

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

ROYAL GAZETTE.

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The Gazette.

By His Honor WARD CHIPMAN, Esquire, (L. S.) President and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c.

WARD CHIPMAN.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Wednesday the fourth day of June next ensuing, I have thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of the same month of June, then to meet at Fredericton for the dispatch of business.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Honor's Command. WM. F. ODELL.

By The Honorable WARD CHIPMAN, Esquire, President and (L. S.) Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

WARD CHIPMAN.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS in and by two certain Acts of the General Assembly of this Province, made and passed on the twenty seventh day of March in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, one of which Acts is intituled "An Act to repeal an Act to increase the Revenue of this Province by imposing a duty on certain Merchandize," and the other of which Acts is intituled "An Act to alter and amend an Act intituled an Act to provide for the support of a Light House to be built on Partridge Island." Such provisions and enactments are made, that from and after the passing of the said Act, no duties of tonnage or impost, and no charges of any kind, are levied or exacted upon the Vessels of the United States of America admitted into the Ports of St. John and Saint Andrews in this Province, being two of the Ports enumerated in the Schedule marked A, annexed to a statute of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, made and passed in the third year of His Majesty's Reign intituled "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," or upon any Goods Wares or Merchandize imported therein, in the said Vessels other or higher than are levied and enacted upon British Vessels, or upon the like Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into the said Ports from elsewhere.

An whereas it is expedient to declare and make known the same.

I have therefore thought fit to issue this Proclamation, hereby declaring that no other or higher duties, and no other charges of any kind are levied or exacted upon the Vessels of the said united States admitted into the said Ports, or upon any Goods, Wares or Merchandize, imported therein in the said Vessels other than upon British Vessels, or upon the like Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, imported into the said Ports from elsewhere.

Whereof all persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By The President's Command, WM. F. ODELL.

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

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS several Persons have memorialled for Licences to cut Pine Timber off the Crown Lands, without coming forward to take out the same, and have their Births surveyed agreeably to regulation—Such Persons are hereby cautioned against proceeding to cut the Timber applied for, under the penalty of being proceeded against in common with other Trespassers.

A list will be published in the Royal Gazette, of the names of those Persons who have taken out their Licences and complied with all the requisite conditions; after which notification, no more Licences will be granted for the present Season.

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

By His Excellency's Command. WM. F. ODELL. NEW-BRUNSWICK, } February 25th, In Chancery, } 1823.

Between George Ludlow, and others, Complainants, And Joseph Young, Defendant.

FORASMUCH as the Court was this day informed by Mr. Robinson, of Counsel for the Complainants that the Bill in this cause was filed on the thirteenth day of July last, as by the certificate of their Clerk in Court appears, and process of Subpoena taken out against the said Defendant, but that the said Defendant now resides without the limits of this Province, or doth otherwise abscond to avoid being served with such process as by affidavit appears. And the said certificate and affidavit being read, the truth of the above allegation being made out to the satisfaction of the Court: It is ordered, that the said Defendant do appear and answer to the Complainants' bill, on or before the tenth day of June next.

By the Court, D. L. ROBINSON, Registrar.

BOSTON, MARCH 15.

GREAT FIRE IN CANTON, CHINA. The Caledonia, from Canton, arrived in Philadelphia, brings advice, that on the evening of the 1st November last, a fire broke out in that part of Canton, called Hog Lane, which continued four days, and destroyed by estimation from ten to twelve thousand dwellings of the natives; and all the factories and warehouses of the foreign merchants, with the exception of that of Mr. Etting, from Philadelphia. A large proportion of the property of the Americans was saved. The

American and British seamen were very active in preserving and protecting the property of their countrymen. The British loss, not including their superb factories and storehouses, was estimated at a million and a half of dollars. Mr. Cushing's (of Boston,) loss, is estimated at 40,000 dls.; Mr. Oliphant's 7,000 dls. Half of the cargo of the ship Phoenix, of Philadelphia, was on shore. The factory occupied by Mr. Thompson, of Philadelphia, was destroyed; but his goods were almost entirely saved. No exertions were made by the Chinese to stop the fire, they considered it a Divine punishment. Many of the American vessels would be detained some time, on account of the derangement occasioned by the calamity.

Since writing the above we have received numerous other particulars.—Circumstances prevented the assistance afforded by the shipping at Whampoa from arriving until the destruction had extended to the back factories, from some of which even the specie could not be removed in season; and at noon the next day, the intenseness of the fire compelled the hours to haul off into the stream, and to become inactive spectators of the destruction. As night approached the flames extended to the sixty odd factories occupied by the English Dutch and Spanish Companies, and the Hongs of the Chinese Security Merchants, which were consumed; and then the fire extended two miles along the western suburbs. The English warehouse continued burning two days, great quantities of woollen and other goods being consumed in them. The specie, for security, was carried down to Whampoa. The American property, saved by the activity, spirit, and firmness of our countrymen, was supposed to exceed two millions of dollars. The loss of the Chinese was incalculable.—Of teas it was estimated, that 20,000 chests of black, and 10,000 of green were consumed. The Hongs of Mauqua (who lost 7000 chests) Ponkequa, Chunqua, and Fulquas were destroyed.

The British East India Company's loss was calculated at a million and an half dollars. The American loss not supposed to exceed 100,000 dls. The loss of the Dutch and Spanish, trifling. The number of lives lost had not been ascertained; but it was feared that many of the Chinese women, whose small and crippled feet would not admit of their rapid escape, are among the sufferers. One American sailor only lost, his life.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Right of Interference. The Edinburgh "Scotsman," of the 21st Dec. enters with great spirit upon the "threatened attack on Spain—and on the right of independent nations to change and modify their constitutions." The article thus concludes:—"It was strenuously contended during the era of the French revolution, that such internal changes in a neighbouring country as went to affect the principles on which all society rests—such as the open avowal of anarchy, atheism and fraternization, as a public creed, gave the "vicinage, to use a phrase of Mr. Burk's, a right to interfere. That it was a good reason for the "vicinage" adopting such preventative measures as might be required to hinder the propagation of the contagion cannot be doubted; but we do not think it would warrant any direct interference. No constitution of society which was founded on an anarchical principle, and which did not respect the right of property, could possibly be permanent. A nuisance of this sort, if left to itself, must have speedily abated. But the interference of foreigners impressed on it a new and more dangerous character. To save her national inde-

pendence, to avoid being trampled on by foreigners, France became a military nation. All the factions which had agitated the country during the period of the revolution, were crushed under the iron sceptre of the adventurer, who had succeeded in repelling the attacks of the Holy Powers in 1793. But his ambition was not satisfied with this triumph; and for 20 years all Europe was exposed to atrocities, which but for the improper interference of others, would have been suffered by France only, and that for a comparatively short period.

But admitting that the decree of fraternization issued in 1792 gave other powers a just ground for interfering in the affairs of France, it is plain that no inference can be drawn from that circumstance to countenance the present attack on Spain. The Spaniards have done nothing to injure the perfect rights either of the French or of any other power whatever. They have broken no treaties—they have made no attacks on the property or institutions of their neighbors—they have not attempted to seduce the subjects of the members of the Holy Alliance from their allegiance—they have issued no decree of fraternization, they have not promulgated any principle, inconsistent with the tranquillity, the prosperity, and the improvement of society. Their single fault is, their having emancipated themselves from a galling and odious tyranny. But, for this, they deserve the support and protection of every other nation.—"When a people, says Vattel, from good reason, take up arms to deliver themselves from oppression, justice and generosity require that they should be assisted in the defence of their liberty."

It is plain, therefore, that the conduct and pretensions of the Holy League are equally inconsistent with the rights and liberties of independent nations, and with the just principles of public law, deduced from the fundamental principles of society, and sanctioned by the authority of the greatest philosophers and publicists. Force is the only law the Holy Leaguers acknowledge—the only principle to which they refer. The invasion of Naples exhibited them in their true character of robbers and plunderers—of bandits leagued together to support every degrading abuse, and to extinguish all the germs of improvement: and their conduct in regard to Spain proves that they are still as resolute as ever in prosecuting their arbitrary schemes in defiance of the universal execration of mankind. But this conduct will certainly accelerate their fall. Opinions cannot be eradicated by force; and the present enmities of the Holy Leagues will tend more than any thing else to weaken the force of those silly prejudices—of that devoid machinal—which now enables them to lord it over the fairest portion of Europe."

Upon Saturday se'night the Rev. Dr. Chalmers was unanimously elected Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of St. Andrew's, and he has notified to the congregation of St. John's his acceptance of the office. Some time since he received fifteen hundred pounds from a lady, to lay out in any way he thought proper. Of this sum, he gave £500 to the Rev. Dr. Burns, for the purpose of assisting in the erection of a chapel, £500 to the Rev. Mr. Marshall, and £500 to Mr. Muir, for the same laudable purpose. He has also given £500 out of his own pocket for aiding the erection of a chapel in the parish of St. John's.—Glasgow Chron.

JAN. 15. NORTH WEST EXPEDITION.

At the monthly meeting on Tuesday last, 7th inst. an interesting paper was read to the Literally and Philosophical Society, on the probable situation, condition and prospects of Capt. Parry and his brave fellow