

[By Authority.]

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

ROYAL



GAZETTE.

Vol. 1.]

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[Numb. 8.]



BY HIS HONOR
MAJOR-GENERAL
THOMAS SAUMAREZ,
President, and Commander in Chief of the
Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.
THOMAS SAUMAREZ.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province, stands prorogued to the Second Tuesday in June instant, I have thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the Second Tuesday in September next ensuing.

Given under my Hand and Seal at
FREDERICTON, the Sixth day of
June, in the year of our Lord, One
Thousand Eight Hundred and Four-
teen.

By His Honor's Command,

JON. ODELL.

MONTRÉAL, MAY 21.

The Steam Boat left Quebec, last Saturday morning at 4 A. M. arrived at Montreal on Sunday evening at 10 o'clock. Cabin passengers, 14.—Steerage do. 320, consisting of detachments of regts. which had been made prisoners in U. C. by the Am. last Campaign; about one half of them were of De W's. Regt.—During the period of their captivity, every art of seduction was put in practice to induce them to remain in the United States. They were promised the distinguished honor of Citizenship, and to be exempt from Military duty, but none of them accepted the offer.—Mark the National contrast.—It is notorious that many of the Americans made prisoners by the British, offered to take the oath of allegiance to this government and remain in the country.—It is unnecessary to state that such overtures were rejected with indignation.

OUTRAGE AT BURLINGTON.

We have just received accounts that a serious riot had taken place at Burlington, probably on Wednesday last. A respectable citizen of the name of Wessel, had in the hearing of some officers been reproaching the war. Military threats had been made which induced Mr. W. to secure his house at night. After dark it was assailed by 50 or 60 men of the regular army. They were requested to desist in a firm tone, but this had no effect. Accordingly a pistol was fired which killed one man; then a blunderbuss which killed another and wounded four or five—after which the villains fled. Mr. W. seeing no safety in town, retired with his family to the country in a private manner. Such was the indignation of the Magistrates and people of both parties, that an express was sent to Governor Tichenor for a strong body of militia to protect the place. We have it from good authority that if Captain Pring had been near the town it would have been delivered up to him as the only immediate means of protection.

The schr. Sarah, lately arrived from Halifax, after being one day out, picked up 127 men in a boat, belonging to the Victorians, 74. They had been out after a large privateer, and had lost the vessel in a fog.

The Capt. of the Sarah landed them in a bay, and gave them the greatest part of his provisions, and it is hoped they will get back safe to Halifax.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, (England) to a gentleman in this City, dated, 25th February, 1814.

"There is a Naval establishment to take place at Quebec, and all the Officers and Clerks are appointed from this Yard, viz. Mr. Laws of the builders office to be Naval Officer, Mr. Ruddiger and Burton are to be his clerks, Mr. Strickland, builder, Mr. Robert Moore, foreman, Mr. Drew, and Aldersly to be quarter-men, with 50 ship-wrights and 6 sail-makers, who will embark hence. Also two frigates of 32 guns and two 18 gun-brigs, having been built and their frames taken to pieces will be put on board transports with stores of every description for to put together again on the Lakes.

KINGSTON, MAY 11, 1814.

Sir James Yeo, cruising on the American side of Lake Ontario, for the purpose of intercepting every thing going to Sackett's Harbor, sent a Flag of Truce to Putneyville (Sodus) demanding the public property.—Accordingly about 130 Bbls. Flour were given up, and quietly brought off, but when the boats were leaving the shore, a party of Riflemen concealed in the woods, fired a volley into them which killed one man and wounded several, among whom is a Capt. of Marines. Sir James, we understand is determined to inflict signal punishment on them, for this cowardly and assassinating conduct, by the total destruction of the village before he leaves the coast.

Captain MGLEASTER is doing well. We understand that Commodore Sir J. L. Yeo has captured and sent into Kingston, two large Durham boats from Oswego for Sackett's Harbor, laden with ordnance stores.

QUEBEC, MAY 19.

The armed Schooner St. Lawrence, sailed this morning with some men of the 10th Royal Veteran Batt. and a working party, the whole under the command of Capt. Bessler, 6th Embodied Militia, for the purpose of making settlements on the road communicating between this Province and New Brunswick.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

There are now in commission 727 ships of war, of which 157 are of the line, 24 from 50 to 44 guns, 125 frigates, 124 sloops of war, 8 bombs and fire-ships, 184 armed brigs, 39 cutters, 49 schooners and luggers. Besides which, there are in ordinary, repairing and building a number, which makes the grand total 1022 ships, of which 250 are of the line.

APRIL 18.

The dispatches of Lord Wellington reach only to the 11th inst. at which time his Lordship had not entered Toulouse. The rain had impeded his operations; and Soult had fortified the suburb on the left of the Garonne by a tete de pont, which it was not thought advisable to carry by force. We trust that early intimation would be given to the adverse armies in this quarter, of the great events at Paris, which of course would spare any further effusion of blood.

ROTTERDAM, APRIL 16.

The following accounts of what has passed at Fontainebleau are con-

sidered as authentic, coming from one of the most respectable Officers of the French army:—

On the 11th of April, in the morning, Bonaparte reviewed the troops which he seemed to consider as his own. The Marshals and Generals, who had learned from the papers the resolutions of the Senate and the Provisional Government, conversed together on the subject loud enough to be heard by Napoleon, but he appeared to pay no attention to what they said, and the review passed quietly. When it was over Marshal Ney, as had been settled, entered the Palace with him, and followed him into his cabinet, where he asked him if he was informed of the great revolution that had taken place at Paris? He replied with all the composure he could assume, that he knew nothing of it, though he was doubtless well informed of the whole. The Marshal then gave him the Paris Papers, which he seemed to read with attention, but he was only seeking to gain time to form an answer. Meantime came Marshal Lefebvre, who, addressing his late Emperor in a feeling tone, said,—“You are undone, you would not listen to the counsels of any of your servants, and now the Senate has declared that you have forfeited the Throne.”

These words made such an impression on him, who used to consider himself above all laws, that he immediately burst into a flood of tears, and after some moments reflection wrote an act of abdication in favor of his son.

Another officer, who was likewise a witness of what passed, relates, on the 5th, about eleven o'clock, several Gentlemen sent to the Duke of Bassano, who was mostly alone with the Emperor to request him to dissuade him from appearing on the parade. About half-past eleven he formed a plan, which he made the Duke of Bassano write and sign with him, to repair with 20,000 men that he had still with him, to Italy, and join Prince Eugene. Napoleon repeated several times, “If I choose to go there, I am certain that all Italy will declare for me.” On the parade he looked horribly pale and thoughtful, and his convulsive motions shewed his internal struggles; he did not stop above eight or ten minutes. When he got into the palace he sent for the Duke of Reggio, and asked him “if the troops would follow him?” “No Sir,” answered the Duke, “you have abdicated.” “Yes; but upon certain conditions.” “The soldiers,” resumed the Duke, “don't comprehend the difference; they think you have no more any right to command them.” “Well, then, said Napoleon, “this is no more to be thought of; let us wait for the accounts from Paris.”

The Marshals returned in the night between twelve and one. Marshal Ney entered the first. “Well have you succeeded?” “Revolutions do not turn back: to-morrow the Senate will recognize the Bourbons.” “Where shall I be able to live with my family?” Where your Majesty shall please, and for example, in the Isle of Elba, with a revenue of six millions.” “Six millions! that is a great deal for a soldier as I am. I see very well I must submit; salute all my companions in arms.” Here Napoleon ceased speaking.

The following circumstance may be added;—Four days ago Napoleon

thought of passing a decree inflicting the penalty of death upon every one who should be found to have a newspaper in his pocket. The evening before his dethronement he made a Colonel a present of an estate in Westphalia.

The Emperor of Russia immediately on his arrival at Paris rode on horseback to the Thuilleries, examined every thing, and praised the taste with which it was adorned.—“I have found Paris very fine,” said his Majesty, “but I shall leave it in a much more flourishing condition.” Being shown the Saloon of peace, he said, “What use could Bonaparte make of this Saloon?” When he came to the great Gallery of the Museum he said, “Ten days are necessary to see this grand collection.” Observing that some pictures had been removed, he said, “His character must have been quite misundestood if any fear had been entertained for the Museum.” The Emperor laughed, though not with bitterness, at the fear with which it had been attempted to inspire the Parisians.

The monument of the Place Vendôme is under the protection of the High Allied Powers; the statue of Bonaparte, at the top of it, is to be replaced by that of Peace. As the Emperor Alexander rode by it, he said, “I should be afraid of becoming giddy if I stood so high.”

Your Majesty's arrival at Paris has been expected and desired, said somebody. “I should have been here sooner,” replied the Emperor, “attribute my delay to the French valour.”

BOSTON, MAY 26.

The frigate Sirius, taken by two English frigates, had been sent into Rio Janeiro.

A British sch'r with a cargo of dry fish, &c. prize to the Mammoth, of Baltimore, was chased into Saco on Saturday evening, by several ships of war.

Lloyd's Lists for March last, contain the names of nearly 100 sail of vessels cast away on the coasts of England, Holland, France, Spain, &c. during that month. There were many British Transports among them.

Defensive Measures.

PORTSMOUTH, MAY 26.—A detachment of the 40th Regt. U. S. Infantry, consisting upwards 200 men arrived in this town last Thursday—part of which is stationed at Fort Sullivan in this harbor; the other marched to Wiscasset.

MAY 28.—Since our last the several Companies of Infantry ordered by the Commander in Chief to this place for the protection of the town and harbor have arrived. It gives us much pleasure to state that the order of His Excellency has been obeyed with the utmost promptness, and in several cases the companies were composed entirely of volunteers. We hear that Edward J. Long, Esq. of this town is appointed to the command of this regiment—the appointment is most satisfactory to the citizens.

JUST LANDING

From on board the Brig MARY-ANN, JOHN RICHARDS, Master, from JAMAICA, 90 Puncheons of High Proof Jamaica SPIRITS, For sale on reasonable terms by EZEKIEL BARLOW, St. John, N. B. 11th June, 1814.