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 O[FFICE]
8th January, [illegible]

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 this 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.

1. The place of his Birth; to what County his subject; his present place of residence; and where he has resided for the last five years;—whether he is married or single; 2. 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 or 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:

City or County of } *On the day of before me one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of personally 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.

APPOINTMENT.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint *Gould Pickett*, Esquire, to be Register for King's County, in room of *Daniel Micheau*, Esquire, deceased.

AMERICAN NAVY.

As some inaccurate statements have been made of the amount of the United States' Navy, we have extracted from [illegible] List, published at Washington, [illegible] last session of Congress, the following:

Names and force.		*When built or captured.*	*Where*
Independence,	74,	1814,	Boston.
Franklin,	74,	1815,	Philadelphia
Washington,	74,	1816,	Portsmouth.
Chippewa,	74,		Sacket's H.
New-Orleans,	74,		"
Plattsburg,	74,		"
Constitution,	44,	1797,	Boston.
Guerriere,	44,	1814,	Philadelphia
Java,	44,	"	Baltimore.
United States,	44,	1797,	Philadelphia
Superior,	44,		Sacket's H.
Constellation,	36,	1797,	Baltimore.
Congress,	36,	"	Ports. N. H.
Macedonian,	36, C.	1812,	England.
Mohawk,	32,	1814,	Sacket's H.
Confiance,	32, C.	1814,	
General Pike,	24,	1813,	Sacket's H.
Saratoga,	24,		Vergennes.
Cyane,	24, C.	1815,	
Lawrence,	20,	1813,	Erie.
Detroit,	18,	"	
Erie,	18,	"	Baltimore.
Hornet,	18,	181[illegible]	"
Jefferson,	18,		Sacket's H.
Jones,	18,		"
Madison,	18,		"
Oneida,	18,		"
Niagara,	18,	1813,	Erie.
Ontario,	18,	1809,	Baltimore.
Peacock,	18,	1813,	New-York.
Fulton First,		1815,	"
Boxer,	16,	1815,	Hartford.
Innuet,	16, C.	1814,	
Saranac,	16,	1814,	"
Sylph,	16,	1813,	Sacket's H.
Queen Charlotte,	14, C.	1813	
Ticonderoga,	14,	1814	
Alert, store-ship,		1814	

The Asp, Despatch, 2 guns, Enterprize bomb, Firebrand sch'r. 6, Hornet sch'r, 6, Lynx 5, Nonsuch 9, and Porcupine 1, are in service; the Lady of the Lake 1, in good order; the Spitfire and Vesuvius bombs, are condemned; the Vengeance unfit for service.

There are four 74's on the stocks; besides frigates and smaller vessels. Those ships in *Italick* are on the Lakes, and are not considered as making a part of the Navy.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 21.

Late and Interesting Intelligence from the Spanish Maine.

—ooo—

Trinidad papers of the 10th of August have been received at Norfolk by the British schooner Sector.

These papers mention, that on the 21st ult. anchored in the port of Trinidad, about 10 miles to the southward, Admiral Brion, with his squadron, consisting of the Vittoria, Columbia, Spartana, and Favorite; and after communicating with the English Admiral, Harvey, proceeded the next morning for Guira. A force of gun-boats, &c. with 700 men, afterwards joined him to the westward. He attacked Guira on the night of the 24th, which he carried by assault, with very little loss to the assailants, but a very considerable one to the Spaniards. During the action, the Favorite got becalmed in a situation which left her at the complete disposal of the enemy, who boarded her and massacred every one of the crew. Soon after this horrid act of barbarity, a breeze sprung up, and the Admiral in the Vittoria, was enabled to take a favorable position, when he opened a tremendous fire on the Spanish flotilla and batteries. In a little time the fire of the Spaniards was completely silenced. Those at the batteries fled in all directions, while those in the gun-boats were indiscriminately put to death by the avenging sword of the Patriots. The force afloat has also been taken, consisting of 9 gun-boats, and some vessels with private property.

The English frigate Scamander, Captain Elliott, lay off Guira, and witnessed the action. This frigate was dispatched from the Admiral, to demand of the Spanish commandant, the release of two English vessels improperly detained by him, which he refused to give up. Previous to the action Admiral Brion sent word to the Captain of the Scamander to give himself no concern about the vessels, as he would engage to deliver them in the course of the day, which he did. It may be proper to mention, that Admiral Brion, in communicating with the English Admiral Harvey, the latter addressed him in his official title of Admiral and Commander-in-Chief, &c. of the naval forces of the Independent Government of Venezuela, thus recognizing the independence of the power under which he acted.

The universal impression at Trinidad was, that the patriots would very soon be in undisturbed possession of every inch of territory in Venezuela.

From New Grenada the accounts are not less favourable to the cause of the Patriots. The "Cereno del Orinoco," after noticing the contents of numerous letters from that province, details the success of the patriots.

A boat with two Lieutenants, late of the British navy, and a black man, on their way to Augustura to join the Independents, had fallen in with a detachment of royalists, when a conflict ensued, in which the Lieutenants were overpowered and killed, and the black man tied neck and heels, and thrown overboard. One of the Lieutenants killed and wounded several of his assailants.

—ooo—

LATE FROM CAPE HENRY (HAYTI.)

The editor is indebted to the polite attention of Mr. D' Arcy, of this city, for an Official Report of an accident which occurred in Hayti, received by him in a letter from his friend in Cape Henry, dated 27th of August.—*Fed. Gazette.*

"*Sans Souci, Aug.* 26, *mid-day.*

"I have just received from an officer of the garrison, who was on the spot, an account of the accident which befel the Citadel Henry last night.

"About two o'clock, p.m. of the 25th, the sky became very much overcast, and the accumulation of dense clouds on the summits of the high peaks, which surround the Citadel Henry, protended a furious tempest. The largest trees bent before the impetuosity of the winds. This continued till about 4 o'clock, when the rain began to fall, accompanied by incessant lightning. About a quarter of an hour after, a flash of lightning struck the highest point of the citadel, about 100 paces from the nearest lightning rod, and thence passing in a direct line in front of the great postern, it crossed the guard-house of the garrison without doing any mischief, and finally exploded in the laboratory, (*salle d' artifice,*) which stands in the rear of the buildings, situate on the side whence the wind blew. This building contained a great quantity of projectiles, which had been prepared for some days past, and which time had not allowed to be secured in the magazines. A terrible explosion took place, which set fire to the neighbouring buildings. The wind continued to rage, and the rain to fall. The Governor and the Officers had taken shelter in their respective apartments, and only discovered the impending danger by the blaze of the extending conflagration.

"The Governor immediately sallied forth with such of the garrison as he could collect. He saw the damage done by the explosion, and the impossibility of extinguishing the wide-spreading flames, which raged with astonishing fury. Every one, therefore, sought his own safety, and made for those posterns which led to the vaulted batteries; many had the good fortune to reach them, but others, through terror, lost their way, and either perished, or were wounded.

"King Henry, who was then at Sans-Souci, received the news of this dreadful event, only two hours after it took place. About 6 o'clock in the afternoon, an officer of the garrison gave him the information. He immediately repaired to the citadel, accompanied by the officers of his staff, followed by 600 of his guards, besides the troops of the line in the neighbouring garrisons, and arrived in time to save a part of the buildings. The powder magazines, which contain 3,000,000 lbs. of powder, the vaulted armories and batteries, have escaped destruction. In fine, only those buildings which stood exposed in open air, within the fort, have been destroyed; all else are uninjured, and the citadel remains in its former state of defence.

"We have to deplore the loss of the governor, his Royal Highness the Duke of Port-de-Paix, greatly regretted by the King; besides that of many of the brave soldiers to whom the defence of this bulwark was entrusted.

"His Majesty is now occupied in superintending the removal of the rubbish of the buildings destroyed, which he intends to have rebuilt more solidly and securely. But little time will be necessary to effect this, with the numbers and activity employed about it."

A BATTLE.

Capt. Appleby, arrived at Norfolk, informs that about the 1st of June, the Spaniards fitted out a barge at the city of St. Domingo, manned with about 30 or 40 Spaniards, English, and Americans, and armed for the purpose of cutting out a Portuguese ship of 22 guns, prize to a Buenos Ayrean privateer, which lay under Cape Biatti; but no sooner did they commence the attack, than the prize ship opened upon them so warm a fire, that those in the barge were quickly placed *hors de combat*—not one survived! Coffee was retailing in Curracoa at *one dollar* per pound!

SEPTEMBER 22.

An Earthquake, sufficiently powerful to shake the windows and furniture of houses, was felt on the 11th instant along the base of the mountain north of Quebec.

The Governor of the Island of St. Lucia has issued a Proclamation, under date of the 28th of July, authorising and permitting, for the term of six calendar months from the date of the expiration of the last Proclamation, the importation, free of duty, into the port of Castries, in vessels of any nation in amity with Great Britain, of rice, corn, meal, flour, pulse, and of all other kinds of provisions, (beef, pork, butter, salt, and pickled fish, excepted;) also of live stock, horses, mules, and lumber for building, of all descriptions: also allowing any vessel laden with the above mentioned provisions or lumber, the growth and produce of the United States of America, to be reported, and her cargo admitted to an entry, although such vessel may not be furnished with a register of clearance from the port from whence they came, or with any other papers whatever except a general manifest of cargo: also permitting the exportation of rum and molasses, in vessels of any nation, importing any of the said articles; which, however, shall be subject to a colonial duty of two dollars per puncheon of rum, and one dollar per cask of molasses. The tonnage duty to be paid by foreign vessels, is one dollar per ton.

Bridge-Town (Barbados) Aug. 8.

An Envoy from the President of the United States, (a Mr. Irwin) went out in the American sloop of war Hornet, and has proceeded to Augustura in Brion's ship, who received him on board from the Hornet, at Margaritta. The object of his mission remains unknown.

☞ *A liberal Price will be given for a Copy of the LAWS of the PROVINCE, from* 1785 *to* 1805.—*Enquire at this Office.*