

The Gazette.

NEW-BRUNSWICK,  
In Chancery,  
The tenth day of March, in the second year  
of the Reign of King George the Fourth,  
A.D. 1821.

Between *David Hatfield, Plaintiff,*  
and  
*James Craft, Defendant.*

FORASMUCH as the Court was this  
day informed by Mr. Peters, of  
Counsel for the Plaintiff, that the Plaintiff on  
the twenty-seventh day of October, A.D.  
1819, filed his Bill in this Court against  
the Defendant, as by the certificate of the  
Clerk in Court appears, and took out Process  
of Subpœna, returnable on the third  
Tuesday in February then next, requiring  
the said Defendant to appear to and answer  
the same; but that the said Defendant could  
not be found so as to be served with such  
Process, and is gone out of this 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  
first day of August next.

By the Court,

WM. F. ODELL, Register.

R. PARKER, JUN.  
Solicitor.

NEW-BRUNSWICK,  
In Chancery,  
The tenth day of March, in the second year  
of the Reign of King George the Fourth,  
A.D. 1821.

Between *William Ledden, and* Plaintiff,  
*James Ledden,*  
and  
*James McClelland, Defendant.*

FORASMUCH as the Court was this  
day informed by Mr. Peters, of  
Counsel for the Plaintiff, that the Plaintiff on  
the thirtieth day of May, A.D. 1818, filed  
his Bill in this Court against the Defendant,  
as by the certificate of the Clerk of the Court  
appears, and took out Process of Subpœna,  
returnable on the second Tuesday in July  
then next, requiring the said Defendant to  
appear to and answer the same; but that the  
said Defendant could not 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 affi-  
davit appears; and the said certificate and  
affidavit being read, and the truth of the  
above allegation being made out to the satis-  
faction of the said Court,

It is ordered, that the Defendant do appear  
to the Plaintiff's Bill, on or before the  
first day of August next.

By the Court,

WM. F. ODELL, Register.

R. PARKER, JUN.  
Solicitor.

By the Honourable WARD CHIPMAN,  
Esq. one of the Justices of His Ma-  
jesty's Supreme Court of Judicature  
for the Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon  
the application of Malcolm Wilnot,  
of the Parish of Moncton, in the County of  
Westmorland, Esquire, to me duly made  
pursuant to the directions of the Act of As-  
sembly in such case made and provided; I  
have directed all the Estate as well real as  
personal, of Thomas Dawson, late of the  
Parish of Killborough, in the said County  
of Westmorland, Farmer, (which said Thomas  
Dawson, hath departed from this Province,  
with intent and design, to defraud the said  
Malcolm Wilnot, and the other Creditors  
of the said Thomas Dawson, if any there be,  
of their just dues, or else to avoid being ar-  
rested by the ordinary process of law, as is al-  
leged against him,) to be seized and attached,

and that unless the said Thomas Dawson, do  
return and discharge his debts, within three  
months from the publication hereof, all the  
Estate as well real as personal of the said  
Thomas Dawson, within this Province, will  
be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the  
creditors of the said Thomas Dawson.

Dated this fifteenth day of March in  
the year of our Lord one thousand  
eight hundred and twenty one.  
WARD CHIPMAN, J. S. C.

NOTICE.

APPLICANTS for Land are hereby  
notified that the Memorial as at pre-  
sent established, will entitle single Men  
above the age of twenty-one years, to one  
hundred acres only, and those with Families,  
to two hundred; and that Applicants hav-  
ing the means of cultivating a greater quan-  
tity of Land, must have their Memorials  
testified to that effect by respectable persons  
known to the Government.

By command of the Lieutenant-Governor  
in Council.

(Signed) GEO. SHORE,  
Depy. Sec'y.

NOTICE.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
13TH APRIL, 1821.

IT having been ordered by Government  
that no accounts for Postage on Letters,  
addressed to the Public Offices solely for the  
benefit of Individuals, be in future allowed.  
All Persons sending Letters to the Secreta-  
ry's Office are hereby notified that, unless  
such Letters are exclusively on Public Busi-  
ness, the Postage must be paid, otherwise  
they will not be received; and Persons  
sending Letters to the Office on Public  
Business are requested to mark them on the  
outside "on Public Service."

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

WHEREAS (in pursuance of an Act passed in  
the forty-sixth year of the Reign of King  
George the Third, for relief against absconding  
Debtors) We the Subscribers have been duly ap-  
pointed and sworn before the Honourable JOHN  
SAUNDERS, one of the Justices of His Majesty's  
Supreme Court of Judicature for this Province, as  
Trustees for all and every the Creditors of JAMES  
ROBSON and ALEXANDER ROBSON, late of the  
City of Saint John, Sadlers and Ironmongers, Trading  
as Copartners, absconding Debtors: We do  
therefore, in pursuance of such an appointment, re-  
quire all persons indebted to the said JAMES ROB-  
SON and ALEXANDER ROBSON, Trading as Co-  
partners as aforesaid, to pay to us on or before  
the twentieth day of August next, all such sum or sums  
of money, debts, duties and things, which they owe  
to the said JAMES ROBSON and ALEXANDER  
ROBSON, Trading as Copartners aforesaid, and to  
deliver to us all other effects of the said JAMES  
ROBSON and ALEXANDER ROBSON, Trading as  
Copartners as aforesaid, which they or any of them  
may have in their hands, power or possession:

And all the Creditors of the said JAMES ROB-  
SON and ALEXANDER ROBSON, Trading as Co-  
partners as aforesaid, are also requested to deliver to  
us on or before the twentieth day of February next,  
their respective accounts and demands against the  
said JAMES ROBSON and ALEXANDER ROBSON,  
Trading as Copartners as aforesaid.

Witness our hands at Fredericton, this 14th  
day of May, in the year of our Lord one  
thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.  
EDWD. J. JARVIS,  
JAMES BURNS,  
JAMES ROBERTSON, Jun.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

For the first time, in the course of nearly  
two months, we have to announce an inter-  
ruption to the daily communications from  
the Continent. No express was received  
yesterday, and the French Mail due this  
day has not arrived. Unimportant as this  
circumstance is by itself, it acquires consid-  
erable interest as a proof of the decline of  
the anxiety, excited by the late transactions  
in the south of Europe, which urged to ex-  
traordinary exertions all whose duties called  
upon them to communicate information to  
the public. Of these exertions we cannot

offer a more striking proof than the fact that  
we have ourselves laid before our readers  
news received through Paris, within 50  
hours after its arrival in that capital.

The most important intelligence received  
yesterday is contained in a letter from Con-  
stantinople, and relates to the present condi-  
tion of the Turkish Empire. That solecism  
in human society and monster in political  
morals, seems to have nearly run its course.  
Beset in Asia by the Wechabite hordes,  
who urge a desultory and inextinguishable  
warfare with the characteristic fury of reli-  
gious fanaticism—disobeyed and menaced  
in Africa by the Viceroy of Egypt, whose  
strength or weakness would be alike fatal to  
the Empire—openly attacked in Servia,  
Moldavia, Bulgaria, and Wallachia, by the  
champions of Greek freedom;—defied and  
foiled in Albania by the rebel Ali Pacha;  
surrounded in his palace by reluctant slaves,  
the descendants of the heroes of Marathon,  
Leucra, and Maninez, Plataea and Ther-  
mopylae, and of the conquerors of Arbela;  
without an ally in the world, and without  
any fund of honourable character, which  
might serve to attach subjects or purchase  
friends; the Court of Constantinople has  
nothing to oppose to its enemies, foreign and  
domestic; nothing to protect its immense  
frontiers, or to control the millions of mor-  
ally organised rebels contained within its  
confines, but an heterogenous army of doubt-  
ful fidelity, and exactly the opposite of dis-  
ciplined, consisting in the whole, cavalry,  
infantry, artillery, volunteers, marines, camp-  
followers, sutlers, tent bearers, &c. of  
406,000 men—a military force, in every  
respect but numbers, inferior to any second  
rate power of Europe. It is, however, true,  
that heretofore the Ottoman Dynasty has  
owed its preservation, rather to the jealousy  
of the great Powers of Europe than to its  
own strength. If that jealousy continues,  
its existence may be prolonged, but perhaps  
the prospect of a great and united Christian  
Empire in Greece should extinguish all jeal-  
ous feeling among the Christian Powers of  
Europe.

We received last night Frankfort Papers  
to the 6th inst. from which the following are  
extracts:—

"Constantinople, March 5.—A con-  
currence of circumstances appears to increase  
daily the internal embarrassments of the Ot-  
toman Porte. The war in Albania, com-  
menced last spring, is not yet terminated;  
and already Servia has claimed important  
privileges, and the demand was made with a  
degree of confidence which made it necessary  
to comply with it. Serious disorders have  
broken out in the countries near to Persia,  
which have required the employment of a  
very considerable proportion of the Ottoman  
Forces. In Aracia the Wechabites have  
assembled their hordes, and threaten a new  
war. In these difficult conjectures, and at  
the moment when the Porte was, as it were,  
on the point of finding itself in urgent need  
of the forces under Mahomet Ali, the Vice-  
roy of Egypt, to oppose them to the wan-  
dering hordes which his son Ismael Pacha  
had before conquered, it has imprudently  
threatened that powerful chief with a mari-  
time expedition, with a view if not wholly  
to strip him of his power, at least (which  
would be the same to him) to deprive him of  
his treasures which it unwillingly sees in his  
hands. This step being taken whether the  
expedition takes place or not, Mahomet Ali  
well aware of the intentions of the Porte to-  
wards him, can no longer be considered but  
as an enemy, more or less avowedly. While  
the Government was already oppressed by  
so many burdens, an insurrection broke out  
in Wallachia; at first it was hoped that  
it would be speedily suppressed, but we now  
learn that it has extended to Moldavia, threa-  
tens to extend to all the countries of the Em-  
pire which are not Musselmans, and that it  
is the result of a plan to separate all the

Greek provinces from the Ottoman domini-  
ons. To the obscure leader, the Walachian  
Theodore, who first raised the standard of  
revolt, has succeeded the young Ypsilanti,  
a name equally distinguished and honoured  
among the Greeks, and son of the Hospo-  
dar, who was for a long time a refugee in  
Russia; a young Prince in the flower of  
his age may have at once two objects in view  
—to change the fate of the whole Greek  
nation, and to avenge the long proscription  
of a father whose flight and exile he shared;  
and above all the blood of a grandfather,  
who in his old age was torn from his retreat  
on the Bosphorus, and almost in the midst  
of his whole family loaded with chains, strip-  
ped of his possessions, and inhumanly put to  
death.

Under such circumstances, it cannot be  
uninteresting to be able to appreciate the  
military force which the Porte has still at its  
disposal to meet the dangers with which it is  
now threatened. They are as follows:

INFANTRY.

Janissaries,	123,400
Topadgus (cannoneers),	16,000
Ghambaradgis (bombardiers),	2,000
Bostangis,	12,000
Skeletons of regiments, organised and exercised in the European manner.	20,000
	163,400
Levantis (mariners),	50,000
Walachian and Moldavian Corps,	6,000
Methergis (soldiers appointed to pitch the tents.)	6,000
	225,400

CAVALRY.

Spahis paid regularly	10,000
Miklagis (cavalry that follow the Spahis and Seg-lans, keepers of baggage)	10,000
Zaims and Timariots (feudal ca- valry)	132,000
Diglis (light horse volunteers)	10,000
Serradgis and Gebedgis (the train and the armourers, which, in case of need, form a corps of reserve)	19,000
Total Cavalry	181,000
Total Infantry	225,400
Grand Total	406,400

Though on account of the various fix-  
ed services in which a part of the Ottoman  
army is constantly employed, only the half  
of this mass of force can be considered as  
disposable; it is, however evident that, with  
some energy in its Councils—some order in  
the Administration, there still remain to the  
Sublime Porte more than sufficient means to  
resist both the shocks with which the Empire  
is troubled, and the attacks with which it is  
threatened or assailed on all sides.

TRINIDAD, APRIL 17.

It is with the most painful feelings we per-  
form the melancholy duty of detailing the  
perpetration of one of the most malicious and  
deliberate murders ever recorded in the an-  
nals of crime, or that disgraced a Christian  
Country. We contemplate with horror  
the workings of that mind, which could, for  
the space of three months, carry in its recesses  
the seeds of a revenge so cruel and insatiable,  
that nothing could allay or diminish  
but the life of its victim.

On Thursday evening last Mr. Wm. T.  
Smith, Solicitor, spent a part of the even-  
ing with the family of Mr. Warwick, in  
Duke-street. A little after 3 o'clock he  
left the house for the purpose of returning to  
his home; he had, however, advanced but  
a few yards before he met a man, who ad-  
dressed him with the interrogation of  
"What do you think of it now?" Mr.  
Smith asked what he meant by such a ques-  
tion; when he replied, by discharging a  
pistol at his breast—the ball entering a lit-