TAMMININE.

Volume VIII.]

TUESDAY, 11th FEBRUARY, 1823.

Number 50.

The Gazette.

By His Excellency Major-General GEORGE STRACEY SMYTH, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chiefof the Pro-vince of New-Brunswick, &c. &c &c. G. S SMYTH.

A Proclamation.

TATHEREAS several Persons have memorialed 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 proeeeded against in common with other Tres-

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

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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. CDELL. 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: TOTICE 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, Att'y.

PARIS, Nov. 9.

A journal of yesterday evening, with the wish of explaining the fall of the funds, published the following article: ---

" Many political rumours have this day been circulated. Almost all are contradictory; but the reports of war have been sufficiently accredited to influence in a sensible manner the public funds. According to the representations of persons who are beheved to be the best informed, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, have determined on declaring war against Spain, and on demanding subsidies from the French Government, which has as yet come to no determi-Bation. With respect to the English Government, it is formally opposed to war."

There is much confusion in what these best informed persons are here made to say. to the first place, we do not believe that the Congress of Verona has adopted any definitive resolution relative to Spain. The meetings which have hitherto taken place have been preparatory, and the first general deliheration was to be held on the 31st of Octo-

ber. It may be that there are differences of opinion on a question so complicated as the situation of Europe with respect to Spain, but most assuredly, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, would never think of delegating to France the subordinate part which is assigned to her in this article.

If France should not be convinced that there were grounds for making war on Spain, she certainly would not participate in it in a manner indirect and unworthy of her good faith and honour.

If France has cause of war against Spain, she is strong enough in her own means to support her cause by arms; she would neither solicit approbation nor assistance. She will present herself to the combat with that frankness which commands esteem, and with that rapidity which commands success. It would be to display extreme ignorance to suppose that enormous masses, composed of the warriors of twenty different nations, slowly assembled from all the corners of Europe, could be a means of triumph. The sole and single chance of success is what is militarily called 'a point,' executed with firmness and promptitude by an army well concentrated, and not too numerous for finding supplies and subsistence.

The source of the false ideas which many persons entertain on the affairs of Spain, is always the hypothesis of an armed intervention for the purpose of changing the Spanish Constitution. It is this ground which is decidedly rejected by England, and which has probably been considered as very dangerous by France, and by all the Cubinets which wish to maintain the actual law of Nasions and also their own independence: but we have demonstrated that there may exist another ground of war, more positive and more conformable to the law of nations namely, that of the case arising in which the authornies now existing in Madrid should put in danger the sacred person of the King, or the persons of the Princes his Brothers.

It cannot be imagined, if this deplorable case should present itself, that the Ministers of a Bourbon could remain indifferent, and abandon to their unhappy fate Princes of the Blood of Henry IV. It will not be supposed that France could hesitate in flying to their succour, and in taking every possible means to save them.

The news from Madrid gives reason to fear that nothing is now safe from the barbarous excesses of a faction in delirium. It is said that the Authorities, charged with the prosecution of the authors of the 7th of July, have proposed to the Military to put on their trial the two Princes, Infantes of Spain, or at least the Infante Don Carlos. We still hope that this news is not correct: It is possible the Princes may be merely called upon to give testimony respecting what passed under their observation. This is what they have already been once subjected

Meanwhile the fury that has been manifested in the lare sittings of the Cortes - the the violent measures which have been resorted to—the insinuations and instigatious of which have for some time been multiplied against the Infante Don Carlos, are, in a word, all circumstances which demonstrate t at this odious extravagance is not impossi-

In this case France, impelled by honour into a war almost civil, would have at least the consolation of being able to say that she had spared no means of conciliation, and that she had violated no right. In our opinion this is something .- Journal de Debats.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

Accounts from Vienna, received by the Hamburgh mail, say, that his Majesty of the Two Sicilies intends to resign his crown, and then to fix his residence in the Austrian dominions.

A Turin Journal of the 30th states, that the King of Sardinia set off on the 28th, at nine in the morning. Their Sardinian Majesties set off for Verona: they were to pass through Novara, where they would dine and stay the night in the house of the Cardiral Bishop of that city.

A letter from Naples of the 22d -ult. states, that his Majesty left, the city that morning accompanied by General Fri-

The Prince Royal of Sweden and Norway arrived at Verona on the 27 h; and notwithstanding his incog. (says a private letter) was immediately recognized and treated according to his rank. His Royal Highness found a guard of honour stationed before his hotel by order of the Emperor of Austria, and a chamberlain of the Emperor appointed to attend on his person during his stay. On the following day the Prince dined with the Emperor and Imperial Family.

The news from France leads to a belief that if the French Government should intervene in a meditorial capacity, it would at least choose to do so with such a display of military force as inight give a decisive influence to its mediation. It is strongly ru moured that the Duke d'Angouleme will take the command of the army of Observation, assisted by the military experience of Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Varento. In a private letter it is mentioned, that this Marshal very recently reviewed three battalions of the Royal Guard; and after having praised the precision of their manaeuvres, he concluded his observations by saying. " am so well pleased with all three of these battalions, that I know not which I shall choose to take with me into Spain."

The two first direct arrivals from Colombia, which have ever taken place in Great-Britain, have appeared within the last few days at Liverpool. It may be interesting to commercial gentlemen to know the nature of their cargoes, in order that they may be able to form an opinion of the vast advantages which must result to Great Britain, from an intimate intercourse with these wealthy and rising States: - the Sugnal from La Guayra brought 1000 bags of coffee, 974 serons of cutton, and 725 hides; and the Thames from Santa Martha, was loaded with 550 bales of cotton, and 328 hides.

We understand that some gentlemen from the city connected with the trade to the windward ports of Colombia, accompanied by some gentlemen from Liverpool, had an interview on Friday at the Admiralty, with Sir George Cockburn and Mr. Croker, on the subject of establishing a regular convoy for vessels bound to and from those ports. A most satisfactory arrangement is in contemplation on the subject, which will very shortly be announced to the trade. The genilemen who were present have expressed themselves particularly satisfied with the great promptitude shown by the Admiralty to meet their wishes.

THE KING .- His Majesty still continues at the Pavilion, Brighton. He sees little company, and has not been without the grounds of the Palace. His Majesty has, we understand, formed a resolution to reside some part of every year, in future, at Windsor Castle, the eastern part of which is now fitting up more particularly for his reception. The Lodge originally built for the Princess Augusta, and used originally as a residence for the late King, is to be immediately taken down. The extreme dampness of the cottage is said to be a principal inducement with his Majesty for this change, much illness having been occasioned among the members of his household from that cause.

The Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, it is said, is definitively appointed to succeed the Mar-

quis of Londonderry as Ambassador to the Court of Vienna.

County Meeting for Reform .- A letter dated York, Nov. 4, says :- " According to previous arrangements, there has been this day a meeting of the members of the Committee appointed in August last, to consider of the measures most advisable to be adopted by this county to obtain a Parliamentary Reform. The Committee, which was most numerously attended, met and debated with closed doors. Lord Milton was in the chair, and took an active part in their deliberations. The result of them was a declaratory resolution, that a requisition for a county meeting on the subject of reform should be signed by all the members of the Committee who were present, then be sent into the different districts of Yorkshire for signature, then be returned to the Committee at York, and afterwards presented by Mr. Fawkes to the High Sheriff. We understand that one of the circumstances which principally led to the adoption of this resolution was the arrival in York this morning of twenty gentlemen from different parts of the county, unconnected with the Committee, but desirous of co-operating with it. It is rumoured that the meeting is not intended to take place before the commencement of the new year, and that a correspondence is to be opened with the leading landholders of the other counties in England to induce them to assemble about the same period in their several counties for the same purpose."

THE ARMY.

Orders have been recently published, respecting the half yearly inspections and confidential reports upon the state of regiments; by which every general officer employed on the staff, whether at home or abroad, is required to make a confidential report in the early parts of the months of May and Oct. in each year, or as soon afterwards as the circumstances of the service will permit, of what has fallen within his observation on those important subjects since the previous inspections. These reports are, as far as practicable, to be the result of continued intercourse and observation, and not to be confined to an inspection at any particular time. Every officer intrusted with the command of a brigade, is expected to make himself fully conversant with the interior economy and actual state of every corps of which it is composed. These confidential reports and returns are to be transmitted as soon as possible after they are completed, as any delay in their transmission may very much diminish the interest with which the commander in chief receives and examines these reports.

FALMOUTH PACKETS.

We are happy to, find that the exertions made throughout the greater part of the country, respecting the apprehended removal of the packet establishment from Falmouth, are likely to be attended with that success which an imperial investigation into the case will not fail to secure. Communications have been received from the admiralty, stating that the opinion of nautical men being decidedly in favour of Falmouth, as the station most advantageous for the packets which have to cross the Atalantic, it has been determined to continue the establishment there; and it is added, that Lord Melville has directed that this determination be explained to the people of Plymouth, who most reasonably conceived that the stationing of the packets at that port would follow, as a matter of course, the transfer of the direction of the establishment to the Admiralty. Thus, the principal object respecting the packets has been attained .- West Briton.

His Majesty is said to have expressed a wish that a Museum should be erected to contain Works of Art, and to which the public shall have free and reasonable access. The sovereign has been a collector of pic-

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