

W. H. C. P. M. J. E. R.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume IV.]

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The Gazette.

By direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby Given, that upon the present most melancholy occasion of the Death of Our Gracious QUEEN, all His MAJESTY'S loyal Subjects in this Province, are expected to put themselves into decent Mourning. The same to commence on *Sunday 31st instant.*
By command of His Excellency,
H. H. CARMICHAEL,
Dep. Secretary.
Frederickton, 25th January, 1819.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

WHEREAS (in pursuance of an Act entitled "an Act for relief against absconding Debtors") We, the Subscribers, have been duly appointed and sworn before the Hon. JOHN MURRAY BLISS, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for this Province, as Trustees for all and every the Creditors of *Reuben Smith* late of the County of York, Farmer, an absconding Debtor: We do, therefore, in pursuance of such our appointment, require all persons indebted to the said *Reuben Smith*, to pay to us, on or before the thirteenth day of February next, all such sum or sums of money, debts, duties and things, which they owe to the said *Reuben Smith*, and to deliver to us all other effects of the said *Reuben Smith*, which they or any of them may have in their hands, power or possession.—And all the Creditors of the said *Reuben Smith* are also required to deliver to us, on or before the first day of March next, their respective accounts and demands against the said *Reuben Smith*.

WITNESS our hands, at Frederickton, this thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.
GEO. FREDK. STREET.
GEO. MINCHIN.
WM. TAYLOR.

By the Honorable THOMAS WYER, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Charlotte.

To all to whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of THOMAS WHITLOCK, to me duly made according to the form of the Act of the General Assembly, in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate, as well real as personal, within the said County of Charlotte, of *Alexander M. Donald*, late of Saint George, in the said County of Charlotte, (which said *Alexander M. Donald* has either departed from this Province with intent and design to defraud the said THOMAS WHITLOCK, and the other Creditors of the said *Alexander M. Donald*, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process, as it is alleged against him) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said *Alexander M. Donald* do return and discharge his said debt or debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate, as well real as personal of the said *Alexander M. Donald*, within this County of Charlotte, shall be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said *Alexander M. Donald*.

Dated at Saint Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.
THOS. WYER, J. C. P.

At a General Sessions of the Peace holden at Frederickton on the 15th day of January, 1818,

Ordered that the ASSIZE of BREAD be as follows:—viz.

THE Shilling Wheat Loaf *lb. 6z.*
to weigh - - - - - 3 : 12
Ditto Rye do. 4 : 0
And other Loaves in proportion.

By order of the Court,
G. CLOPPER,
Clerk of the Peace.

NOTICE.

SUCH Persons as are intitled to receive the out Pensions residing within this Province, will forward their Applications and Documents to Captain JENKINS, the Town Major at Frederickton, who is authorised to receive and transmit them to Head Quarters at Quebec.
Frederickton, 11th May, 1818.

Commissariat-Office, Frederickton, N. B.
23d December, 1817.

CASH.

ANY Person wishing to remit MONEY to Saint John, may obtain Drafts from this Office, on the Assistant Commissary General, payable at sight.

BOSTON; JANUARY 18.

Latest from England.

By an arrival at New-York and another at Portsmouth from Liverpool, we have accounts to the last of November, from which the most important articles are selected. A London paper of the 26th, politely furnished us by Mr. Jack, of the Exchange News-Room, is wholly shrouded in black, and contains the preparatory arrangements for the funeral of the Queen of England, which was to take place on the 2d of December, with great pomp and solemnity. Of political news, the papers are extremely barren. Stocks remained steady; and the markets, particularly for American productions, had undergone no material change, though sales were effected with difficulty.

CONGRESS OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.

The conferences at Aix-la-Chapelle having finally closed, and most of the Allied Monarchs and their Ministers having taken their departure, the State Papers which are to announce to the world the results of this august Congress of Sovereigns, have at length made their appearance. These papers are four in number, but they are neither very voluminous nor very explicit. The two first consist merely of an invitation to France to join the great confederacy, and the eager accession of that power to an alliance which is founded on such magnificent purposes. The third and fourth contain a simple and dignified appeal to the whole civilized world, in vindication of the great objects which the allied powers have already accomplished, the still great objects which they have in view, and the sacred compacts into which they profess to have entered for the benefit of the human race. They solemnly invoke the assistance of heaven and of mankind to carry these noble projects into execution, and declare that their great objects of contention, hence forward, shall be such only as respect the gradual advancement of the human species, and the maintenance of peace and good will on earth.

DECLARATION

Of the Allied Sovereigns, on the breaking up of the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Now that the pacification of Europe is accomplished, by the resolution of withdrawing the foreign troops from the French territory; and now that there is an end of those measures of precaution which deplora-

ble events had rendered necessary, the Ministers and Plenipotentiaries of their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of France, the King of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, have received orders from their Sovereigns, to make known to all the courts of Europe, the results of their meeting at Aix-la-Chapelle, and with that view do publish the following Declaration:—

The Convention of the 9th of October, which definitively regulated the execution of the engagements agreed to in the Treaty of Peace, of November 20, 1815, is considered by the Sovereigns who concurred therein, as the accomplishment of the work of peace, and as the completion of the political system destined to ensure its solidity.

The intimate union established among the Monarchs, who are joint parties to this system by their own principles, no less than by the interests of their people, offers to Europe the most sacred pledge of its future tranquillity.

The object of this union is as simple as its great and salutary. It does not tend to any new political combination—to any change in the relations sanctioned by existing treaties. Calm and consistent in its proceedings, it has no other object than the maintenance of peace, and the security of those transactions on which the peace was founded and consolidated.

The Sovereigns, in forming this august Union, have regarded as its fundamental basis, their invariable resolution, never to depart, either among themselves or in their relations with other States, from the strictest observation of the principles of the right of Nations: principles which, in their application to a state of permanent peace, can alone effectually guarantee the independence of each Government and the stability of the general association.

Faithful to these principles, the Sovereigns will maintain them equally in those meetings at which they may be personally present, or in those which shall take place among their Ministers: whether it shall be their object to discuss in common their own interests, or whether they take cognizance of questions in which other Governments shall formally claim their interference. The same spirit which will direct their Councils, and reign in their diplomatic communications, shall preside also at these meetings; and the repose of the world shall be constantly their motive and their end.

It is with such sentiments that the Sovereigns have consummated the work to which they were called. They will not cease to labour for its confirmation and perfection. They solemnly acknowledge, that their duties towards God and the people whom they govern, make it peremptory on them to give to the world, as far as in their power, an example of justice, of concord, of moderation; happy in the power of consecrating from henceforth, all their efforts to the protection of the arts of peace, to the increase of the internal prosperity of their States, and to the awakening of those sentiments of religion and morality, whose empire has been but too much enfeebled by the misfortunes of the times.

METTERNICH, HARDENBERG,
RICHELIEU, BERNSTORFF,
CASTLEREAGH, NESSELRODE,
WELLINGTON, CARO D'ISTRIA.
Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 15, 1818.

Funeral of Her Majesty.

Nov. 29.—Saturday evening, about half-past eight, the leaden coffin for the body of the late Queen, was removed from the dining parlour at Kew Palace, to Her Majesty's chamber, where she breathed her last. Preparations were then made for the last act towards the remains of the Queen, of placing them in the coffin, which was conducted with the most solemn order and decorum.

At nine o'clock the body was wrapped in a white satin sheet. Every thing being completed that was necessary for the royal remains, Mr. Brande, agreeably to the duty of his office, proceeded to fill up the coffin with spices; after this was finished, Mr. Holroyd, the plumber, and his assistants, were admitted, and the cover was soldered to the coffin in the presence of the above named official persons.

The solemn spectacle of lying in state, will not open before Tuesday next, and will continue for that day only.

The remains of her late Majesty will be removed to Windsor. The hearse will be drawn by eight beautiful black horses, the property of her late Majesty; they will be fully plumed and caparisoned, and driven by the state coachman.

The procession will set forward at a slow foot pace over Kew Green, and by way of Richmond and Staines to Frogmore, where it will be joined by several members of the Royal Family. From Frogmore, the road leading to Windsor Castle will be lined by the Foot Guards, every sixth man bearing a lighted flambeau. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent will join the mournful cavalcade, as chief mourner, on its arrival at St. George's Chapel; and it is expected his Royal Highness will be supported by the Duke of York, and the Duke of Sussex. His Royal Highness's train will be borne by four Marquises, and six Dukes will support the pall of the coffin. The carriages of the Princess Augusta and the Duchess of Gloucester, are to be lined with black, preparatory to the solemn occasion.

On Thursday evening an order was issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, appointing Wednesday next, the 2d December, for the day of the funeral.

St. George's Chapel, Windsor, is to be lined with fine black cloth throughout all the fronts of the stalls and galleries, and it will be illuminated with wax lights in silver branches.

The parish churches of Kew, Richmond, and Windsor, have also been lined with black along the fronts of the galleries, pulpits, organ lofts, &c.

Nine carriages of the Queen's, with six horses to each, will follow immediately behind the hearse, and these will be succeeded by three of the Prince Regent's carriages: those of the Princesses, of the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Sussex, the great Officers of State, &c. the whole with six horses to each carriage, all mantled with black velvet and plumed.

We may confidently state that the general report of her Majesty's having left a Will, is quite correct. We do not, however, pretend to know what the minute details of this Will may be, yet we have reason to suppose the small property that has been left, consisting principally of Frogmore and personals, is to be divided between her Majesty's four younger daughters; and the Queen's old and faithful servant, Madame Beckendorff, has been left her Majesty's entire wardrobe.

So far from her Majesty's having died possessed of having accumulated wealth, there is, we understand, a debt amounting to a few thousand pounds; to discharge which, direction has been left that a part of the property be sold. To those who have had the opportunity of knowing the extent of her private earnings, this emptiness of purse will not appear extraordinary; and to those who have so unjustly hazarded the most uncharitable conjectures, for positive facts, a complete and direct answer is given.

The principal evening amusement of her late Majesty, was in writing her own memoirs, in which, it is said, all the extraordinary political occurrences which took place during her long reign, are related with the ease so peculiar to a female writer.