

His Honor the President

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

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By His Honor WARD CHIPMAN, Esquire, President and (L.S.) 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. W. M. 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 same 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. A. W. DES BARRES, Adv.

By 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 aforesaid, 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 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 pay-

ment 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.

By the Honourable JOHN MURRAY BLISS, 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 Daniel Leavitt and Francis Leavitt, to me duly made, according to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided, I have directed all the estate, as well real as personal, within this Province, of Edmond Kirk, late of the City of Saint John, Baker, (which same Edmond Kirk, is departed from and without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said Daniel Leavitt and Francis Leavitt, and other the Creditors of the said Edmond Kirk, (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 Edmond Kirk, do return and discharge his said debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the estate as well real as personal, of the said Edmond Kirk, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Edmond Kirk.

Dated at the City of St. John, the 1st October, 1823. G. W. CLEARY, Attorney.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, in Chancery.

George Burns, Complainant, and Andrew S. Ritchie, Adm'r of William Pagan, deceased, Hugh Johnston, John Thomson, John Currie, Alexander Edmond, Lauchlan Donaldson, Adm'r of William Donaldson and William Scovil, Harry Peters, and Sarah Grigor, Ex'rx of James Grigor, deceased, Defendants.

FORASMUCH as the Court was this day informed by Messrs. Charles J. Peters and James Peters, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, that the Bill in this cause was filed on the ninth day of October last, as by the certificate of their Clerk in Court appears, and process of Subpœna taken out against the said Defendants, but that John Currie, one of the above Defendants, 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, and 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 Complainant's Bill, on or before the seventeenth day of February next.

By the Court, D. L. ROBINSON, Registrar. 23d October, 1823.

From the N. England Gazette.

A late English paper contains a particular account as related in the 17th report of the African Institution, lately published by the committee of the Society of Friends for promoting the total abolition of the slave trade. After naming the vessel captured, and the number of slaves on board, which have already been published, the report says,

Many of the slaves jumped overboard during the engagement, and were devoured by the sharks. On board the Yeam,

which made the most determined resistance, the slaves suffered much; four were killed and ten wounded.

Of the wounded, three were females; one girl about ten years of age, lost both her legs, another a right arm, and a third was shot in the side. Even after the vessel had been surrendered, a number of the Spanish sailors skulked below, and arming the slaves with muskets made them fire upwards upon the British. On board the ship, Lieut. Mildmay observed a slave girl, about 12 or 18 years of age, in irons, to which was fastened a thick iron chain, ten feet in length, that dragged along as she moved.—He ordered the girl to be instantly released from this fetter; and that the captain who had treated her so cruelly might not be ignorant of the pain inflicted upon an unprotected and innocent child, the irons were ordered to be put upon him.

The Spanish schooner Vicua, when taken possession of, had a lighted match hanging over the open magazine hatch. The match was placed there by the crew before they leaped overboard and swam for the shore; it was seen by one of the British seamen, who boldly put his hat under the burning wick and removed it.—The magazine contained a large quantity of powder. One spark from the flaming match would have blown up 325 unfortunate victims lying in irons in the hold. These monsters in iniquity expressed their deep regret after the action, that their diabolical plan had failed.

The slaves, at the time of the capture of the vessel, were found in the most wretched condition; some lying on their back, others sitting on the bottom of the ship. They were chained to each other by the arms and legs; iron collars were placed round their necks. In addition to these provisions for confinement, they were fastened together by a long chain, which connected several of the collars for their greater security in that dismal prison.

Thumb screws, to be used as instruments of torture, were also found in the vessel. From their confinement and sufferings the slaves often injured themselves by beating, and vented their grief upon such as were next them, by biting and tearing their flesh. Some of them were bound with cords, and many had their arms grievously lacerated. Upwards of 150 of the slaves died on their passage to Sierra Leone.—The Spanish sch'r from the Havana was separated from the other vessels in a dreadful storm, as they were proceeding to that colony, and sank with 380 slaves on board. The other vessels reached their destination. Those from Spain were left at Sierra Leone for adjudication by the Mixed Commission Court of Great Britain and Spain; and those from France were sent to England, to be disposed of by the British Government which had ordered them to sail for France. The slaves however had all been previously liberated, and distributed in the colony of Sierra Leone, through the villages settled by other captured negroes; where they have regained their freedom, and now enjoy the opportunity of being instructed in the arts of agriculture and mechanics.

BOSTON, OCT. 13.

FROM BRAZIL.

By Capt. Smith, of the Alfred arrived at Salem from Maranhã, we learn that that place declared in favor of independence of the European Portuguese Government, and acknowledged the authority of the Imperial Government of Brazil, on the 1st Aug. and Para. on the 11th. The authorities, and principal inhabitants of Maranhã, being displeas'd with the re-establishment of Despotism in Portugal, had agreed on this measure two or three weeks previous; but in consequence of the arrival of some Portuguese troops from Bahia, and some outrageous pro-

ceedings of the blacks, it was suspended, till the arrival of Lord Cochrane, in the ship Peter the First, of 74 guns, when the place immediately submitted, and Cochrane took the entire control. He seized all the ships and property of the European Portuguese merchants (to the amount of about a million of dollars and was sending it to Rio for adjudication. His proceedings were extremely arbitrary and tyrannical—several respectable merchants had been imprisoned by him—the business of the place was almost entirely suspended, and the merchants and capitalists were at leaving it. Cochrane had been there about six weeks when the Alfred sailed, and was to leave in a few days, destination unknown.

Children's Food.—A lady of Yorkshire observes, in a letter dated May 2, that, in consequence of her losing her first three children, one during teething, and two of inflammation in the bowels, she gave her fourth child a little lime water in every article of food, adding a desert, and sometimes only a tea spoonful of lime water to every article whether liquid or thick. It succeeded in keeping up health, digestion, and a regular state of the bowels: the child, instead of being feverish, flatulent, and fretful, as all her preceding children have been, continued cool and cheerful, free from any symptom of indigestion, and cut its teeth without any constitutional disturbance. She has continued this practice with two more children with the same good effects. We have known this simple addition to the food of children prove very efficacious in incipient cases of rickets and of irritable bowels, attended with looseness, &c.; but if the child be disposed to costiveness on account of its astringent quality, a little magnesia should be occasionally added to it.—Gazette of Health.

When Doctor Franklin had approached to the very close of his life, he reasoned thus coolly with a friend: Death is as necessary to the constitution as sleep; we shall rise refreshed in the morning. The course of nature must soon put a period to my present mode of existence. This I shall submit to with the less regret, as having seen, during a long life, a good deal of this world, I feel a growing curiosity to become acquainted with some other, and can cheerfully, with filial confidence, resign my spirit to the conduct of that great and good Parent of mankind who created it, and who has so graciously protected and preserved me from my birth to the present hour.

THE KING.—His Majesty still remains at his cottage in a sort of incognito, admitting to his circle the select and chosen few who have long basked in the sunshine of Royal favour. For the present it is determined, that on the 1st of September, the King shall take possession of his apartments in Windsor Palace, which are now ready to receive the Royal Party, although the accommodations there are exceedingly limited; for it is found impossible, and perhaps it would be unjust to dispossess so many of the families, who have occupied apartments in the Castle for a great many years. Rumour states that the spot on His Majesty's head, from which a small protuberance was so skilfully removed about a year ago, indicates the return of a similar inconvenience, but of so slight a nature, that His Majesty does not deem a surgical operation again necessary. The King's bodily health has been very good ever since he left town, and it is greatly improved by the excursions he is pleased to make round the private drives of the Great Park, whenever the weather will permit. His Majesty's love for privacy, so contrary to the habits of his early life, has induced the order for the exclusion of all strangers from the Terrace, whilst he remains at the Castle, to be strictly enforced.