

Ward Chipman Esq

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

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The Gazette.

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

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Wednesday the fourth day of December next ensuing: I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the first Wednesday in February next ensuing; then to meet at Fredericton for the Dispatch of Business.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twenty-fifth day of November, 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 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.

WHEREAS (in pursuance of an Act passed in the 26th year of His late Majesty's Reign, for relief against absconding Debtors) We, the Subscribers, having been duly appointed and sworn as Trustees for all and every of the Creditors of David Williams, late of Westmorland, in the County of Westmorland, an absconding Debtor, do therefore in pursuance of such appointment, require all persons indebted to the said David Williams, to pay to us on or before the first day of January next, all such sum or sums of money, duties, and things which they owe to the said David Williams, and to deliver to us all other effects of the said David Williams, which they owe or any of them may have in their hands, power, or possession; and all the Creditors of the said David Williams, are requested to deliver unto us on or before the said first day of January, their respective accounts and demands against said David Williams.

Witness our hands, this 18th Oct. 1822.

JOSEPH AVARD, Jun. } Trustees. HENRY CHAPMAN, } SYLVENUS MINOR, }

By the Honorable EDWARD JAMES JARVIS, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

To all whom it may concern Greeting: NOTICE is hereby given that upon the application of James Wood, to me duly made according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the estate as well real as personal within this Province, of Thomas A. Hammond, late of the City of Saint John (which same Thomas A. Hammond is departed from and out of the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said James Wood, and the other

creditors of the said Thomas A. Hammond, if any there be) of their just dues, or else) to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of the Law as it is alleged against him) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said Thomas A. Hammond do return and discharge the said debt or debts, within three months from the Publication hereof, all the estate as well real as personal of the said Thomas A. Hammond within this Province will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Thomas A. Hammond.

Dated at Saint John, the twenty first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty two.

EDWARD J. JARVIS, J. S. C. C. S. PUTNAM, At'y.

From Bell's London Weekly Messenger.

FRENCH VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY. The Coquille corvette commanded by M. Duperry, Lieut. de Vaisseau, the fitting out of which has occupied some months at Toulon, sailed from that port on the 11th inst. She is about to undertake a voyage from which results interesting to the progress of geography and physical science, may be expected. The Coquille will first sail for the Cape of Good Hope. She will afterwards proceed to the Great Archipelago of Asia, several parts of which she will explore. She will also visit the points of the western coast of New-Holland which were observed towards the end of the last century and the commencement of the present, by Rear Admiral Entrecasteaux and Captain Baudin; and after putting into some of the Islands of the Pacific Ocean discovered by Cook and Boudgainville, she will return to France by doubling Cape Horn.—M. Duperry is to avail himself of all the favourable circumstances which this long voyage may present, and make different observations relative to the configuration of the globe, the inclination of the needle, &c.—Several members of the academy of Science and the Office of Longitude have manifested their zeal in communicating to him instructions for that purpose; No means which could prepare for the success of this expedition have been neglected. The corvette has been fitted out with particular care. The crew consists of picked seamen. Letters of recommendation are furnished to the commanders of such foreign establishments as the Coquille may visit.

English Court of Chancery, Aug. 19.

In the matter of Boyle, a bankrupt.—Mr. Montague in moving that the commission of bankruptcy, which had been issued against Mr. Boyle, might be superseded, stated the following rather surprising facts. The bankrupt had chiefly by his own exertions paid off debts against the estate to the amount of 719,000 pounds. There were now only two unclaimed debts remaining amounting to only 4,000 pounds, to satisfy which the assignees had more than sufficient effects in their hands.

The lord chancellor said that if the commission were to be superseded it must be without prejudice to the two outstanding claims, or to the acts which had been done by the assignees under the commission.

Mr. Shadwell, on the part of the assignees, said he was instructed not only not to oppose the motion, but to state publicly that his clients considered themselves under the greatest obligation to Mr. Boyle, to whose exertions it was owing that after satisfying all claims against the estate, there remained a surplus of 600,000 pounds.

The Lord Chancellor on granting the motion, observed that this was worth all bankruptcies he had ever heard of in his life.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 31, 1822.

"You can readily recollect to mind the transactions which took place here last year, although you left this abruptly, at the time King John embarked for Portugal, and took with him the execrations of the good people of Rio, over whom he had been reigning; I therefore need make no comments on that score.—The Prince, his son, married to a daughter of the Emperor of Germany, remaining here to guard the rights of the natives, now makes a conspicuous figure. In the month of February, he gained much credit by the energetic measures he adopted to drive hence about 1500 European troops, who endeavoured to secure possession of the fortification, expecting the arrival of about the same number of their countrymen from Portugal. He collected in the public square of St. Anna about 2000 militia, and headed them himself, in opposition to the 1500 men above mentioned, and declared in positive terms that he would be the first to fire upon them, if they did not immediately lay down their arms and leave the country. A request was made by them to be allowed a day to consider, which was granted, on condition that they would retire to Rio Grande. This they did, and there capitulated; vessels were furnished in a few days and they embarked for Portugal. The troops expected did not arrive till a week after—they were kept without the forts and obliged, on being allowed fresh provisions, to return whence they came. Thus the people here were left masters of their native soil, and the Prince acquired their good will. They have rewarded his exertions in their favour (apparent at least) by proclaiming him Perpetual Protector and Defender of the Brazils.

Meetings lately took place of all the first political characters, both civilians and military, and elections, very orderly conducted, were held for electors to choose a Cortes—and I hope they may succeed to organize one, composed of true patriots—next year will show—though it is doubtful that this will be the result—for such a variety of petty parties and colours exist, as I think will render it impossible—I hope I may be mistaken.

It is said agents have been appointed, and will be sent by this government to the U. States, as well as to England. Deputies arrived here last month from Pernambuco—one white, one black, and one mulatto.

At Bahia, the European Portuguese have possession of all the forts, expecting some troops to join them from Portugal—report says they have arrived. A small expedition of military stores and officers, recently left here for Bahia, to join the natives there. I have but little doubt the result will be in favour of the Brazilians; for although their effective force is not great, yet their adversaries are by no means powerful.

A loan of five hundred thousand dollars has been asked by this Government of the merchants of Rio, and readily obtained at 6 per cent per annum.

The Prince is but a young man, of good appearance; and he profits by the experience of his Prime Minister, Benafaccio, who is very clever in the art of counselling.

You know they have frequent holidays in this as in all other places where the Catholic religion predominates. On one of these during this month, the Princess attended at the Gloria church—she was seated under a canopy near the altar. On the termination of ceremonies, I was surprised to see her escorted by not more than one or two gentlemen, forcing her way through the crowd to her carriage, which was at a considerable distance. As she descended a flight of steps (the church being situated on an eminence) hands of the Plebeians of all amalgamations in

rapid succession seized one of her's and kissed it. Had I been placed sufficiently near to have availed of the opportunity, I perhaps might have been tempted to have done likewise, although her hands were covered with white gloves, her kind condescension might have inspired me with sufficient respect to have done so without paying homage as a subject. The Prince during this day was absent on a visit to St. Paul's—with a view of learning the true sentiments of the people in that quarter by placing himself amongst them—pretty much in the same state as one of our Presidents made the tour of the U. States.

The environs of this city are the most picturesque I have ever seen, for on all sides, pleasant and romantic views are presented. The route along the aqueduct abounds with them, and must afford satisfaction even to the most indifferent observer. I followed it about six miles, in search of the source from whence the aqueduct is supplied by water, supposing there to find a considerable spring but none was to be found; when near the highest part of the mountains, probably 1500 feet above the surface of, and near to the sea, I observed several small streams of water twisting down the rugged sides of the rocks, losing themselves in the aqueduct, and as tributary streams thus united, form the large body of water, which gives a sufficient and constant supply to the city. The mountains near the sources are covered with thick brush and woods impervious to the sun's rays; they are generally enveloped in clouds, the dews are always heavy, and thus a constant humidity is produced. These causes alone to all appearance, keep alive the innumerable little streams, by which the aqueduct is supplied. Our hydrant water does not excel it, but is excelled by it in clearness, and for drinking; excellent as it is, some undertake to attribute bad effects from using it, because a few people are found here annoyed by the Goitre, which is common in Switzerland and some other places."

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29.

Report presented by his Honour the Mayor, on the Discipline Mill at the Penitentiary.

On the 18th of February last, the Mayor had the honour of presenting to the Board a report, recommending the erection of a Discipline Mill at the Penitentiary, and he has now the pleasure to inform them, that the necessary buildings and machinery were completed on the 7th day of Sept. last, and on the 23d of that month the Mill was put in full operation.—The idea of attracting species of labour to our penitentiary system, was first suggested to the present Superintendent of our Alms House, by Mr. Isaac Collins and Mr. Stephen Grellet, two gentlemen belonging to the Society of Friends in this city, who kindly furnished us with a report from the "Society for the improvement of Prison Discipline" in England, containing correct engravings of the buildings and machinery for the Mill, with a description of its operations and advantages, together with much other useful information on the subject.

Possessed of these lights, and the talents and ingenuity of Mr. Benjamin Crocker, under whose direction the mill work was constructed, no time was lost in commencing the establishment, and in its progress much less difficulty has been experienced than was anticipated.

The building is of stone, thirty feet by sixty and two stories high. The part occupied by the wheels, on which the prisoners work is separated from the Mill by a strong stone wall, so that no communication is had with those who feed and tend the Mill, and those who perform the labour on the wheels. The building was originally intended for three wheels and three run of