

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.



[Volume X.]

TUESDAY, 29th JUNE, 1824.

[Number 18.]

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.
A 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.
WM. F. ODELL.

Fredericton, June 21.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The President is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:—viz.

3d BATT. CHARLOTTE.

Major Thomas Weyer to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

3d BATT. YORK.

Lieutenant & Quarter-Master Parent to have the rank of Captain.

3d BATT. ST. JOHN.

The resignation of Captain Ebenezer Vaughn is accepted.

Lieut. Jesse Quinton, in consequence of long service, is permitted to retire with the rank of Captain.

Capt. C. L. Hatheway, to be Adjutant vice Anderson, promoted.

Lieut. G. Carman to be Captain vice Hatheway appointed Adjutant, 21st Jun.

Ensign Daniel Vaughn to be Captain 22d do. vice E. Vaughn resigned.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign John Brundage vice Carman promoted, dated 21st June.

Ensign Archibald Menzies vice Quinton, retired. 22d do.

John Fownes, gent. vice Fownes deceased, 22d do.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

Wm. Craft, gent. vice Brundage promoted, dated 21st June.

Richard Carman, do. vice Menzies promoted. 22d do.

Bradley Follett, do. 23d do.

By Command.

GEO. SHORE, Adj. Gen. M. F.

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. BOTSFORD, Jus. Sup. Court.
THOS. H. PETERS, Atty.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that We the Trustees of the Estate and effects of John Bell, late of Richibucto, in the County of Northumberland, Yeoman, an absconding Debtor, and having been duly sworn to the faithful performance of the said trust, do hereby require all persons indebted to the said John Bell, to pay over to us, or some one of us, on or before the nineteenth day of July next, all such sum or sums of money or other debts, duties, or things, which they owe to the said John Bell, and to deliver all other effects of the said John Bell, which they or any of them may have in his or their hands, power, or custody, to us or some one of us as aforesaid: And we do require all the Creditors of the said John Bell, on or before the same day to deliver to us or some one of us as aforesaid, their respective accounts and demands against the said John Bell, in order that right and justice may be done, pursuant to the tenor of the Act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided.

Dated at New-Castle, in the County aforesaid, the nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.
JOHN HENNESSY,
PETER MITCHELL,
WILLIAM MASON, } Trustees.

MONTREAL, JUNE 2.

The Launch of the Steam-Boat Richelieu.—This event, as we intimated in our former paper, took place at Chambly, on Saturday last, about twenty minutes after two o'clock in the afternoon; and it is but a just tribute to the merit of the builders, and all concerned, to say, that the whole proceeding was conducted with that care and attention to every part of the business which ensures its success. The Boat had to run on her ways on a gently sloping bank, for a distance of 270 feet, measured from the bank to the water edge, and she glided through this space with that majestic and imposing aspect attendant on the apparent voluntary movement of so large a body, which had a fine effect to the eye of the spectators. Her decks were crowded with the friends of the Projector, Mr. KUPER, and the other Proprietors of the Boat. The river banks and the common were crowded with spectators, to the number of several thousands, many of whom had come from a long distance to witness this interesting and novel spectacle. She is reported as being a very elegant looking vessel, measuring in range of deck 132 feet—extreme breadth 40 feet—depth of hold 8 feet—and is calculated to draw 2 feet 3 inches of water with her Engine on board.

LONDON, MAY 3.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE ASH-ANTEES.

The most authentic accounts which we have received respecting these people, is to be derived from the work of Mr. E. Bowdich, who was conductor of a mission from Cape Coast Castle to Ashantee; which was published in 1819. This gentleman in describing the object and departure of his mission states that Bosman and Barbot mention the Ashantees as first heard of by Europeans about the year 1706. Issert, a physician in the Danish service, who meditated a visit to Ashantee, writes—"This mighty King has a piece of gold as a charm, more than four men can carry; and innumerable slaves are constantly at work for him in the mountains; each of them must collect or produce two ounces of gold per diem." In 1807, an Ashantee army reached the coast for the first time. In 1811, the Ashantees invaded Fantee, and again in 1816. These invasions inflicted the greatest miseries on the Fantees. Few were slain in battle, for they rarely dared to encounter the invaders; but the butcherings in cold blood were incredi-

ble, and thousands were dragged into the interior to be sacrificed to the superstitions of the conquerors. The prolonged blockade of Cape Coast Castle in the last invasion, engendered so much distress and hazard, that the government having averted imminent danger by advancing a large sum of gold on account of the Fantees, earnestly desired the committee to authorise and enable them to venture an Embassy to deprecate these repeated calamities, to conciliate so powerful a monarch, and to propitiate an extension of commerce. In consequence of this application in 1817 an African Committee forwarded liberal and suitable presents, and a mission was sent to Aspenlow, with proper instructions as to the observations they were to make. Under these instructions the mission departed, accompanied by Mr. Bowdich, the result of whose observations have, as we already stated, been published.—After describing the difficulties of his progress and the country through which he passed, Mr. Bowdich proceeds as follows:—"We entered Coomassie at 2 o'clock, passing under a sacrifice of dead sheep, wrapped up in red silk and suspended between two lofty poles. Upwards of five thousand people, the greater part warriors, met us, with awful bursts of martial music, discordant only in its mixture; for horns, drums, rattles, and gonggongs, were all exerted, with a zeal bordering on frenzy, to subdue us by first impressions. The smoke which encircled us, from the incessant discharges of musketry, confined our glimpses to the fore ground, and we were halted, whilst the Captains performed their pyrrhic dance in the centre of the circle formed by the warriors, where a confusion of flags, of English, Dutch, and Danish, were waved and flourished in all directions, the hearers plunging and springing from side to side with a passion of enthusiasm only equalled by the captives, who followed them, discharging their blunderbusses so close that the flags were now and then in a blaze. The dress of the captives was a war cap, with gilded rams' horns projecting in front, the sides extended beyond all proportion by immense plumes of eagles' feathers and fastened under the chin with bands of cowries. Their vests were of red cloth, covered with feathers and saphires (scraps of Moorish writing as charms against evil,) in gold and silver, and embroidered cases of almost every colour, which flapped against their bodies as they moved, intermixed with small brass bells, the horns and tails of animals, shells and knives; long leopards' tails hung down their backs, over a small bow, covered with feathers. They wore loose cotton trousers, with immense boots of a dull red leather, coming half way up the thighs, and fastened by small chains to their waist belt; a small quiver of poisoned arrows hung from their right wrist, and they held a long iron between their teeth, with a scrap of Moorish writing affixed at the end of it; a small spear was in their left hand, covered with red cloth and silk tassels; their black countenances heightened the effect of this attire, and completed a figure scarcely human."

The author then proceeds to describe the immense crowd of people by whom he was surrounded; he says—"The large open porches of the houses, like the fronts of stages in small theatres, were filled with the better sort of females and children, all impatient to behold white people for the first time."

"We were then squeezed up a long street to an open fronted house, where we were desired to wait the further invitation from the King. Here our attention was attracted to a most inhuman spectacle; it was a man whom they were tormenting previous to sacrifice; his hands were pinioned behind him, a knife was passed through his cheeks, to which his lips were noosed, like the figure of eight; one ear was cut off and carried before him, the other hung to his head by a small bit of skin; there were several gashes

in his back, and a knife was thrust under each shoulder blade; he was led with a cord passed through his nose, by men disfigured with immense caps of shaggy black skins, and drums beat before him."

The author then proceeds to describe the extraordinary splendour which marked the retinue of the court, previous to his admission to the presence of the King.

"The prolonged flourishes of the horns, and deafening tumult of drums, announced that we were approaching the King; we were already passing the principal officers of his household; the chamberlain, the gold horn blower, the captain of the messengers, the captain for royal executions, the captain of the market, the keeper of the royal burial ground, and the master of the bands, sat surrounded by a retinue and splendour which bespoke the dignity and importance of their offices. The cook had a number of small services, covered with leopard's skin, held behind him, and a large quantity of massive silver plate was displayed before him, punch bowls, watters, coffee pots, tankards, and a very large vessel with clawed feet, which seemed to have been made to hold incense. The executioner, a man of an immense size, wore a massy gold hatchet on his breast, and the execution stool was held before him, clothed with blood and partly covered with a caul of fat. The King's four linguists were encircled by a splendour inferior to none, and their peculiar insignia, gold canes, were elevated in all directions, tied in bundles like fasces."

"A delay of some minutes, while we severally approached to receive the King's hand, afforded us a thorough view of him; his deportment first excited my attention; his manners were majestic, yet courteous, and he did not allow his surprise to beguile him for a moment of the composure of the monarch; he appeared to be about 38 years of age, inclined to corpulence, and of a benevolent countenance."

[The residue will be given in our next.]

BOSTON, JUNE 15.

NEW RIVAL TRADE.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated May 5—to a Merchant in this city.

"The London Market on Monday, and our's yesterday, were rather lower in Grain, and the promising appearance of Spring will rather add to the feeling. A new feature in trade is the permitting the intercourse direct between the European Continent and our Colonies. Shipments, we believe are now making at Hamburg [one vessel has arrived at Halifax] of bread and flour, for Newfoundland, where it will be admitted on lower duties than from the United States, and will cost such low prices, as will put an end to that trade from this country. They offer us at Dantzic, Flour at 18s 6d [about 4 dols.] free on board per barrel. If this answers at Newfoundland it will be followed in the Islands, and Staves will accompany the flour."

LONDON, MAY 11.

Those among our readers who are of an age to carry back their recollection to the period preceding the French Revolution, will easily trace a resemblance between that time and the present, in regard to commercial undertakings. At that time and more particularly in the summer of 1792, the continuance of peace had caused a great rise in the value of public securities, and capital flowed into a variety of new channels, conducted both by individuals and joint Stock Companies.

The Dublin Gazette, of Thursday, 6th inst, contains a Proclamation by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, declaring the Baronies of Galmoy Cranagh Gowran, Fassarading, Shilleloger, and Ida, in the county of Kilkenny, "to be in a state of