

Ward Chipman Esq

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

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The Gazette.

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

A Proclamation.

WARD CHIPMAN. WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to WEDNESDAY the TENTH day of SEPTEMBER next, 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 30th day of August, 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.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 23rd AUGUST, 1823.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have been required to send in Returns of their Offices and Emoluments, for the Year 1822, as directed by His Majesty's Government, are again hereby called on, by order of His Honor The President, to forward them to this Office without delay--that they may be transmitted to England. Wm. F. ODELL.

By the Hon. William Boisford, 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 application of William Harper, of Monkton, in the County of Westmoreland, Trader, 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 David Mills, late of Monkton, in the County of Westmoreland, (which said David Mills is departed from and out of the limits of this Province, or else remains concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said William Harper and the other creditors of the said David Mills, 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 David Mills does 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 David Mills, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said David Mills.

Dated at Sackville the twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

Alexander Davidson, Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Northumberland.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of James Ladden and James Abbott, of Miramichi, in the County of Northumberland, Merchants, to me duly made, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided: I have directed

all the Estate, as well real as personal, of James Graham, late of the Parish of New-Castle, in the County of Northumberland also resid, Yeoman, (which said James Graham hath departed from this Province, or concealed within it, with intent and design to defraud the said James Ladden and J. Abbott, and the other Creditors of the said James Graham, 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 unless the said James Graham do return and discharge his debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal, of the said James Graham, within this County of Northumberland, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said James Graham.

Dated at Nelson, the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three. ALEX. DAVIDSON, J.C.P. J. A. STREET, Attorney.

NOTICE is hereby given, that We, the Subscribers having been duly appointed Trustees of all the Creditors of JESPER UNDERHILL, late of Northumberland, Yeoman, an absconding debtor, and have been duly sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided: And we do hereby require all persons indebted to the said JESPER UNDERHILL, on or before the 18th day of October next ensuing the date hereof, to pay to us, or some, or one of us, all such sum or sums of money or other debt, duty or thing, which they owe to the said JESPER UNDERHILL; and to deliver all other effects of the said JESPER UNDERHILL, which they, or either, or any of them may have in his, her, or their hands, power or custody, to us, or some or one of us as aforesaid: And we do desire all the Creditors of the said JESPER UNDERHILL, on or before the same day, to deliver to us, or to some or one of us as aforesaid, their respective accounts and demands against the said JESPER UNDERHILL, in order that right and justice may be done pursuant to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Given under our hands at Fredericton the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three. Wm. TAYLOR, GEO. K. LUGRIN, JAMES TAYLOR, Trustees.

NOTICE. THE Subscribers, Trustees for the Creditors of William Dougald, late of the City of St. John, Mariner, an absconding debtor, hereby request a general meeting of all the Creditors of the said absconding debtor, at the office of W. Tyng Peters, in the City of St. John, on Saturday the 18th day of October next, between the hours of ten and two o'clock, at which time, the debts due to each person will be examined and ascertained, and a division made among the Creditors in proportion to their respective just demands.

Dated at the City of St. John, the sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three. DANIEL SCOVIL, Wm TYNG PETERS, STEPHEN SMITH.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The French Papers which arrived on Thursday, contained advices, that the Spanish General Morillo who commands in Galicia, after having openly expressed his dissatisfaction at the force used in conveying Ferdinand to Cadiz, had renounced the go-

vernment of the Cortes and in a manner set up for himself. The French accounts add, that Morillo had tendered his submission, on certain terms, to the mock Regency at Madrid, but that august body had refused to comply with the conditions he named, and had insisted on his unconditional surrender. In this statement there is, as is often the case in the French accounts, a little truth mixed up with much falsehood. Morillo, if we may credit the Paris Papers, far at present we have no other data to go upon, did on receiving the first intelligence of the King's departure from Seville, express himself adverse to any deposition of the Monarch; and on the supposition that a deposition had taken place, he published a proclamation to his troops in which he enjoined them to continue their allegiance to their Sovereign, but at the same time to defend their country against all invaders. Proceeding on this impression he proposed to establish a provincial Junta, by whose advice he should regulate his future conduct. Thus far, if we may at all believe the French papers, Morillo had advanced in his opposition to the measure of the Cortes, when he learnt that, on the arrival of that body at Cadiz, the King was re-established in his functions: A Bayonne letter, of the 4th inst. positively states Morillo, on hearing this intelligence, candidly admitted the necessity of the case under which the Cortes had acted, and causes his troops to take a fresh oath to the Constitution. We are strengthened in the belief that this is the end of the affair by the silence of those French papers which have arrived since Thursday, none of which mention Morillo's name as connected with any defection from the Spanish cause. The appearance of a new French loan of 18 millions sterling, in the money market, which took place last week, sufficiently accounts for the endeavours to swell out this business of Morillo's into a serious abandonment of the Cadiz Cortes.

In our first and second pages we insert some interesting advices from Cadiz, Corunna, &c. received from the steam packet, The Royal George. By these it will be seen that the Spaniards are preparing such a reception at Cadiz for the French, as must compel the latter not only to pause in their career, but to prepare to act on the defensive. It is evident that the corps of Bordesoult, which were ordered to advance on Seville for the purpose of favouring the plot to carry off the King, are now in a very awkward predicament—more especially if Ballasteros had, as Madrid advices of the 3d mention, reached Villa Nueva de la Fuente on the 27th of June, with sixteen thousand men. If this be true, and we believe there was nothing in the way to prevent his advance in that direction, he has established himself in the defiles of the Sierra, and occupies the same ground held by the Spaniards in 1808, when the French Army which had penetrated to Seville, and even to the walls of Cadiz, was compelled hastily to retreat; but finding those defiles closed, and failing in all its endeavours to force a passage, surrendered to the patriots, and gave a precedent which we are not without hopes may in the present instance be imitated.

In Catalonia the war is carrying on in a manner most favourable to the cause of freedom. Mina is evidently under no apprehension from the French, but marches on what point he pleases. He has visited Tarragona where he was well received, and Monecy's last dispatch states that he afterwards established his head-quarters at Sans, about half a league from Barcelona. We suppose we shall next hear of his operating on the rear of the French, who it is said are about to form the blockade of Barcelona.

If the Spaniards incur the imputation of supineness in the field, a charge which we think mainly owes its origin to the wants

they labour under of war materiel no accusation of a similar nature can be made against those entrusted with the care of their fortresses. From all of these places sorties are continually being made, which keep the besiegers in constant employment. A letter from Perpignan, of the 2nd inst. says—

"The garrison of Seo d'Urgel made a sortie on the night of the 26th. The next day we attacked the fort, but without success. On the 29th the firing was still heard from Puycerda. The Spanish Constitutionalists pretend that they gained an advantage in this affair. They even say that the French troops, and those of the Baron d'Eroles, exchanged fire a considerable time not knowing each other."

The defenders of Figueras and Lerida have also distinguished themselves in a similar manner. The garrison of the latter town, on the 20th ult. made a sally with a superior force, and proceeded in the direction of Hamaril, where Santos Ladron had collected the troops which were employed in the blockade of Mencon: this General is reported to have sustained so severe a loss that he had sent on the 21st to Saragossa, earnestly desiring a reinforcement. Thus it is clear the Spaniards by no means consider the game as played out. On the contrary the further the French advance, the more determined is the resistance they meet with.

A private letter from Paris alleges that accounts had been received from Madrid of the 4th inst. and that the French army had experienced a very disastrous check from circumstances which we are not at liberty to explain, we place confidence in the preceding statement.—(Sun of last night.)

Bayonne papers to the 4th inst. have arrived. They mention a report of an order having been given for the whole of the French army to return to the Ebro; adding the important statement, that Gen. Bourck had suffered severely, and had retreated to Valladolid.

In a letter from Saragossa it is affirmed, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Angouleme had been in imminent danger of being carried off by a guerilla party, on a promenade which he took in the environs of the capital.

It appears by letters from Cadiz, that Sir John Downie is the Englishman who was the author of the recent plot for carrying off King Ferdinand from Seville. We wish he were the only Englishman the Constitutional Spaniards could justly accuse of plotting against them.

Extract of a letter from a British naval officer, dated Corunna, June 22, 1823:—"The privateers here have taken four French ships richly laden, one of them with coffee. A French line of battle ship and a frigate were off here two days before we arrived. They sent in a flag of truce to know what the Spaniards were going to do with the vessels captured. They replied they meant to keep them and to catch as many more as they could. Last week about 400 prisoners were brought in here, taken by Gen. Morillo. The Spaniards are getting on well."

It is understood that the anonymous subscription of £5,000 in aid of the Spaniards, is neither from one individual nor from this country. If such a sum could so speedily be collected in any country of the Continent, notwithstanding the efforts of its Government, we may safely infer how strong must be its sympathy with the Spaniards.—Morning Chronicle.

In the Court of King's Bench yesterday, a trial took place "White v. Bentley and another," proprietors of The Morning Chronicle, for a libel. The plaintiff it seems, is a South American Broker, and brought his action for a paragraph which appeared in The Morning Chronicle of Sept. 4, last, in which, amongst other charges, one is made that he (White) carried out with him to