

New Brunswick

# THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

# ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume V.]

TUESDAY, 11th MAY, 1819.

[Number 11.]

## The Gazette.

BY AUTHORITY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
26th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, in addition to the existing Regulations respecting PINE TIMBER.

THAT all PETITIONS or APPLICATIONS for LICENCE to cut PINE TIMBER during the ensuing Winter, must be lodged in the SECRETARY'S OFFICE by the First of October, after which none will be considered for that year. And no Applicant will be allowed Licence to cut in more than one District in the same year.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
26th April, 1819.

WHEREAS divers Persons have at different Periods, had allotments of Land, and have neglected to take out their GRANTS for the same, as required by the ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS, notwithstanding repeated cautions given on this subject: Such Persons are again hereby notified that the LANDS which may have been so allotted to them, are, by the ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS, forfeited, and are open to any new application, although they may have been cultivated or transferred to other Persons.

### NEW-BRUNSWICK.

IN CHANCERY---the 20th day of February, in the fifty-ninth year of the Reign of King George the Third--1819.

Between { THOMAS HORSFIELD, Plff. and GAVIN SMITH, Defendant.

FORASMUCH as this Court was this present day informed by Mr. Peters, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, that the Plaintiff on the twelfth day of June last, filed his Bill in this Court against the Defendant, as by the Certificate of the Clerk in Court appears, and took out Process of Subpoena, returnable on the second Tuesday in July last, requiring the Defendant to appear to and answer the same; but that upon inquiring at the Defendant's usual place of abode, he was not to be found, so as to be served with such Process, and is gone out of the Province, or doth otherwise abscond to avoid being served therewith, as by affidavit appears--And the said Certificate and affidavit being read, and the truth of the above allegation being made out to the satisfaction of the said Court---

IT IS ORDERED, that the Defendant do appear to the Plaintiff's Bill on or before the thirty-first day of July next.

By the Court,  
M. C. HAILES, Register.  
R. PARKER, Jun. }  
Plaintiff's Solicitor. }

### NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Subscribers have been duly authorized, and qualified according to law, to be Trustees for all the creditors of Alexander M'Donald late of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, trader, an absconding Debtor. These are to require any person or persons indebted to the said Alexander M'Donald, on or before the first day of June next to pay all such sum or sums of money, or other debt, duty or thing which they owe to the said Alexander M'Donald, and to deliver all other effects of the said Alexander M'Donald, which any person or persons, may have in their hands, power, or custody, to the said Trustees or either of them. And all the Creditors of the said Alexander M'Donald are directed on or before the first day of June next, to deliver to the said Trustees, or any one of them, their respective accounts and demands against the said Alexander M'Donald.

DON. M. LACHLAN,  
H. HATCH,  
JAS. BARBER, }  
Saint Andrew, 6th April 1819.

Commissariat-Office, Fredericton, 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.

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

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

THE Shilling Wheaten Loaf lb. oz.  
to weigh - - - - - 2: 12  
Ditto Rye do. 4: 0  
And other Loaves in proportion.

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

MADRID, JAN. 26.

The official columns of our Gazette contain the following State Paper addressed by the Minister of War, Don Francis Egnia, to the Ministers of State and Foreign Affairs:--

"By an order dated the 23d December last, the King declared the necessity of adopting measures calculated to prevent the evils which exist in the Trans-Atlantic possessions, in consequence of Foreigners repairing to those provinces to take part in insurrection; to the support of which they contribute, either by personal service, by intrigues, or by furnishing the Insurgents with arms, ammunition, ships, and other warlike supplies; without which relief, tranquillity would have been already restored in the majority of these provinces."

His Majesty having submitted this subject to the consideration of the Supreme Council of War, the latter, in their Report of 22d of December last, acknowledged the imperious necessity of enforcing the severity of the laws against all Foreigners in the Colonies, who might be taken with arms in their hands, under the Insurgent banners, as also against those who might furnish them with supplies of arms, ammunition, or ships, to support the insurrection which unhappily continues to exist in some quarters of those valuable possessions; which individuals are endeavouring, by the most iniquitous and detestable means, to raise their fortunes on the ruin and complete destruction of the imprudent subjects of His Majesty, in America. Justice, policy, and equity, equally demand the adoption of this rigorous law, notwithstanding the clemency of his Majesty, who, exercising his sovereign power, has deigned to grant pardons, and has dispensed with the severity of the laws in favour of many of his American subjects, who had rendered themselves amenable to punishment; His Majesty, however, was desirous that they should be treated as children who had been seduced by the influence of perfidious suggestions, which had caused them to deviate from the path of virtuous honour, and not as men who had been guilty of the in-explicable crime of treason; but this favour might not be extended to Foreigners illegally combined, inasmuch as they cannot excite similar interest in the mind of his Majesty, and consequently cannot meet with the same clemency as his natural subjects.

The Council finally stated, that agreeably to the acknowledged principles of the universal rights of nations, the foreign individual, who by his own will introduces himself into the territory of any Sovereign whatever, for the purpose of disturbing the public peace, and of committing excesses or crimes, subjects himself, by his crime, to the authority and jurisdiction of the country in which he renders himself guilty, without its being in the power of his own Government to claim him, or in any manner to prevent his punishment.

In consequence, the King declares, that all adventurers who may be taken in the Trans-Atlantic possessions, with arms in their hands, under the Insurgent banners, or who may have furnished the Insurgents with warlike supplies, shall be sentenced to the pain of death, and the whole of their property confiscated; this punishment being that re-

served by the laws to that class of criminals, who are not to be included in the amnesties granted by his Majesty.

At the Palace, Jan. 14, 1819.

It is asserted that thirteen individuals, implicated in the affair of Valencia, were shot on the 21st inst. in that town. The greatest tranquillity reigns there at this moment.

From the National Intelligencer.  
OF EAST FLORIDA.

Extract from Ellicott's Journal, published in 1814.

"East Florida is but little better than a wilderness; the soil is not superior to that of West Florida, and none of its navigable waters raising in the United States, it does not appear equally interesting. It is, nevertheless, of immense importance to the United States, being from its present situation well calculated to give security to the commerce between the Atlantic and the Western States; and may be considered one of the main keys to the trade of the Gulf of Mexico. On the west side, it affords two remarkable fine harbors; one is known by the name of Hillsborough bay, (bay Tompa, or Spiritu Santo,) the latitude is stated to be 27 deg. 36 min. north, and the longitude 83 deg. west of Greenwich. It is very capacious, and will admit any vessel over the bar, not drawing more than twenty-four feet water. The other harbor is called by the Spaniards, Bocca Grande; and by the English, Charlotte Harbor; stated by the latitude 26 deg. 43 min. north, and 82 deg. 30 min. west longitude. It has fifteen feet water on the bar, and good anchorage within. Exclusive of those harbors, there are several others well calculated for coasting vessels that draw not more than seven feet water. The Florida Keys and Reef likewise furnish a great number of harbors proper for coasting vessels, and advantageous stations for cruizers; particularly that of Key Biscanio, situated at the northern entrance of the Reef, and capable of commanding the whole coasting trade which should take that passage. This being the entrance of the Reef, and the most proper place to depart from in sailing northwardly, would be one of the most eligible positions on the whole coast, and perhaps on the continent, for a light-house. But, instead of any advantage being derived either to the United States, or his Catholic Majesty, from these favorable situations, they serve as dens and hiding places for the privateers and picarons of the Bahama Islands, by which the trade of both nations has suffered immensely in spoliations; and, extraordinarily as it may appear, it is no less true, that nearly the whole coast of East Florida, so far as maritime possession gives a right, is under the dominion of the Bahama Islands; the coast and islands being uninhabited, even by a single solitary settler, from Appalachi almost round to St. Augustine; from which the inhabitants of the Bahama Islands cut and carry off, without interruption, as much of the valuable ship timber as they find necessary or convenient."

HALIFAX, APRIL 20.

### SUPREME COURT.

At the opening of the Supreme Court on the 6th inst. in the new Province House. His Lordship the Chief Justice, after giving in charge the Criminal Business, addressed the Grand Jury as follows:

"I cannot suppress the desire I have to congratulate you (which I most cordially do) on the accomplishment of the benevolent intention of the Legislature to accommodate the General Assembly, the Courts of Justice, and the Public Provincial Offices, under one roof, in a convenient central part of the town.

"This has been happily effected in a manner to manifest the generosity of the Assembly, and the skill and unwearied at-

tention of the Commissioners, the Architect, and workmen employed under them.

"A Building is erected of excellent materials, spacious, substantial and magnificent--highly creditable to the Province, and gratifying to the pride and patriotism of its inhabitants; and which will remain a monument of the improvements of the Arts in Nova-Scotia, after all those who have been instrumental in its erection, or have viewed its completion, shall have been long mouldered to dust and forgotten."

On the 17th inst. the GRAND JURY, having finished the Business of the Term, the Foreman presented the following Address:--

TO THE HONORABLE  
S. S. BLOWERS, ESQUIRE,  
Chief Justice of the Province of Nova-Scotia,

MY LORD,

The Grand Jury having given serious attention to the Criminal business given them in charge by your Lordship at the commencement of the Term, and the other matters for their consideration being finished, beg leave to express to your Lordship, the great satisfaction they experienced on receiving your congratulations at the opening of the Court for the first time in the Province Building.

As the Grand Inquest of this County, we would do injustice to the liberality of the Legislature, did we not express our gratitude to the General Assembly for providing so substantial, spacious and elegant a building for the accommodation of the Legislature, the Courts of Justice, and all the Public Offices of the Province.

That this Building, so generally admired for its beauty, and so convenient from its central situation, may long remain a proud monument of the Arts in Nova-Scotia, and of the loyalty and attachment of its inhabitants to the British Constitution, is the sincere wish of this Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury beg leave to express their warmest feelings on another subject, highly interesting to this community, and to the Province at large. They have seen your Lordship performing the arduous duties of your important Office for a series of years with the most unblemished integrity: during that period you have witnessed the growing prosperity of the Province--and with that prosperity, it must be gratifying to your Lordship to observe, that men of education have increased, and that you are assisted and supported by those of high legal abilities, worth and independence.

It is, my Lord, with most sincere satisfaction the Grand Jury have this opportunity of congratulating your Lordship, upon the enjoyment of good health at your advanced state of life, and upon your recommencing your labours in this Building.

They fervently pray, that your Lordship may long possess the blessing of that health--and continue in the discharge of those high and sacred duties attached to your situation--so long performed with the purest of hearts, the soundest abilities, and the most unwearied attention.

GEORGE GRASSIE,  
Foreman.

April 17, 1819.

His Lordship the Chief Justice replied:--  
"I request the Grand Jury to accept my sincere thanks for their affectionate Address.

"The approbation of my conduct in the arduous and important station I hold, by so respectable a body of Gentlemen as compose the Grand Jury for the County of Halifax, is highly gratifying to me.

"The able assistance derived from my brethren on the Bench, and the applause of those who have the best means of knowing and appreciating my conduct, induce me to remain in Office, when my diminished powers of mind and body render the duties of it more difficult and irksome to me."