

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

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The Gazette.

BY the Honorable WILLIAM BOTS-FORD, 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 John Wilson of Nelson, in the County of Northumberland, Carpenter, 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 William Boyland, late of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, Pilot, (which same William Boyland 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 John Wilson and the other Creditors of the said William Boyland, 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 William Boyland 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 William Boyland within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said William Boyland.

Dated at New-Castle, in the County of Northumberland, the thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

W. BOTS-FORD, Jus. Sup. Court, THOS. H. PETERS, Atty.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Spaniards taken by the Algerines, have been given up, and were landed at Carthagena by the Fr. frigate Hermione 44. The London Papers give a report that this frigate had an action with the Naiad, 38, one of the blockading squadron off Algiers, and received a "good drubbing." The Hermione, it is said, was brought into action in consequence of the captain not thinking it necessary to hoist his colors as he passed the blockading squadron. She suffered severely in loss of men, but was permitted to proceed as soon as she acknowledged the country to which she belonged. No interruption to the good understanding between France and England was expected from this occurrence.

The following is an extract of a letter from Canton received by the Hon. Company's ship Bombay, dated Nov. 20.

"We have again had a discussion with the Chinese on the subject of the Lintin affair. On the arrival of the direct ships in August last, the Viceroy demanded of us if two men had been sent out from the King of England to be given up to execution, to atone for the two Chinese who had been killed in the affair at Lintin, by the Topaze frigate. This occasioned a renewed discussion, and as the Canton Government indicated symptoms of going to some extremities, we made a resolute stand, and detained the ship without the river in a very fine bay in the vicinity of the Islands of Lintin and Lantoa, but where our ships had never before laid. This bay has, in compliment to Jas. C. Urnston, Esq. Chief of the British Factory in China, been named by the Commanders, "Urnston Bay, and will be so laid down in all future charts of that anchorage. After a month's contest with the Chinese Authorities! finding we were determined, they gave up the point, and we came up from Macoa, followed by the ships, and are now going on as usual. We have thus gained another victory over our old antagonist the Viceroy, and have the satisfaction on knowing that the character and honor of the Brit-

ish flag have been again upheld by the steadiness and firmness of the East India Company's representatives in China.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

The accounts from Madras are of a most distressing nature, and have come upon us with a suddenness which renders the horror more striking. Madras and the surrounding country are in a state of famine. Private Letters all agree too minutely in the distressing details, for us to doubt a moment that the most dreadful effects are to be apprehended. It is stated that even dread of the arms of the Military, who are necessarily placed at the Godowns where the Rice is distributed, is scarcely sufficient to prevent depredations.

SUMMARY.

Advices received from Capt Heavyside, of the Windsor, East Indiaman, dated the 31st, of Oct. off the land of China, mention that the differences with the Chinese Government at Canton, arising out of the loss of two lives, in an affray with the crew of the Topaze frigate, have been settled, and the trade was again open.

The Freemasons of Ireland have presented a petition to the House of Commons praying that "they may be exempt from the provisions of the Act of last Session of Parliament, respecting Secret Societies in Ireland, and placed in a similar situation with the Freemasons of Great-Britain."

It appears from authentic accounts, that the number of suicides in Paris, in the course of the year 1823, was as follows:—262 males, and 128 females, amounting to 390 suicides during the year.

The news of the death of Sir Thomas Maitland, caused so much joy among the Greeks, that the city of Missoloughi was illuminated the two nights after its arrival.

Fever appears to prevail extensively in the south of Ireland; the number of persons admitted into the Waterford Fever-Hospital during the month of February, was 109.

RUM.—By a letter from Mr. Bright, M. P. we find, that Lord Liverpool intends permitting rum to be bonded for two years, and then to be taken out at the actual measurement.—(Bristol paper.)

A person, supposed to be the American Merchant who had been detected in his swindling attempts at Bristol, Cardiff and Swansea has been committed to Haverford-west goal, for similar practices at Milford. He had engaged a new vessel at that place, called the Peterel, to proceed to Lisbon, for a cargo of wine!—(Cambrian.)

In Mexico, a federal form of government has been decreed. The reception of the British Commissioners, by the Mexican authorities is described as of the most cordial and splendid character. Their arrival was hailed as the commencement of an era, which, in its progress, would not only protect the rising liberties of Mexico from foreign interference but be establishing commercial relations with the greatest country in the world, promote the extension of arts, of science, and of industry. It is said, the Congress had decreed a public entry into the Mexican capital, to these Commissioners. The palace formerly occupied by the ex-emperor Iturbide was fitted up for their reception.

We understand that it is in contemplation by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to bring home, and present to His Majesty, the large brass gun, cast by the great Aurengzebe, to commemorate the conquest of the city of Beejapoor, A. D. 1689, the fort then being one of the largest in the world. This gun still remains in not a very imperfect state, indeed we have if from good authority, that an estimate of what its removal to England would cost, is nearly completed, and from the known liberality of the Company, no doubt is entertained of this far fetched curiosity becoming, ere long, a com-

panion to the Regent's bomb in St. James's Park, for honest John Bull to gaze at.

The following is a description of the Gun, taken from Hamilton's Gazetteer:—

	Feet	In.
Diameter at the breech,	4	10
Ditto at the muzzle,	4	8
Ditto at the bore,	2	4
Length,	14	1
Circumference in the middle,	14	7

"This brass gun is fixed on its centre, on an immense iron fixed in the ground, and grasping its trunnions in the manner of a swivel, its breech resting on a block of wood, supported by a thick wall, so that it cannot recoil. For the calibre of this gun, an iron bullet, weighing 246½ lbs. would be required."

London paper.

BOSTON, APRIL 14.

EGYPT—The late London papers contain accounts from Alexandria, in Egypt as late as Jan. 8, which represent that country as in a state of rapid improvement, in all the arts of civilized life. The improvement is attributed exclusively to the exertion of the Viceroy, who has long been celebrated for his activity and energy, and the liberality of his views. His leading object is the encouragement of trade. It is stated that a short time ago it was represented to him that corn might be brought to Alexandria from the interior much more expeditiously by the opening a water communication with one of the branches of the Nile. He instantly perceived the advantages of the proposal, and he ordered his subjects to cut a Canal. In the space of six weeks a canal was opened of the length of eighteen miles. He has lately prosecuted the cultivation of Cotton and the Sugar Cane, with great success. He has consigned a quantity of cotton of the first quality to England for sale. He never sells any of his produce at Alexandria until he has ascertained its value, by consignments abroad. The manufacture of Sugar is in progress, but none of it has reached England. He has also attempted the distillation of Rum.—His Highness maintains that the part of the religion of the Prophet which is supposed to preclude the use of Spirits is misunderstood; that Mahomet prohibited the use of the fermented juices of the grape or the cane, but not of those liquids produced by distillation, which was entirely unknown at the period when he communicated the doctrines of his religion.

RUSSIA.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of New-York, now in Russia dated St. Petersburg Nov. 20, 1823.

Although this is a very magnificent place, it is to a stranger, unacquainted with the language, excessively dull at this season. The nights are tediously long—the sun rises about 9 o'clock, or a little after, makes a short stay, and is off. We dine by candlelight, after which is an evening of six or seven hours, which it is hard work to dispose of, since my eyes will not permit me to read much,—which is not so very unlucky, since I have very little to read; such a thing as a newspaper I hardly ever see. I have just now quite a treat on hand having borrowed from a gentleman here a few English newspapers, between two and three years old. English and American papers are prohibited here, and nothing is published but by the leave of the Government, so that the people in general know very little of what is really going on in the world. A friend lent me a few papers lately, upon my promising that they should not be seen, even in my room. No prudent man here, dares express his political opinions; and indeed we rarely sit down to dinner without one or more spies at the table: even the very servants are in the pay of the police. A few weeks since, a gentleman in our house was sitting in his room, writing at a table upon which lay his letters

and papers, when in marched two officers of police, who said they came by order of the military government, to take possession of his papers: without further ceremony, they swept every table and drawer of every thing in the shape of a paper: examined the room, and even went so far as to try the seats of the chairs, to see if there was not something concealed in the stuffing: this they did by crooked shaped iron rods. This man was actually serving the Government, and had come from England here to give them a secret, which the English Government would have given him fifty thousand pounds sterling not to divulge. It was a most fortunate circumstance for me that I brought a letter of introduction to our Minister here; it may save me much trouble, in case of accident.—N. York Com. Adver.

Extract of a Letter from Washington, April 30th.

"A Convention with England was this day read in the Senate, concluded by Mr. Rush, on the part of the United States, and Mr. Huskinson and Mr. Canning, lately a Minister to the U. S. on the part of England, granting, under regulations and restrictions, the right of search of American and English vessels, engaged in the Slave Trade. From hearsay it is inferred that the right of visit and search being duly restricted and regulated, little or no objection will be made to the convention."

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War Office, March 22.

60th Reg. of Foot, Ensign C. Binstead, from half-pay 26th Foot, vice Caldwell, appointed to the 99th Foot, dated as above, and — Nesbit, Gent. vice Andrews, promoted in the 48th Foot, dated 27th March, 1824, to be Ensigns, without purchase.

97th Reg. of Foot, Major-General Sir J. Lyon, K.C.B. to be Colonel; Lieut. Colonel C. Hamilton, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Colonel. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. Austin, from the half-pay; and Major T. B. Banford, from half-pay 7th West India Regt. to be Majors. Brevet Major W. Morris, from half-pay Royal Newfoundland Fencibles. Brevet Major R. Had-dock, from the half-pay; Captains N. L. Darrah, from half-pay 79th Foot, T. Shaw, from the 31st Foot, J. Peddie, from half-pay 38th Foot, T. Smith, from the half-pay, R. Innis, from half-pay 2d Dragoons, and A. H. Pattison, from the 74th Foot, to be Captains. Brevet Capt. T. L. Mitchell, from the 54th Foot; Lieutenants J. Reynolds, from the 73d Foot, W. Cannon, from half-pay 94th Foot, C. O. Neill, from half-pay 84th Foot, C. Nelson, from half-pay 103d Foot, W. Austin, from half-pay 52d Foot, G. E. Scott, from the 25th Foot, A. Carmichael, from half-pay 1st Line Batt. King's German Legion, G. Courtney, from half-pay 79th Foot, and J. M. Reade, from the 87th Foot, to be Lieutenants. Lieut. R. Prior, from half-pay 53d Foot, (with a temporary rank) Ensigns L. X. Leslie, from half-pay 25th Foot, H. Harvest, from half-pay 98th Foot, J. Vincent, from half-pay 82d Foot, Burlton, from half-pay 22d Foot, and E. Cheney, from half-pay 19th Foot, to be Ensigns; all dated March 15, 1824.

98th Regt. of Foot, Major-General H. Conran, to be Colonel; and Lieut. Col. M. Fane, from the half-pay; both dated as above. Brevet Lieut. Col. J. Dunn, from half-pay 28th Foot; and C. Bayly, from half-pay of the 1st Garrison Batt. to be Majors; both dated as above. Brevet Major H. Croasdale, from half-pay 97th Foot; Captains H. L. Daniell, from half-pay 73d Foot; A. Neame, from half-pay 8th Foot; E. Vaughan, from half-pay Royal African Corps; P. S. Baron, from half-pay 34th Foot; B. Fox, from half-