fit for the Navy to be permitted to be cut for private use.

No Licence to be granted to cut Timber on Lands for which application has been made for Grants, and every applicant for a Licence, to describe particularly the Land on which he wishes to cut, and the quantity of Timber, and accompany his application with a Certificate, that the Land has not been applied for to be granted.

All applications for Licences to be handed in the first place to the Deputy Surveyor of the Woods, who, if he thinks fit to recommend the application, will lodge it in the Secretary's Office, to be laid, in the usual manner, before a Committee of His Majesty's Council for consideration; and any three Members of the Council to be a Committee for the purpose of considering the applications in question.

And Applicants for Licences are further notified that the FEES to be demanded by the Surveyors of the Woods, are now fixed at twenty shillings for each Licence, and that no other Fee or Emolument is to be demanded or taken excepting the usual Fees in the other Depart-

ments through which the application for a Licence must pass.

Secretary's Office, 21st Nov. 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, that We, the Subscribers, have been duly appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of Gavin Smith, late of King's County, Farmer, an absconding debtor, and have been duly sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in that case made and provided; and we do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Gavin Smith, on or before the first day of October next, to pay to us, or to some one of us, all such sum or sums of money, or other duty, or thing, which they owe to the said Gavin Smith, and to deliver all other effects of the said Gavin Smith, which they, or any, or either of them may have in his, her, or their hands, power or custody, to us, or some one of us, as aforesaid; and we do also desire all the Creditors of the said Gavin Smith, on or before the same first day of October next, to deliver to us, or to some one of us, as aforesaid, their respective accounts and demands against the said Gavin Smith, in order that right and justice may be done, agreeably to the form of the said Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Given under our hands at the City of Saint John, this twenty seventh day of March, 1818.

EDWARD J. JARVIS,
HUGH JOHNSTON, junr. Trustees.
RALPH M. JARVIS.

REGALIA OF SCOTLAND.

The Commissioners who were present at the late examination of the Crown Room and chest, supposed to contain the Regalia of Scotland, were the Lord President, Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Chief Commissioner, General Hope, Lord Provost, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Walter Scott, Mr. Henry Jardine, Mr. William Clerk, and Mr. Thomson. Apologies were made for His Grace the Duke of Gordon and the Lord Advocate, who were absent from Edinburgh. The Commissioners met in the Governor's house in the Castle, and were received by the guard under arms and the military band. After reading the Royal commission and other official documents, they proceeded to the Crown-room, when the King's smith removed the fastenings of two doors, the outer of oak and the inner composed of grates of iron, after previously ascertaining that they had not been opened since the former commission to search for records in 1794. Nothing was found in the room but a large oblong oaken chest, secured by two strong locks, for which no keys had been found. The Commissioners, according to the tenor of their warrant, directed the chest to be forced open, which was effected with some difficulty. It was found to contain the CROWN, SCEPTRE, and SWORD, of State of Scotland, answering, in the most minute particulars, to their description in the instrument of deposition 26th March, 1707, which is printed in Nisbet's Heraldry, vol. 2, and more correctly in Mr. Thompson's late publication from the records of the Jewel Office. There was also a silver rod of office, of which the peculiar use is not yet ascertained.

So soon as the existence of these venerable and precious relics of our national independence was ascertained, the Royal standard was hoisted, and the soldiers cheered a salute, which was heartily echoed from the Castle hill, where a numerous crowd had assembled, anxious to learn the event of the search after these interesting memorials on the fate of which some mystery had been supposed to rest. Indeed we could not but feel flattered by the general interest expressed by all ranks upon an occasion so intimately connected with the ancient honor of Scotland.

We are enabled to state, that the workmanship of the crown and sceptre are highly elegant and in good state. The sword being a present from Pope Julius to James IV. is of a pattern corresponding to the excellence of the arts of Italy at that classical period. Nothing else was found in the chest, excepting a copy of the act of deposition. The regalia were replaced in the chest, which was again properly secured.

We understand that, after some deliberation, the Commissioners have come to a resolution, that they are not entitled again to open the Crown Room; either to gratify their own curiosity or that of the public, until they have made a report to the Prince Regent. But there can be little doubt that His Royal Highness, to whose direct personal instructions we owe the gratification we have received on a subject so interesting, will order measures for gratifying the public curiosity on a point of such great national interest, so soon as the necessary precautions and regulations can be adopted for that purpose.

The following extract of the instrument taken by Mr. William Wilson, one of the under-clerks of Session, at depositing the Regalia, will be read with interest, as giving a correct description of the different articles.

At the Castle of Edinburgh, and within the Crown-room there, betwixt the hours of one and two afternoon, of the 26th day of March, in the one thousand seven hundred and seventh year of our Lord, and sixth year of the reign of her Majesty, Anne, by the Grace of God, Queen of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, the which day, in the presence of us notaries public, and witnesses under subscribing, compared personally, William Wilson, one of the under-clerks of Session, Depute-Marieschal, for himself, as procurator for, and in name and behalf of William, Earl Marischal, Lord Keith and Altrie, &c. Great Marischal of the Kingdom of Scotland, Heritable Keeper of the Regalia thereof, viz. Crown, Sceptre, and Sword; and there, in presence of David, Earl of Glasgow, Lord Boyle, &c. Lord Thesurer-depute, who, for himself, and in name of the remanent Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, was present to receive the above Regalia.

THE IMPERIAL CROWN OF SCOTLAND.—Is of pure gold, enriched with many precious stones, diamonds, pearls, and numerous enamellings; its parts and specific forms are these: 1mo. It is composed of a large broad circle, or fillet, which goes round the head, adorned with twenty-two large precious stones, viz. topazes, amethysts, garnets, emeralds, rubies, and hyacinths, in collars of gold of various forms, and with curious enamellings, and betwixt each of these collars and stones are interposed great oriental pearls, one of which is wanting. 2do. Above the great circle there is another small one, formed with twenty points, adorned with the like number of diamonds and the points are topped with as many great pearls; after which form are the coronets of our Lords Barons. 3tio. The upper circle is elevate or heightened with ten crosses fleury, each being adorned in the centre with a great diamond, betwixt four great pearls in the cross 1 and 1, but some of the pearls are wanting; and the number extant upon the upper part of the Crown, besides what are in the under circle, and in the cross patee, are fifty one, and these crosses fleury are interchanged with other ten high fleurs-de-lis, all alternatively with the foresaid great pearls, below which top the points of the second small circle. 4to. From the upper circle proceed four arches adorned with enamelled figures, which meet and close at the top, surmounted with a monde of gold, or celestial globe, enamelled blue some or powdered with stars, crossed and enamelled with a large cross patee; adorned in the extremities, with a great pearl; such a cross tops the church of Holyrood-house, and cantoned with other four in the angles: In the centre of cross patee there is a square amethyst, which points the fore part of the Crown; and behind, or on the other side, is a great pearl, and below it, or on the foot of the paler part of the cross, are these characters, J. R. 5. By which it appears King James V. was the first that closed the Crown with arches, and topped it with a monde and cross patee. 5tio. The tire or bonnet of the Crown was of purple velvet; but in the year one thousand six hundred and eighty-five it got a cap of crimson velvet, adorned as before with four plates of gold, richly wrought and enamelled, and in each of them a great pearl, half inch in diameter, which appear between the four arches, and the bonnet is turned up with ermine; upon the lowest circle of the Crown, immediately above the ermine, there are eight small holes, disposed two and two together, on the four quarters of the Crown, in the middle space betwixt the arches, to which they have laced or tied diamonds, or precious stones. The Crown is nine inches broad in diameter, being twenty-seven inches about, and in height, from the under circle to the top of the cross patee, six inches and a half; it always stands on a square cushion of crimson velvet, adorned with fringes, and four tassels of gold thread hanging down at each corner.

THE SCEPTRE.—The stalk or stem of the sceptre being silver double over gilt, is two feet in length, or hexagon form, with three buttons or knobs answering thereto;

betwixt the first button and the second is the handle, of hexagon form, furling in the middle, and plain. Betwixt the second button and the third there are three sides engraven; that under the Virgin Mary, one of the statues that are on the top of the stalk, is the letter J.; upon the second side, under St. James, is the letter R.; and the third, under St. Andrew, the figure 5. The side betwixt J. and R. is engraven with fourteen fleurs-de-lis; and on the side betwixt the figure 5, and the letter J. are ten thistles, continued from one stem from the third button to the capital; the three sides under the statues are plain; on the other three are antique engravings, viz. Sacramental cups, antique Medusa's heads, and rullion-foliages; upon the top of the stalk is an antique capital of leaves embossed; upon the abacus whereof arises round the prolonged stem, surrounded with three statues:—First that of the Blessed Virgin, crowned with an open crown, holding in her right arm our Blessed Saviour, and in her left hand a monde ensigned with a cross. Next to her, on her right hand, stands the statue of St. Andrew, in an apostolical garment, and on his head a bonnet, like a Scots bonnet, holding in his right hand a cross, or saltire, a part whereof is broke off; and in his left, elevate, a book open. On the Blessed Virgin's left hand, St. Andrew's right hand, stands another statue, seeming to represent St. James, with the like apostolical garment, and an hanging neck superadded thereto, and upon his head a little hat, like to the Roman pileum; in his right hand, half elevate, a book open; and in his left, a pastoral staff, the head is broken off, and above each statue, being two inches and a half, excepting the Virgin, which is a little less, the finishing of a Gothic niche. Betwixt each statue rises a rullion, in form of a dolphin, very distinct, in length four inches, foliage along the body, their heads upward, and effronted inward, and the turnings of their tails ending in a rose or cinquefoil outward. Above these rullions and statues stands another hexagon button, or knob, with oak leaves under every corner, and above it a crystal globe of two inches and a quarter diameter, within three bars, joined above, where it is, mounted with six rullions; and here again, with an oval globe, topped with an Oriental pearl, half an inch diameter. The whole sceptre in length is thirty-four inches.

THE SWORD.—Is in length five feet; the handle and pommel are of silver over gilt, in length fifteen inches; the pommel is round, and somewhat flat on the two sides; on the middle of each there is of embossed work a garland, and in the centre there have been two enamelled plates, which are broke off. The traverse or cross of the sword being of silver over gilt, is in length seventeen inches and an half. Its form is like two dolphins, their heads joining and their tails end into acorns; the shell is hanging down towards the point of the sword, formed like an escaloil flourished, or rather like a great oak leaf. On the blade of the sword are indented with gold these letters, JULIUS II. P. The scabbard is of crimson velvet, covered with silver, gilded and wrought in philigram work into branches of the oak tree leaves and acorns; on the scabbard are placed four round plates of silver over gilt; two of them near to the crampet are enamelled blue, and thereon in golden characters, JULIUS II. PONT. MAX. N. At the mouth of the scabbard opposite to the heel, is a large square plate of silver, enamelled purple, in a cartouch azure, an oak tree erigleated and fractured, or; and above the cartouch, the Papal ensign, viz. Two keys in saltire, adosse, the bowls formed like roses or cinquefoils, tied with trappings and tassels hanging down on each side of the cartouch. Above the keys is the Papal Tiara, environed with three crowns, with two labels turned up, adorned with crosses.

Aberdeen Chron.

LONDON, JULY 25.

BONAPARTE.

THE COURIER says, "The latest accounts from St. Helena, continue to mention the circumstance of the sailor making his way to the residence of Bonaparte. It was also reported, on the island, that in consequence of representation from Napoleon, or from other circumstances, he would shortly quit Longwood, and reside at Mr. Leech's farm, which had been or was about to be purchased for his future residence."