

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

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The Gazette.

By His Excellency Major General GEORGE STRACAY 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 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. O'DELL.

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, Miner, 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, }

BRIEF MEMOIR

OF THE

Late Marquis of Londonderry.

The public conduct and official advancement of the Minister, whose sudden death has created such a sensation, are well known to most of our readers. Ever since 1820, he has occupied a considerable space in the eye of the public.

The Noble Marquis was the eldest son of the late Marquis of Londonderry, (to whose title he succeeded on the death of his father last year,) and of Lady Sarah Frances Conway, sister of the late Marquis of Hertford, his Lordship's first wife. He was born June 18, 1769, and consequently was in the 53d year of his age. He received his early education at Armagh, under Archbishop Horrock; and at 17 (1786) was entered at Saint John's College, Cam-

bridge. After remaining for the usual time at the University, he made a tour on the Continent, and on his return to his native country entered on that political career which has since been so successful.

In 1789, he was elected a representative in the parliament of Ireland for the County of Down; and during the Vice-Royalty of Earl Camden, was appointed Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, which situation he retained under his successor. His Lordship was also, at the same time, a Lord of the Treasury, Keeper of the Signet and Privy Seal, a Privy Councillor of Ireland, and Colonel of the Londonderry militia.

Having been returned to the Imperial Parliament, his Lordship was appointed President of the Board of Control, and nominated a Privy Councillor of Great Britain. The first occasion on which the noble Marquis became known to the English public, was that of his seconding the Address to the King on the memorable 20th of October, 1795. The Session of Parliament was opened on that day; the chief object of calling it together at that early period of the year was, in the first place, to mitigate the evil arising from the scarcity of corn which then prevailed throughout the country, and to adopt vigorous measures for putting a stop to the meetings of vast bodies of the people, which at that time had been held in the vicinity of the metropolis under the direction of the Corresponding Society, and which were represented by the Ministers as seditious and treasonable. The outrageous attack made that day on his Ministry, while he was proceeding to open the Parliament, was dwelt upon as a complete justification of the severe Acts passed for the above purpose. The Address, in answer to the King's Message, was moved in the House of Commons by Lord Dalkeith, and seconded by the subject of these memoirs, then the Honourable Robert Stewart, in a speech of moderate length, which was his maiden speech, and held out no promise, either in point of eloquence or argument, of that great talent and expansion of the mind, for which he has since become eminently distinguished.

In 1805, he was appointed War Minister, which he resigned in 1806, and again resumed in 1807. During the time he was in office in Ireland, he was mainly instrumental in bringing about the important measure of the Union. His address and management beyond the walls of Parliament, his application to the feelings and ambition of the different parties whose opinions, prejudices, or interests were opposed to his object, and his presence of mind, his coolness of temper and dexterity, if not eloquence in debate, point him out as a valuable assistant to any Ministry that might be disposed to accept of his services. Accordingly, having become a Member of the Imperial Parliament after the Union, which annihilated the theatre in which he had previously figured, he was, by Mr. Pitt, promoted to the head of the Board of Control, and made a Privy Councillor. This appointment, we believe, he re-accepted under Lord Sidmouth, who succeeded Mr. Pitt, and retained it under Mr. Pitt, who succeeded Lord Sidmouth. Before Mr. Pitt's death, he was advanced to the high situation of Minister of War, which he retained till, on that Minister's death, he was obliged to resign in favour of Mr. Wynn, who composed part of the united administration of Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville. On the resignation of this administration in 1807, he resumed his former situation of Minister of War, in which he continued till the Walcheren expedition and his duel with Mr. Canning drove him from office. On the death of Mr. Perceval in 1812, he obtained that influence in his Majesty's councils, and occupied that office (Secretary of State for the Foreign Department) in which he continued till his death.

With respect to the Marquis of Londonderry's habits of business in his own peculiar department, they were unremitting, but apparently not laborious, because they were not bustling. When in town, he generally went to the Foreign Office about eleven or half past eleven in the forenoon, and remained till one or two, or occasionally later, as circumstances might require. His Lordship's conduct to all persons under him, was so mild, affectionate, and gentlemanly, that, without an exception, every one connected with the Foreign Department feels and deplores his death as if it were that of the kindest parent. He laid it down as a principle, and followed it himself implicitly, that the head of every public office was bound in duty to protect and advise all persons subordinate to him. The instances in which his Lordship acted thus, are now fondly but mournfully called to mind by the members of his department. A vice he freely and constantly gave, where he thought it was necessary, or would be useful; and if it happened that he had occasion to reprove, he performed that ungracious task with mildness and cordiality.

The Marquis of Londonderry was certainly in all personal pecuniary transactions most generous and high minded. Before his father's death his private fortune was necessarily slender, the patrimonial estate being comparatively small, and his father's family numerous.

In 1794 his Lordship married Amelia, (the present Marchioness) youngest daughter and co-heiress of John, second Earl of Buckinghamshire. His Lordship dying without issue, is succeeded in his titles and estates by his half-brother, Charles William, Lord Stewart, Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, son of Robert, the first Marquis of Londonderry, by his second wife, Lady Frances Pratt, sister of the present Marquis of Camden.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, October 8.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon papers to the 25th of August, state, that the troops embarked for Bahia had been on board the vessels eleven days, without orders to proceed on their voyage. This delay was supposed by some, to have arisen from a wish on the part of ministers, to strengthen the expedition; while others viewed it as an indication of its abandonment altogether. A communication had been read in the Cortes from the minister for Foreign Affairs, containing a note from the French Charge d'Affairs, demanding the suspension of the additional duty of 15 per cent. on British woollens. It was referred to the committee on that subject.

FRANCE.

The French papers appear to be exclusively occupied with the reports of the trials going on at Paris and Poitiers, of the persons charged with conspiracy against the government. Gen. Berton had been denied the privilege of appointing his own counsel; and from the nature of the evidence brought forward in his case, it appeared that the prosecutors were more anxious to implicate La Fayette, Benjamin Constant, and other leaders of the liberal party, than to convict the accused.

THE CONGRESS.

Several Ministers from foreign courts are stated to have arrived at Paris, on their way to the Congress. The following is given in the Paris papers of the 5th of August, as a summary of the propositions to be submitted to the Congress of Verona:—

- 1. To declare firmly and openly against revelations of every kind. 2. To intrude the guarantee of Italy and Germany to Austria. 3. To agree to a secret article relative to Spain. 4. To renew the guarantees given to the other states of Europe. 5. To declare a neutrality, at least ostensibly, with

regard to the affairs of Turkey. 6. To invite the different Powers to abstain from open war with Spain. 7. To agree to repressive and general measures with respect to the press."

Augsburg, Aug. 25.

Chourschid Pacha had really passed the Thermopylae with only a part of his army, and he had proceeded with the other part towards Salona to reach Lepanto. At first he really obtained some advantages, which induced the Greeks to take the prudent resolution to occupy a stronger position on the lake or river Sperchios, (now Alamann.) There the Greeks came into the rear of the Turks on all sides, and completely defeated them.

Trieste, August 18.

A letter from Durazzo, in Turkish Albania, says "The Greeks gained a great victory near Thermopylae, on the 18th, of July. Chourschid's expedition against the Morea has failed, and his army is destroyed. Coron and Modon had surrendered before, and Patras will soon fall."

Corfu, July 25.

The accounts from the Continent of the 16th, of this month, inform us, that a post of 30 Franks, encamped in the village of Pera, near Arta, was surprised and surrounded by the Turks. They were taken to Arta where the barbarians cut off their ears and noses, and put out their eyes, and sent them back in this condition to the camp of the Greeks; who, inflamed with anger at this sight, fell upon the Mahometans, and retaliated, by cutting in pieces 340 prisoners who fell into their hands.

While these scenes of horror were passing in the south of Epirus, Mark Bozaris, issuing from the mountains of Suli, persecuted by the plateau of Joannina, and overran the part of Catzana Choria, from which he drove the Turks, who escaped only by embarking on the Lake to return to the port of Joannina.

No reliance is now placed in Greece on the assistance of Russia, to which, as Chourschid Pacha has publicly announced, the Porte had deigned to grant peace, since it had abandoned the cause of its Greek fellow-Christians, and recognized the pre-eminence of the Crescent above the standard of the Cross. Though this is merely the boasting of a barbarian, it is not easy to describe the sinister impression which it has made on the minds of the Christians.

It is affirmed that in the famous battle at Thermopylae, the Greeks were aided by the counsels of a foreign General of distinction, who came from Corinth. This officer, who observed the strictest incognito, fought in the ranks, merely as a Greek Captain.

The Spanish Government has published the results of the last census, arranged according to the provinces. The whole population of the peninsula, including the Balearic Islands, amounts to 11,748,026 souls.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

On the 25th June, the Greek fleet to the number of 62 sail, pressed the channel of Scio.—The fort and the vessels exchanged some hundred shots, but without effect. Six hundred Greeks from Tschesme have arrived at Scio.—They are conducted every day towards Campo to get in the harvest. Elles Aga remains encamped with his corps at Campo. All persons who had been carried off from the Massic villages to Scio, have been sent back, except the young girls who are retained, and refused to be restored, notwithstanding all the endeavours of the Pacha.

The contagion rages more than ever at Scio. There have died already at the French Consulate, 11 Catholics, and 76 Greeks, including the Dragonman, with his wife and children. The Greeks, crowded together in the Church of the Consulate, were swept away in a cruel manner by the contagion.

To complete the misfortune of Scio, pro-