

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume XI.]

TUESDAY, 24th AUGUST, 1824.

[Number 26.]

The Gazette.

BY His Honor JOHN MURRAY BLISS, Esquire, President, and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

J. M. BLISS.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Wednesday the Second day of June next; I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the First Wednesday in September next ensuing.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the Thirty-first day of May, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Honor's Command.

W. M. F. ODELL.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Fredericton, 13th August, 1824.

HIS Majesty having directed returns to be forthwith made of the general Establishment of the Government of this Province, arranged according to Departments, and including every Individual employed therein, with all the particulars specified in the annexed Schedule, and also a return under similar heads of those public officers who may not be attached to any particular department: all Persons concerned are hereby required in obedience to His Majesty's commands, to forward immediately to this office their respective reports, agreeably to the form prescribed.

By order of His Honor the President.

Return to express in separate columns the following particulars.

Name, and designation of Office.

Office.

Date of appointment.

By whom appointed and under what Instrument.

Whether Office executed by Principal or by Deputy, if by Deputy his name.

Annual salary in sterling and Currency, with rate of Exchange.

Fees during the year which has expired, in currency and in sterling value.

Nett amount received by Principal and by Deputy, in currency and sterling.

Whether Principal or Deputy be allowed a House for personal residence, or what allowance, if any, for House rent or Quarters.

Whether Office be held by Principal in conjunction with any and what other Civil, Military or Naval office or appointment or place of Profit, in any Colony or on the establishment of the United Kingdom. If the office be held by a Military or Naval Officer whether upon full or half Military or Naval pay, the total amount of pay and allowances of every kind actually received by him in addition to the Profits of his Office.

Periods during which the officer has been absent on leave from the Colony.

Whether the Principal or his Deputy enjoy any and what other advantage or profit, not required to be stated in the preceding columns.

Remarks in explanation of the duties of the office and of such subjects as require elucidation.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, 22d July, 1824.

In Chancery.

Between Mallory Raymond, Complainant,

and

Richard Carlow, & James Carlow, Defendants.

FORASMUCH as the Court was this day informed by Mr. Wetmore, of Council for the Complainant, that the Bill in this cause was filed on the 10th day of April last, as by the Certificate of their Clerk in Court appears, and process of Subpoena taken out against the said Defendants, but that the said Defendants now reside without the limits of this Province, or do 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 Defendants do appear and answer to the Complainant's bill, on or before the third Tuesday in February next.

By the Court.

D. LUDLOW ROBINSON, Registrar.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That We the Subscribers having been duly appointed Trustees of all the Creditors of James Develin, late of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Carpenter, 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 James Develin on or before the Twenty-eighth 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 James Develin, and to deliver all other effects of the said James Develin, 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 aforesaid: And we do desire all the Creditors of the said James Develin, 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 James Develin, 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 Chatham, the 28th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

ALEXANDER FRASER, junr. } Trustees.
JOHN M. JOHNSON, }
THOMAS VONDY. }

LONDON, JUNE 30.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—The Session of Parliament was closed on Friday, by His Majesty in person. In the Speech, no express notice is taken of the important pending question, the recognition of those of the South American States which have clearly established their independence; though perhaps, there is some reference to it in the assurance, that His Majesty's efforts will be invariably directed "to the protection of the interests and the extension of the commerce of his subjects." Certainly both are involved in this affair, and both are in some degree of hazard; and, as we know not that any large extension of commerce can take place, or any protection of the interests of the commercial part of the community can probably be called for in any other quarter, we may, perhaps, be warranted to conclude, that, under this general assurance, the country is to learn, that the subject engages the serious attention of the Ministry. A more explicit mention of the views of Government was not, indeed, necessary, after the statements so recently made by Mr. Canning in the Commons, and Lord Liverpool in the Lords. The former we adverted to in our last. Since then, Lord Liverpool has stated, that His Majesty's Government was under no obligation which could prevent the recognition of the States of South America, whenever it should appear to be consistent with the interests and character of the country to make such recognition; that His Majesty's Ministers had taken means to obtain the necessary information respecting those States, and would act upon that information as soon as they received it. No information, however, it was stated, had been, as yet, received from the different commissions sent out.

The case, then, is, that information has not been received from the various States, and that as soon as the Commissioners make their reports they will be acted upon. By this we are, doubtless, to understand, the Government will either refuse the recognition, make it, or delay it, as the matters reported may be. On this resolve we are not able to give an opinion, because we know not to what points, as decisive of the intentions of Government, the Commissioners are directed to make their inquiries. The measure itself, seeing that to delay the recognition has been thought the best policy, cannot be objected to. Some of the States are, *ipso facto*, independent; that is beyond doubt: others are so substantially, but they are not free from divisions, parties, and pretended adherents to the old system, and, consequently cannot be considered as fully settled. What the Commissioners can learn more than is obvious to all the world, as to some of the States, Colombia and Buenos Ayres, for instance, we cannot discern. The latter

has been for a long time settled; and, as to the former, an official document, the message of Santander, Vice-President of Colombia, to the Congress, states, "there is not a single enemy in arms throughout the whole Republic." If, therefore, the inquiries of the Commissioners go to two points, the only ones on which we can conceive the merits of the question to rest, the actual independence of those States, and their ability to maintain it against domestic intrigues and violence, the question as to two of them, is set at rest; for, as to the inability of Spain, left to herself, to re-conquer them, Government itself has given that notion up, by pressing the recognition upon her, as an act of "interest and of grace." As the matter has, however, been so long delayed, there is no great harm in waiting for a few weeks for the official announcement of these facts as to these two States; but, when such reports arrive, and contain, as they must, the declaration of their actual independence and probable settlements in that relation, we cannot see any reason for longer delay as to them. For, if Colombia is to wait for Mexico and Buenos Ayres, or for some other State, the principle would be, that not a single State, having entire sovereignty within itself, shall be recognised till every state and province of Spanish America, however petty, becomes actually independent. This cannot be set up as the rule, and we may, therefore, expect the just principle already laid down by Government to be acted upon, on the official announcement of the condition of the States which are now in the full possession of separate sovereignties. If the other States cannot show an actual independence, or an independence without danger, they have no claim to be received into the family of independent nations; but though we admit this, we must also as explicitly state it as our view of the case, that the reasons of their iniquity ought to be investigated, and to this point, we hope, the Commissioners have been instructed to direct their attention. If a party sufficiently strong exists in favour of a connexion with Spain, to make it probable that, by their own efforts, they can recover the revolted States for the parent country, the recognition of the actual government of states in this condition may be fairly postponed; but, if that party is evidently only strong to prolong a desultory & hopeless contest, and if, especially, it is kept alive by the aid and sustenance of some third power, though indirectly, then upon the common principles of international justice, we are bound to interfere, and, by recognition, to put a stop to a state of disquiet and the effusion of blood.

We have received the Paris Papers of Sunday, and the Etoile of Monday, and have given extracts from them in a preceding column. The Etoile contains favorable intelligence from Trieste, respecting the cause of the Greeks. The first payment of the loan negotiated in this country had been received at Missolonghi, and would doubtless prove very serviceable and reasonable in enabling the Greek Government to invigorate the operations of this—the most important campaign in the war for its independence. There were reports at Trieste of great victories having been achieved by the Christians, and the confirmation of these gratifying rumours was anxiously looked for.

The Valorous, of 28 guns, Capt. James Murray, arrived on the 24th ult. from Vera Cruz, bringing Don Jose Mariano Michelena, Envoy Extraordinary from the Congress of Mexico to the Court of St. James's, charged with unlimited powers to enter into a treaty of friendship and alliance with Great Britain. Don Michelena was lately President of the Republic.

The Paris papers of Tuesday arrived on Thursday. The Constitutionnel says, that

considerable bustle had been remarked the preceding day in the hotels of the different Ministers, and that there were rumours at St. Cloud of removals, retreats, and restorations, which people had been far from expecting. It adds, that a Council extraordinary, had been held, and that every thing seemed to indicate that a great change was about to take place in the administration. The advices from Madrid are to the 22d ult. The King returned to Madrid on the 10th. A number of the officers, included in the capitulation of Ballasteros, have been arrested, and among others the Aid-de Camp who signed the capitulation, Generals del Zarco Valle, the Marquis de Campo Verde, Prince Pio, the two brothers Montes, &c. Colonel Quintanillas, who is arrested for having been guilty of sacrilegiously laying hands on the sacred person of the King, to compel him to accept and publicly proclaim the Constitution, has been transferred to the prison of Barcelona.

The Finances.—The Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom for the year 1823 have been delivered. The total income paid into the Exchequer is 57,672,999*l.*—the total Expenditure is 50,962,214*l.*: the Surplus of Income over Expenditure is therefore 6,710,985*l.*

Increase of Shipping at Liverpool.—The Dock duties of this port, in 1724, amounted to only £810; in 1824 they amounted to £130,911. Starting, however from a more recent date, the progressive increase may be more justly estimated. In 1800, the number of ships was 4724, the dock duties £23,379 (we reject fractions). In 1814, only ten years ago, the number of ships was 5706, the tonnage was 548,957, and duties £59,741. In 1824, the number of ships 10,001 comprising 1,180,914 tons, and the dock duties £1391,91, being more than double the former amount. So rapid an advance is unexampled in the history of the world.

In the British Stock Market yesterday there were some very heavy sales made. Consols declined to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$, but afterwards recovered to 94 $\frac{1}{2}$. The reports from Lisbon of the King of Portugal requiring the assistance of British troops, is the cause of the decline.

The Benefits of Free Trade.—The East India Company pay to their ships to and from China 2*l.* to 27*l.* per ton for the voyage. Last week the Moffat and Juliana, two teak-built ships, were chartered under the new Act of Parliament to China, and back to the British settlements in North America, with teas, &c. at 10*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* and 10*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* per ton register for the voyage.

We learn that great changes are in contemplation in the Diplomatic Department of the Government. Sir Charles Stuart, it is said, retires, and is to be succeeded by Sir Charles Bagot, new at St. Petersburg; and the mission at St. Petersburg is to be filled by Mr. Stratford-Canning.

[MORNING CHRONICLE.]

The Lisbon letters, received yesterday, by the packet, mention no political fact of importance; but several which we have seen allude to the great discontent which prevails in consequence of the great disappointment felt throughout the country on the appearance of the Amnesty Decree, and the convocation of the old Cortes—measures which, it was expected, would plunge the country into still greater confusion. These measures have given the Queen's party a great triumph, as the King has never had any sincere friends but the Constitutionalists, and they have been alienated by the late vindictive measures adopted against them. The Lisbon Gazette is now actively employed in defending or palliating, the late conduct of the Infant Don Miguel; and his partisans do not hesitate to give out, that in a very few weeks