

*W. S. Smyth*

# THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

# ROYAL GAZETTE.

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## The Gazette.

By His Excellency Major-General GEORGE STRACY SMYTH, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

### A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Wednesday the fourth of this instant September: I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the first Wednesday in December next ensuing.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command. Wm. F. ODELL.

BY AUTHORITY.

City of Saint John, 19th August, 1822.

WHEREAS His Excellency The Lieut. Governor hath received, by the July Packet, from England, the following Acts, passed by the Imperial Parliament, viz.---

"An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in America and the West-Indies; and other Places in America and the West-Indies."---Also,

"An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in America, and the West-Indies, and other Parts of the World."

Which said Acts are to go into operation immediately: All Persons concerned therefore are desired to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By His Excellency's Command, GEORGE SHORE.

Province of New-Brunswick.

THOMAS WYER, Esq. one of the Justices of the Common Pleas of the County of Charlotte, to all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Elisha Andrews, of the Parish of Saint Andrews in the County of Charlotte, Esq. to me duly made, I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal within the Province of New Brunswick, of James Turnbull, Blacksmith, late of Saint Andrews in the said County, which said James Turnbull is departed from the said Province, and hath not resided within the same, for the term of three months next preceding the aforesaid application of the said Elisha Andrews, to be seized and attached, and that unless the said James Turnbull doth return and discharge his said debts within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said James Turnbull within the Province aforesaid, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said James Turnbull.

Dated at Saint Andrews, this 24th day of May, 1822.

THOMAS WYER, J. C. P.

### NOTICE.

Secretary's Office, 26th June, 1822.

WARRANTS on the Province Treasury will in future, when they are signed by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, be lodged at the Treasurer's Office in Saint John.

By the Hon. WARD CHIPMAN, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New Brunswick.

To all to whom it may concern, Greeting: WHEREAS it having been sufficiently attested before me, on the part of Joshua Hughson, of the City of Saint John, Merchant, that William Dougall, late of the City of Saint John, Mariner, is justly indebted to the said Joshua Hughson, in the sum of five hundred and ten pounds, over and above all discounts, and also proved to my satisfaction that the said William Dougall, departed

from the Province after the said debt was contracted, and has not resided within the Province for the term of six months preceding this date: Pursuant to the Act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal within this Province, of the said William Dougall, to be seized and attached, and that unless the said William Dougall, do return and discharge the said debt or debts within six months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said William Dougall, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said William Dougall.

Dated this twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

WARD CHIPMAN.

BOSTON, AUGUST 30.

### FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the ship Herald, Capt. Fox, from Liverpool, papers to the 20th ult. inclusive were received.

Accounts from Madrid are to the 8th. The insurgent battalions of the King's guards marched into the capital before day on the morning of the 7th, and made their attacks at three points, but were defeated by the National Militia; the loss of the guards was said to be 400 killed, most of the remainder were wounded or taken prisoners—a few fled, of whom some returned on the 8th, and asked for mercy.

Private letters say that the Duke del Infantado and 128 others have been arrested as chiefs in the conspiracy, and that the King had promised to give up the names of all who have endeavoured to seduce him. It is said Ferdinand had been tampered with by French Agents, and that his conduct had been somewhat equivocal. An extra convocation of the Cortes was expected.

The Ambassadors at Madrid wanted to publish a declaration attributing the disturbances in Madrid to the Constitutionalists; but the American Ministers opposed it.

The French Government appears to be preparing for war. The funds have declined one per cent.

The British Government was in correspondence with that of Spain respecting the acknowledgement of independence of South America; but in the mean time England has placed the Commerce of S. A. on the same footing as that of independent nations.

The British Government has remonstrated against the capture of the ship Collingwood, taken when bound from one revolutionary port to another, and sent into Porto Rico.

A motion made in the British Parliament, calling for the letters from the Ambassador at Constantinople respecting the massacre at Scio, &c. was negatived.

The British Minister has stated that every opportunity had been taken by the British Government and its allies to stop the barbarous war between the Greeks and Turks, but without effect. A petition has been presented to Parliament on the subject. Mr. Hume asked whether the Greeks who fled to the Ionian Islands had been denied assistance; but no official information had been received on the subject.

The Emperor of Russia, according to the English papers, has decreed that none but native Russians are hereafter to fill chairs in the Russian Universities.

The Persians and Turks are again said to be engaged in hostilities.

The Prince Royal of Sweden, (young Bernadotte, a native of France,) has offered himself to the daughter of Eugene Beauharnois.

The Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Liverpool, and Mr. Vansittart, it is said, propose to retire from the British Ministry. Mr. Peel and Mr. Canning are expected to be introduced. The Marquis of Hastings to remain in India.

The distresses of Ireland are not diminished.

The case of the Br. Consul General in

the Brazils was before Parliament. It was said he had been paid £9,500 per an. by the Merchants there. Orders had been sent out to reduce his emoluments.

The British Manufactures are said to have full employ.

### SEPTEMBER 3. FROM THE BRAZILS.

Extract of a letter from Bahia, dated July 19, received at Salem.

"Our city is governed by European Troops, in number about 2500, under the command of the Governor at Arms, appointed by the Cortes, and at present strict martial law prevails. The Civil Government is administered by a chosen few from among the people. They are, however, under the direction of the Governor at Arms—his word is law in all cases.

"The villages in the vicinity have all declared in favour of the Prince. A body of 7 or 8000 Brazilians have assembled in the interior, and at present they appear determined to support their first decision.

"All communication is cut off between the city and country—consequently the consumption of foreign produce is not more than one third as much as formerly.

"The European Portuguese are daily expecting a reinforcement from Lisbon, and the Brazilians are hoping and have reason to expect a reinforcement of troops and a supply of arms from Rio.

"The Militia, and 2500 men, are under arms from 1 o'clock until night, and perform guard duty at some of the posts of minor importance. The Brazilian troops in the city are disarmed and prohibited from leaving. All the negroes in the streets are forced to assist at the fortifications which are now erecting in the suburbs of the city and the citadel is filled with ammunitions of war, and provisioned for six months.

"Much jealousy exists with regard to the English and French, as they have taken some part in the politics of the country. Very little money is in circulation, and notes are not to be discounted for any premium. The produce of the country must be paid for partly in advance, and the remainder when the goods are embarked. In fact there is neither confidence nor money.

"In port—the French 64 gun ship Amazon, (stationed)—the Commander of which has politely offered the protection of his ship to the Americans at Bahia, in a communication to Mr. Odium, the U. S. Consul—British sloop of war Pheasant just arrived from Africa—and three or four Portuguese armed merchantmen."—Salem Gaz.

### REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

The following address of General MANNING has been translated for the Boston Gazette from "La Concorde," an historical, political, and literary journal, printed at the Government press, at Cape Haytien on each week. It was spoken on the celebration of the 19th anniversary of their independence, the 1st of January last. Preceding the address is an order for the celebration, signed by Magny, directing the course to be pursued on that day, and detailing the order of procession &c. by which it appears that the epoch was celebrated with much pomp, festivity and religious ceremony. There was a discharge of artillery at sunset on the evening previous; and the morning of the celebration was announced by a like discharge at 4 o'clock, which was followed by another at sunrise, consisting of 17 guns. At 8 o'clock the troops assembled, and the procession moved composed of instructors and their pupils, judicial, financial, health, marine, state and military officers, and the members of the senate and the representatives of the communes who were present.

[This file of papers contains many addresses delivered on the same occasion, by

the generals commanding the respective arrondissements in the like style, and of equal length; and though fastidious readers will not be much pleased perhaps on perusing them, the candid will doubtless grant them many allowances. A people from whose neck the long-accustomed yoke is just raised, will walk loftily; and the feet but lately loosened from their fetters, will curvet and prance in the free and smiling meadows; but when the excitement shall have ceased, of newly acquired freedom, and power and glory, they will move with more gravity, and their step will be marked with more of the moderation of age; they will correct the proud step, and lay aside the boastful speech and retain only the steady valor that dwells not upon the tongue, and shows not in words; but has its calm, silent seat within the breast, and utters itself in heroic deeds.---This apology for the addresses to the Haytiens, will be considered sufficient, it is thought, by those who study human nature, and who discern the hearts of men. We ourselves have scarcely yet ceased from boasting; scarcely yet begun to walk with the steady step of vigorous, mature age. We are not the spotless neighbour to cast the first stone, at one who is taken in the act of a swaggering walk and a bully tone.---Am. Paper.]

### CITIZENS!

This day, set apart for celebration, recalls to mind the heroic and sublime efforts which resulted in our national emancipation, and in which Hayti, lately held in no esteem, became an object of admiration to philanthropists, by the wisdom of her laws, and the humane spirit of her institutions.

The nineteenth year of our independence, which we now celebrate with so much joy and gladness, and pomp, brings with it freedom only in the country, devoted to the government of their own choice, which is the corrector of existing abuses in the state. Let us honour then the illustrious philosopher, who in reaching the utmost bounds of wisdom, gave to this new order of things a plan the most noble, on which depends the public felicity, and which forever excludes the errors which might tend to disorder it.

The most affecting monument if I may so express myself, that I can present to your imagination, is this assembly of young Haytiens, the hope of the country, whose excellent education promises to form wise citizens and illustrious patriots.

The public school, this common benefit to all the Haytiens, gives us a right to hope that the knowledge gained will be converted to the general good. This institution is therefore patronised.

Agriculture, that abundant source of happiness, is respected. The laborious cultivator of the soil receives his recompense, by the joy and the abundance that reign in his family.

Commerce, another source of prosperity, experiences no restrictions. The crowd of ships in our ports, in their frequent returns give evidence that without the severe colonial system, the production of the soil may be exchanged with profit.

Brave soldiers, members of the army of every grade, your equipment, your dress and your pay, always in readiness by the paternal care of your virtuous chief, leave nothing to be desired for the consummation of our happiness.

Citizens of all classes pronounce now your oath, and swear with me to renounce forever France and all foreign domination: to live free and independent, or die. Long live independence! Long live liberty and equity! Long live the President of Hayti!

When this Address was ended, the public officers and all the citizens, swore with enthusiasm to renounce forever France and all domination; to live free and independent or die; and the cries and the acclamations of "Long live independence!"