

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.



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The Gazette.

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 of one of us, all such sum 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 of 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.

GREETING.
WHEREAS it having been sufficiently attested before me on the part of *Thomas Mansel* and *William M'Guire* of Richibucto, Merchants, that *John Bell*, late of Richibucto aforesaid, Yeoman, is justly indebted to the said *Thomas Mansel* and *William M'Guire*, 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 Mansel* and *William M'Guire*, 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. C. P.
Wm. Esq., Atty.

LONDON, Nov. 20.
It is now reported that Sir Robert Gifford will succeed to the Chief Justiceship of the Pleas in the room of Sir R. Dallas. The Attorney General's wish was to obtain the Mastership of the Rolls, but the improving state of Sir T. Plumer's health induces his Hon. to preserve his seat, at least for some time. Mr. Justice Bayley, we learn, is to be the new Lord Chief Baron; and the vacant seat in the Court of King's Bench will be filled by Mr. Baron Hullock who is to be succeeded in the Exchequer by Mr. Courtenay, the Member of Exeter, and

Master in Chancery. Mr. Horace Twiss, we are told, is to be rewarded for his political exertions with the Mastership as soon as it shall be vacated by Mr. Courtenay. We believe there is little doubt but Mr. Shadwell will be the new Solicitor General. Besides those changes it is expected, that in a short time, one or two other vacancies will occur in the Judicial seats, when Mr. Littledale and Mr. Sergeant Onslow are to be thought of. As soon as convenient, Mr. Nolan, we learn, is to have a Welch Judgeship. — *Times*.

BRAZIL.—Brazil Letters mention that Portuguese Commissioners had arrived from Lisbon at Rio de Janeiro, despatched by King John VI. and his new Ministers giving an account of the overthrow of the Constitution, and the re-establishment of the absolute power and inviting the Brazilians to return to the state of modified Colonies as also urging the Emperor to return home and resume his station of heir to the Portuguese Monarchy. Several conferences had been held between the Emperor, attended by his Ministers, and the Portuguese Commissioners, the precise result of which was not known. The circumstance, however, had excited serious anxiety among the reflecting part of the Brazilians, as well as the European residents in the country, who are generally Constitutionalists and have hitherto compelled their new Sovereign to retain the distinctive title of Constitutional Emperor. It is understood, that the Portuguese Commissioners were provided with papers indicating that it was the wish of the High Continental Powers, that Portugal, now that she had returned to her duty, should not be dismembered, and it is added, that private letters from the Austrian Court for the Empress (who, it will be remembered is a younger sister of the widow of Bonaparte Maria Louisa) were also entrusted to the Commissioners, telling her to use all her influence with the Emperor, in order to induce him to return home and join his family. The Queen of Portugal, a true Bourbon, and deep in the plots of the late invasion, is also said to have written pressing letters to her son and it was understood that the two French fugitives in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro, had private instructions to offer their services to convey the Emperor and his Family across the Atlantic, should he deem it expedient to return.

PARIS, Nov. 18.
The unexpected and imprudent publication of a pamphlet by the Duke de Rovigo upon the death of the Duke d'Enghien, has given occasion to the appearance of several others, which tend in a greater or less degree to throw light upon that lamentable event, and completely to defeat the object of the Duke de Rovigo, who seeks to exculpate himself by showing the odium of that unjust execution, upon others. Of these no one is more entitled to attention than the *Explication offerte aux hommes impartiaux*, by Count Hulin, who was President of the Court Martial by which the Duke d'Enghien was tried. It is written in a spirit of moderation and frankness which does honor to the feelings of a man, and his character as an officer. As an eye-witness he relates facts which came under his own observation, and in extenuation of the proceedings of the Court Martial pleads no excuse but the circumstances in which they were placed. The following anecdote related by the Count is now, for the first time, given to the public.

"The tenure of the papers gave rise to an incident. At the end of the examination taken by the Capt. reporter, we remarked that the Prince, previous to signing it, wrote with his own hand some lines in which he expressed a desire to have an explanation with the First Consul. A Member proposed that the request should be transmitted to the Government. The Court Martial agreed thereto, but at that moment General....., who

had posed himself behind my chair, represented to us that the request was *inopportune*. — Besides, we found in the law no provision that authorized us to demur. The Court then passed it over, reserving to itself, at the end of the proceedings, to comply with the desires of the Prisoners."

The Count next shows that the report made by Real was such as to lead to the supposition, that the safety of the State depended upon the condemnation of the Prince. He also alleges his own ignorance of the formalities and laws in criminal proceedings to account for their irregularity upon the occasion in question. — "As 'soon,' continues he, as the sentence had been pronounced I began to write a letter, in the name of the Court Martial, to the First Consul, to make known to him the desire of an interview with him, expressed by the Prince, and also to conjure him to remit a punishment, which the rigor of our situation did not allow us to avoid.

"At that instant, a man who was constantly in the Court, and whom I would instantly name, did I not reflect, that even in defending myself, it does not become me to accuse..... What are you doing there? said he, as he drew near. — I am writing to the First Consul, replied I, to inform him of the wish of the Court and the prisoner. — Your business is finished, said he to me, taking up the pen; and now it is my concern."

"I declare that I believed, as well as several of my colleagues, that he meant: *It is my concern to apprise the First Consul.* Under the vestibule contiguous to the Court I was conversing upon what had just taken place; and was waiting for my carriage which could not enter the inner Court. We ourselves were shut in, so that no one could communicate from without, when an explosion was heard!..... a terrible report, which went to the bottom of our hearts, and petrified them with terror and alarm.

"Yes, I swear in the name of all my colleagues, that this execution was not authorised by us. Our judgment set forth that copies of it should be despatched to the Minister of War, the Grand Judge, the Minister of Justice, and the Gov. of Paris.

"The order for execution could only be given regularly by the latter; the copies of the judgment had not then been seen, nor could they be despatched till part of the day had passed:

"We are ignorant whether he who so cruelly precipitated this lamentable execution had his orders. If not, he alone is responsible; if he had, the Court Martial, who were unacquainted with these orders, and whose only desire was the safety of the Prince, could neither foresee nor prevent their effects."

Nov. 19.—We are assured that Prince Talleyrand, indignant at the recrimination upon which the Duke de Rovigo had attempted to establish his own innocence, wrote to the King to intreat his Majesty to ordain that an investigation should be made by the Chamber of Peers. It is added that his Majesty replied, that the investigation demanded would never be authorised by him, and the reasons which the King condescended to give for his refusal have also been mentioned. An investigation appeared to the King contrary to the salutary principle of oblivion with which his Majesty was desirous, as he expressed in the Charter, that all facts previous to the Restoration should be covered. An investigation would suppose that his Majesty could receive the slightest impression from the calumnious allegations of the Duke de Rovigo, and his Majesty wishes that not the least pretext should be offered for such a suspicion. What confirms the reality of these reports is the following fact, which cannot be called in question because it is public, and took place in the presence of the Court. On Sunday Prince Talleyrand presented himself, as usual, to make his

obedience to the king, with all the Great Officers of the Kingdom and the Crown; when his Majesty took occasion to address him in these gracious words: "*Prince Talleyrand, vous et les vôtres pourtez venir ici sans crainte de mauvaies rencontres.* We have already announced that the Duke de Rovigo is forbidden appear at Court.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.

Latest from Europe.—By the fast sailing ship *Susquehanna*, Capt. M'Manus, the editors of the Gazette have received Waterford papers to the 3d and Dublin to the 2d ult. inclusive. They contain London dates to the evening of the 29th, seven days later than our previous advices. London Shipping Lists to the 27th ult. are also received.

Advices from Esramadura represent that the Empecinado was still in arms, and would not listen to any terms; he was at Alcantara with a respectable force, and had had an action with Morales, who is reported to have suffered some loss.

It was currently reported at St. Petersburg, Oct. 31, that a new Ministry would shortly be organized, to be designated the Ministry of the Imperial House; and that Prince Wolchonsky, Chief of the Imperial Staff, should be appointed President.

The marriage of the Princess Eliza of Bavaria, to the Crown Prince of Prussia, was celebrated by proxy at Munich on the 16th Nov. She was to be married at Berlin on the 29th.

LONDON, NOV. 29.

It appears that a Congress is to be held at St. Petersburg, for the arrangement of the affairs of the East; and another is to be held at Paris for the settlement of the South American Colonies. To the latter it is almost certain that England will not be a party; and in the former it is highly probable she will not join.

It is believed that France is determined not to assist Spain by force, in reducing the South American colonies. This is good policy, as the attempt would certainly fail.

The *St. Vincent* of 120 guns, is preparing for sea, at Plymouth, with all possible despatch.

Accounts from Paris reach down to late on the evening of the 27th. Private letters of that date mention one fact, which, it seems, was considered of some consequence, that is, that an express had arrived from Madrid from which it appeared that the new Spanish Ministry would be under the necessity of taking some steps to redeem their credit as it had been ascertained that the loan negotiated by Mr. Guebard could not be circulated either in the market at Paris or London — and it was understood also, that they would be compelled immediately to cancel that loan, and recognize the loans made by the Cortes.

Ferdinand has refused to recognize the Bonds given under the Constitutional Government — which he says are not Spanish Bonds — and is indifferent whether he succeeds or not in raising money by a new loan; imagining he has sufficient resources to carry on the affairs of Government without it. He has also turned a deaf ear to the importunities of France, Austria, Russia and England, to dismiss his confidential minister, Saez, whom he still retains.

General Mina had arrived at Plymouth in a French brig of war from the Mediterranean with dispatches. This arrival excited much surprise.

The papers state from an authentic source that Capt. Parry is certainly to proceed on another voyage for exploring a North West passage.

Halifax, Jan. 28.

— We learn by the brig *John* from Demerara, that the utmost tranquility prevailed at that place. The 93d regt. had arrived there from England.