

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.



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The Gazette.

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 **THIRD** day of **DECEMBER** next, I have thought fit further to prorogue said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to **WEDNESDAY** the **TWENTY-FIRST** day of **JANUARY** next ensuing—then to meet at **Frederickton** for the dispatch of Business.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at **Frederickton**, the thirteenth day of **November**, 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 Honourable **JOHN MURRAY** BLESS, 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 Scovill,
Harry Peters, and
Sarah Grigor, Ex'rs 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 Subpoena 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.

NOTICE is hereby given, that We the subscribers having been duly appointed Trustees of all the Creditors of **David Mills**, late of **Moncton**, in the County of **Westmoreland**, Farmer, an absconding Debtor, and having 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 **David Mills**, on or before the sixth day of April next ensuing the date hereof, to pay to us or some or one of us, all such sums or sums of money, or other debt, duty or thing, which they owe to the said **David Mills**, and to deliver all other effects of the said **David Mills**, 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 **David Mills**, 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 **David Mills**, 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 **Dorchester**, in the County of **Westmoreland**, the eighth day of **December**, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.
M. WILMOT,
W. P. SAYRE,
JOHN ROBB, Trustees.

By **ALEXANDER DAVIDSON**, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of **Northumberland**.

To all to whom it may concern GREETING.
WHEREAS it having been sufficiently attested before me on the part of **Thomas Maunsell** and **William McGuire** of **Richibucto**, Merchants, that **John Bell**, late of **Richibucto** aforesaid, Yeoman, is justly indebted to the said **Thomas Maunsell** and **William McGuire**, in the sum of **Forty-five Pounds**, over and above all discounts, and likewise proved to my full satisfaction that the said **John Bell** has departed this Province with intent and design to defraud the said **Thomas Maunsell** and **William McGuire**, of their just dues. Pursuant to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate, as well real as personal, within the said County, to be seized and attached; and that unless the said **John Bell** do return and discharge the said debt within three months from this date, all the Estate, as well real as personal of the said **John Bell**, within the said County, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said **John Bell**.

Dated this 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.
ALEX. DAVIDSON, J. G. P.
WM. END, Atty.

LONDON, Nov 13.

Accounts from **Gibraltar** to the 28th, were received yesterday. The Members of the Spanish Cortes, and other leading Constitutionalists, who had taken refuge, resolved upon closing their career with an act of authority which accords little with the want of energy they showed in the exercise of power, and the impotent condition to which they are

at present reduced. Their resolution is to issue a Manifesto, declaring that Ferdinand, by the violation of his pledges and his oaths, has forfeited all right and title to the throne of Spain. This step proves either of two things—or perhaps both—that the refugees have no hope whatever from the clemency of Ferdinand, and that they contemplate the possibility of a re-action in Spain. A variety of opinions are expressed by persons arrived from **Cadiz** and **Gibraltar**, as well as in private letters, respecting the causes of the failure of the Spanish cause. The most general one is, that the inertness of the Spanish character, and of the late Ministry in particular, was the great evil, and that the Cortes, as such was not at all to blame. Some violent measures—others that may be called energetic, were proposed, after the arrival of the Government from **Seville**, at **Cadiz**; but the imbecility of the Ministry defeated every thing; and the Cortes being a deliberative body, did not dare to exceed its own attributes by encroaching upon the Executive. Among the measures suggested—and which, perhaps, might have kept the Constitutional cause alive still—was the continuance of the Regency. But the Ministers wanted courage to hazard so decisive a step, and the idea of giving offence to **England** was urged by them among other grounds for their opposition. There was a sort of blind delusion, even among the well informed of the Spaniards to the very last, that **England** would not look quietly on whilst **France** was taking uncontrolled possession of **Spain**. It does not appear that the honesty of the Spanish Ministers can be fairly questioned.—They have even by their flight, and by their utter hopelessness of being allowed to return to their country, proved the want of an understanding between them and the French. But they were wholly inadequate to the crisis of Spanish affairs. No one of them was a man of any political experience; and whatever might have been their dispositions, it is now generally said, and even admitted by some of themselves, that their accession to power was fatal to the Constitution. The preceding Ministry had more decision, more energy, more ardour. So well aware were the French even of this, that when the change of Ministry was pending at **Madrid**, hints were thrown out by French agents that the removal of one party, and the succession of moderate men, might lead to pacific arrangements. But woe to those who are so weak to take counsel of an enemy! One of the strong holds of **Mr. Pitt** upon the people of **England** was the undisguised eagerness of the enemy to see him removed from the helm of the State. We are informed that the Spanish Ministers were by no means unsuspecting of the duplicity of Ferdinand, and the probability of his breaking every pledge, and revoking every promise, upon getting into the safe keeping of the French. They obtained these pledges from him, in order the more effectually to degrade him, and in the hope of protection for themselves. The last **Cadiz** Decrees of Ferdinand happened to be shewn in the presence of some Constitutionalists soon after his departure; half the paper chanced to remain blank; one of the leading persons present observed upon this that the blank was left for a new Decree of Ferdinand, revoking the former.

Nov. 15.

We have received the following private intelligence from **Bayonne**:

BAYONNE, Nov. 6.—Our letters from **Madrid** are of the 2d, and we have journals to the 4th. The latter contain no news. The letters speak of the arrival of the Duke of **Angouleme**, almost incognito, notwithstanding the Royal Decree, which orders that he shall be every where received as the Infants. However, the Royal Volunteers went in crowds to do duty about his person, and the people, by their cries and huzzas, testified their desire to see him. His Royal

Highness was not inclined to show himself, but at the entreaty of the Duke de Guiche, appeared for a short time. The conduct of the King with respect to the Duke is thought very remarkable, when it is seen that he has authorised him to nominate many as grand crosses and Knights of the Order of **Charles III.**, as he shall think fit. Some fireworks were displayed before the Prince's window, and the whole city was illuminated.

The following circumstance, which is related as a fact will shew how difficult it is to form an opinion of the King's intentions. On the 30th Sept. Gen. **Alava** was nominated by him to the office of High Admiral as a reward for what he had done for His Majesty's liberty, and on the 1st of October he gave orders to arrest him and strip him of all his employments.

The orders for suspending the purifications, as they are called, have been published here (at **Madrid**) because the King was resolved to make no nomination to any offices till he is arrived in the capital. **Madrid** is tranquil, and will doubtless remain so as long as the French troops are in force there. General **Pozzo di Borgo** has arrived to conclude, it was affirmed, the cession made to his Sovereign, of the **Balearic Islands**. The Gazette stated that by the capitulation of Oct. 25, between the Captain-General **Laguaira**, and the Constitutional General **Placencia**, the column of the **Empecinado** was included; but it is not true that the Chief has acceded to this capitulation, which, however, like the others, guarantees persons and property. We every moment expect the Duke of **Reggio**; Gen. **Ober** has already arrived. The 14th Regiment of the Line will come in to-morrow. The Spanish exiles continue to arrive, as well as those who voluntarily quit that distracted country.

Dutch and Brazil Mails have arrived this morning. The following are extracts:

BATAVIA, July 28.—His Majesty's frigate **Melampus**, Captain de **Man**, has brought news from **Padang** so late as the 15th of this month, from which we learn that the **Padrees** had suddenly retreated into the interior, and had not since ventured within the posts occupied by our troops. The Commander of the expedition remained at **Pagger Oedjung**, and continued to secure the environs, which were perfectly tranquil, against any attack from the **Padrees**.

ODESSA, Oct. 29.—His Majesty the Emperor, before he left **Czernowitz**, ordered **M. Von Minzisky**, Counsellor of State, to go to **Constantinople**, to renew the diplomatic relations with the **Porte**. This step verifies the conjectures we have long since made, and we have only to wish that the **Porte** may proceed in the system of moderation which it has at length taken up. As **M. Von Minzisky** has hitherto only acted as Consul at **Patras** and **Ancona**, it may be supposed that he will be followed by a regular Ambassador. The latest letters from **Constantinople** say, that **Dschanib Effendi** remains quite passive in the **Divan**, and that the **Porte** has again appointed a Greek to the office of **Dragoman**. The **Turks** lay great stress on a naval action off **Lemnos**, in which the Captain **Pacha** is stated to have captured or destroyed 8 Greek vessels.

If it be true, as it is pretty generally believed, that **France** is preparing to send out an expedition for the purpose of assisting **Spain** to recover her former colonies, it is a serious matter for **England** to consider what line of conduct she should pursue in such an event. If **France** should succeed in this object, it may not be doubted that a portion of the colonies is to be ceded to her as an indemnity for her expenses. This we take to be the natural course of things, and to be beyond all dispute. It will be done, if pos-