

deliver to us, or some of one of us as aforesaid, their respective accounts and document against the said James Turnbull, in order that right and justice may be done agreeable to the form of the said Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Given under our hands at Saint Andrews aforesaid, in the County aforesaid, the twenty-sixth day of April, A. D. 1823.

JOSEPH CLARKE,
ROBERT S. MOWAT,
WILLIAM GARNETT. } Trus-tees.

NEW BRUNSWICK, } MAY 26th, 1823.
In CHANCERY,

HENRY SMITH, Administrator of
Between } JAMES BELL, deceased, Plaintiff, and
THOMAS HUMPHREYS, ROBERT
BOSWELL and BETSY his Wife, and
others, Defendants.

FORASMUCH as the Court was this day informed by Mr. ROBINSON of Council for the Complainant, that the Complainant's Bill in this cause was filed on the fourteenth day of August last, as by Certificate of his Clerk in Court appears, and Process of Subpoena taken out against the said Defendant ROBERT BOSWELL and BETSY his Wife, but that the said Defendant, ROBERT BOSWELL and BETSY his Wife, 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 ROBERT BOSWELL and BETSY his Wife, do appear and answer to the Complainant's Bill on or before the first day of September next.

D. L. ROBINSON, Registrar.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, } MAY 16th 1823.
In CHANCERY,

Between HUGH JOHNSTON, } Complainant,
HUGH JOHNSTON, JUNR } and,
And JOSHUA E. FREEMAN, Defendant.

FORASMUCH as the Court was this day informed by Messrs. Charles I. Peters and James Peters, Junr. of Council for the Plaintiffs, that the Bill in this cause was filed on the 27th day of February 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 allegations made out to the satisfaction of the Court: IT IS ORDERED, that the Defendant do appear and answer to the Complainant's Bill on or before the 28th day of August next.

By the Court
D. L. ROBINSON Registrar.

His Britannic Majesty's Consulate, New-York, 12th May 1823.

SIR,—I have the honour to make known, that by an act of Congress, passed the 1st day of March, 1823—"Entitled, an act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British Colonial Ports"—It is thereby enacted, that from and after the 3d day of March, 1823, the ports of the United States shall be open to any British vessel coming directly from any of the British Colonial Ports therein enumerated—and by the 3d section of said act, it is further enumerated,—

"That on proof being given to the President of the United States, satisfactory to him, that upon the vessels of the United States, admitted into the above enumerated British Colonial Ports, and upon any goods, wares or merchandize, imported therein in the said vessel, no other or higher duties of tonnage or import, and no other charges of any kind are levied, or exacted, than upon British vessels, or upon the like goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the said Colonial Ports, from elsewhere, it shall and may be lawful, for the President of the United States, to issue his proclamation, declaring that no other duty of imports or tonnage, and no other or higher duty or charge of any kind, upon any goods, wares or merchandize, imported from any of the above enumerated British Colonial Ports, in British vessels, shall be levied or exacted, in any of the Ports of the United States (excepting the ports in the territory of Florida) than upon the vessels of the United States and upon the like goods, wares or merchandize, imported into the Ports of the United States, in the same; provided always, That until such proof shall be given, British vessels coming from the said British Colonial Ports, and the goods, wares and merchandize, imported in the same into the United States, shall continue to pay the foreign tonnage duty, and the additional duties upon goods, wares and merchandize, imported in foreign vessels prescribed by the "Act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnages. Approved the twenty-seventh of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen."

You will perceive, sir, how important it is that a properly authenticated instrument from the Governor or chief officer of his

Majesty's respective Colonies in North America, and in the West Indies, should be forwarded with as little delay as possible to Washington, in order that the tonnage and additional duty levied upon British vessels and cargoes coming from His Majesty's Colonies to the United States, may cease to be demanded.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient &c.

J. BUCHANAN.

To the Collector of His Majesty's
Customs at Halifax.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH ARRIVED
FROM BAYONNE, April 21.
The Major-General to the Minister at War.

The vanguard encountered the enemy on the 18th at Logrono, which was defended by 900 men, and after a pretty smart action, the town was carried. The General was taken, with 200 men, a standard, arms and baggage.

The Duke of Reggio is going to proceed to Burgos; Monsieur Duke d'Angouleme is to stop some days at Vittoria; His Royal Highness is well.—

Moniteur, April 22.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

Vittoria, April 17. (in the Evening.)—

The Duke d'Angouleme, who left Mondragon this morning at half past seven, was welcomed with enthusiasm throughout the whole road, and complimented as he passed through the villages on his way. The Prince often stopped to inquire into the wants of the soldiers; he is in this manner always kind to those who accompany him. He arrived at Vittoria at half past two, amidst the warmest demonstrations of joy from the inhabitants, who went out to meet him, and called him their deliverer, and the champion of the holy cause. The windows were crowded with male and female spectators, who waved their handkerchiefs, crying "Live the Bourbons, the Duke d'Angouleme and France, the worthy supporters of our King." The bells were every where rung, and fireworks were let off in rejoicing for the arrival of the French.

Carefully attended in their quarters, abundantly supplied with provisions, our soldiers can scarcely believe themselves in Spain. It would seem as if we were entering the towns in the South of France.

The head-Quarters of the first corps, commanded by the Duke of Reggio, moved this morning from Vittoria for Miranda, where the advanced guard has been for some days, after having taken several pieces of cannon, which were left spiked at Pancorbo. The course of the Ebro is free; there has been no attempt to oppose its passage at the bridge of Miranda.

Bilboa opened its gates to Zavala some days ago. Burgos has also submitted.

By accounts received from Pampeluna, we are assured that our troops under the command of Prince Hohenlohe, the 3d corps, and the Spanish divisions commanded by Santos-Ladron and the Count d'Espagne, blockaded that town in such a manner as to give reason to expect its speedy surrender. The second corps marches by the way of Pampeluna on Tudela.

The public attention (says the Journal des Debats) is now turned towards Catalonia, where decisive operations are about to take place. According to the calculation of marches and movements nothing can be decided until the latter days of this month, during which the corps d'armee of the Duke of Angouleme must necessarily remain stationary. We shall therefore be probably eight days without receiving any important news from the army. We make this observation in order to prevent, as far as it is in our power, credit being given to all the reports which the impatience of curiosity, and the cupidity of stock-jobbers, will not fail to invent.

The Earnest, arrived at Martinique from Havre on the 21st of April, brings the news of the Jean Bart having entered Martinique roads with her rich prize.

The Captain of the Annibal writes, that this galleon, for so he calls the prize, was a letter of marque; that in the night she mistook the Jean Bart for a merchantman, and attacked her; this gave occasion to the capture.

PARIS, April 23.

Authentic reports state, that Andalusia is in a state of insurrection against the Constitutional system, and that General Molitor is marching on Saragossa. The left

bank of Mina is therefore exposed. The capture of Saguntum and the agitation prevalent in the Kingdom of Valencia, have caused great disquietude among the troops of the Constitutional army in Catalonia. Many persons think Mina will retire beyond the Ebro.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Burgos, April 23.—It is asserted that General Morillo has retreated in haste from Valladolid in consequence of the movement of the Royal Portuguese Army, which has advanced towards Algora to the number of 11,000 infantry, 1,500 Cavalry and four pieces of cannon.

The necessary preparations were making that the Cortes might open their sittings as soon as possible. News had been received there that Compt du Christ (Amarante) after his defeat by the troops of General Rego, had fled into the Spanish territory, in hopes of joining the French Army. The news of the entrance of the French army into Spain had caused a great sensation at Seville.

Paris, May 4.—On the 27th ult. letters from St. Petersburg were received at Frankfort, announcing that M. Taischeff had just been nominated Russian Ambassador at Constantinople.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

Paris, May 5.—"The advanced guard of General Molitor has advanced upon Fraga. The Royalist garrison of Mequenza has taken possession of the fort and town of Alcaniz. Ballasteros has retreated from Calatayud upon Roca. Several battalions of Royalists are organizing at Saragossa."

Bayonne, April 29.—The heavy artillery intended for the sieges of St. Sebastian and Pampeluna begins to arrive.

An officer belonging to the hospitals, who arrived yesterday from Vittoria, affirms that the hospitals are full, especially of wounded.

Fifth Bulletin of the Spanish Army.

Head Quarter, Vittoria, April 30.

General Count Molitor, at the head of the whole of the second corps, entered Saragossa on the 26th April.

There were found in the castle of Saragossa 48 cannon, a great quantity of projectiles, and other munitions of war. The revolutionists in retiring, had only time to destroy the powder. More than 8,000 Aragonese in arms will already have been joined to the second corps.

Ballasteros retires precipitately upon Valencia, ordering along with him the whole of his detachments. The blockade of Mequenza has been raised, in consequence of the second corps being combined with that of Marshal Duke Corneigliano who, after taking possession of Rosas, has formed the blockade of Figueras, occupied the city, and is going to pursue his operations in Catalonia.

"The important citadel of Jaca was placed in the power of his Catholic Majesty on the 24th inst. by the regiment which was destined to form its garrison, and which took possession of the place with cries of "Live Ferdinand VII!"—"Live religion!"

Marshal the Duke of Reggio, who is still at Burgos, is constantly receiving fresh expressions of the impatience with which we are expected at Valladolid. The inhabitants of that town have given a proof of their good disposition, by taking up arms to repel a party under the Empecinado, which had been sent thither to carry off the Countess of O'Donnell, one of his Most Catholic Majesty's most faithful servants.

A column, under orders of General Albignac, of the 1st corps, traverses the country between Burgos and Santander, in order to induce the evacuation of the latter town, and to support the Spanish troops commanded by Quesada which blockade Sanona. These troops have obtained possession of the fort of Laredo, which places the road of Santona in their power.

A slight engagement took place at the blockade of Pampeluna, between a few hundred men who made a sortie on a convoy of provisions, and a detachment of the 6th regiment of the line, (Couchy's division,) which immediately drove them back into the place, with the loss of several killed, and about ten wounded.

Order and tranquillity prevail in all the provinces occupied by the army.

(Signed)

The Major-Gen. Count GUILLEMINOT.

The French Papers received since our last have furnished little which can throw a light upon the state of Spain; little certainly to hold out any hope of an obstinate or protracted defence of the Peninsula. On the 26th a division of the French army, commanded by General Molitor, entered Saragossa, which they found in a state of civil war. The acquisition of this city put the French in complete possession of the line of the Ebro, which, our readers will remember, was some time ago treated by the friends of the Constitutionalists as the natural barrier of Spain, and which it was said the Constitutionalists were to defend to the last man. The tract of country north of this great river, extending to the French frontier seventy miles on the western coast, and 130 miles on the eastern coast is now absolutely in possession of the French, excepting the fortresses of St. Sebastian and Pampeluna, which as yet have not been seriously attacked.

The French and Royalist troops have, besides, pushed their advances south of the Ebro, reducing Jaen and Alcaniz, which they continue to occupy, Ballasteros having hastily retreated from the latter city; 30,000 additional soldiers are said to be in march, to join the Duke d'Angouleme's army, and the organization of the Army of the Faith proceeds, though slowly.

Rumors of a renewal of pacific negotiations, through the intervention of England were revived in the early part of the week, but they have expired; and in truth there is nothing in the present posture of the campaign to favour the expectation, that France is less resolved to trample on the liberties of Spain than she was before the passage of the Pyrennees.

To wish and to expect are two different matters; and however willing all must be to see the affairs of Spain composed, with the most reverend regard to her national independence, the invader must find some opposition more serious than any which he has yet encountered, before concession or remorse can be expected from him. All hope from the disaffection of the French army has long since expired; and Spain seems now reduced to the alternative of submission, or a much more energetic spirit of resistance than she has displayed in the present contest.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

Paris, May 8.

The head quarters were removed to Miranda on the 5th; the population for several places had repaired thither, and shewed the greatest satisfaction.

The 4th Corps entered Girona on the 2nd, where it was expected with impatience and was received with the most lively enthusiasm.

A traveller recently arrived at Vittoria from Seville, met on the whole road only a hundred or two of cavalry, and a few small bodies of infantry badly armed. The garrison of Seville consists only of 2,500 miserable militia.—The town is very populous, and extremely Royalist in sentiment.

A letter from Vittoria announces that General Don Philip de Fleyres has just been appointed Captain-General of Arragon. He will proceed instantly to his destination, and after joining the French army will make his entry into Saragossa, accompanied by his Aid de-Camp Don Castellis.

ARMY OF THE PYRENNEES.

Head-Quarters, Vittoria, May 2.

The army will march on the 5th of May to advance upon Madrid.

The head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief, and the Corps of Reserve, will proceed by Burgos, Aranda, Buitrago, and Alcovendas.

The corps commanded by Marshal Duke of Reggio, by plancia, Valladolid, Segovia, Guardarama, and Galopagar.

The corps commanded by General Obert, by Tudela, Tarazona, Agreda, Almazan, Paredes, Indraque, Guadalajara, and Alcala.

The corps commanded by General Molitor will remain on the Ebro, to connect its operation with the 4th corps.

The corps commanded by General Boirk who will have his head-quarters at Burgos, will be employed to maintain the communication between St. Ander and Madrid.

The corps commanded by Prince Hohenlohe, will continue the blockade of St. Sebastian and Pampeluna and maintain the communication between Irun and Breviesca.