

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

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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. W. M. F. ODELL.

BY the Honorable WILLIAM BOTSFORD, 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 Subscribers having been duly appointed 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.

UTICA, May 8.

Erie Canal Navigation.—Arrived the last week, 178 boats, with 11741 barrels flour; 1102 do. salt, 1-3 for Vermont; 442 do. provisions; 1667 do. ashes; 148 do. linsed oil; 20883 bushels wheat; 2224 do. coarse grain; 2240 do. Water Lime; 18511 gallons whiskey; 45697 boards and scantling; 600 do. timber;

4900 do. staves; 4032 lbs. butter and lard; 355 tons gypsum; 39 do. furniture; 36 do. castings; 562 do. merchandize.

Manners and Customs of the Ashantees.

(Concluded from our last.)

In describing the customs of the Ashantees, Mr. Bowdich thus proceeds;—

"A general is appointed to the command of an army by receiving a gold handled sword of the King's from his hand, (who strikes him gently with it three times on the head,) swearing to return it encrusted with the blood of his conquered enemies. One of the King's linguists always accompanies an army of any consequence, to whom all the politics of the war are entrusted. The Ashantees are superior in discipline as in courage to the people of the water side, though their discipline is limited to the following precautions. They never pursue when it is near sunset; the General is always in the rear; the secondary Captains lead the soldiers on, whilst those in command, with a few chosen individuals, urge them forward with their heavy swords, and cut any man down who retreats until the case is desperate. The first object of the Ashantee in close fight, is to spring upon the throat of his enemy; to advance every time he fires, he feels to be imperative if his commander thinks it possible, who would otherwise, if he escaped death in the action, inflict it on him directly it was over. The General has his umbrella spread in the rear, and besides his guard has several muskets ready loaded, for those soldiers who may be driven to him in case of reverse. His hand plays all the time, and in his assumed contempt for the enemy, it is his etiquette to divert himself at some game while the hands of the slain of any rank, in the hostile army, are sent to him to put his foot on. When the result of an important action is expected, the King is always seated, in public, with his golden worra before him, playing with some dignitary, and thus receive the news, to impress the people with confidence by his affected indifference to victory or defeat.

"Several of the hearts of the enemy are cut out by the Fetish men who follow the army, and the blood and small pieces being mixed with various consecrated herbs, all those who had never killed an enemy before, eat a portion, for it is believed if they do not, their vigour and courage would be wasted by the taunting spirit of the deceased. It was said that the King and all the Dignitaries partook of the heart of any celebrated enemy.

"The army is prohibited during the action from all food but meal, which each man carries in a small bag at his side, and mixes in his hand with the first water he comes to: this, they allege, is to prevent cooking fires from betraying their position, or anticipating a surprise. Ashantee spies have been stationed two or three days in the high trees overlooking Cape Coast Castle, with no other supply than this meal and a little water, before the enemy has shewn himself. There is always a distinct dody of recruits with the army, to despatch those with their knives whom the muskets has only wounded, and they are all expected to return well armed from despoiling the enemy.

"It is the invariable policy of the Ashantee to make the contingents of the power last subdued, the revolvers recently quelled, or the allies last accepted, the van of their army; throughout the campaign, and very frequently, there are no Ashantees but captains with the army."

Speaking of the Military forces, Mr. Bowdich says, "I can only calculate the population of the Kingdom of Ashantee from its military force, which amounts to 204,000; thus appears an extravagant force until we recollect that it is probably one fifth of the whole population. Barbot heard of the Ashantees losing 50,000 in two ac-

tions, an exaggeration which, nevertheless serves to argue great military resources.—since the Ashantee invasion, their disposable force has been estimated by old residents, in public reports as upwards of 150,000."

In Mr. Hutchinson's diary, which is quoted by Mr. Bowdich, the following statement is made:—

"When any public execution is to take place, the ivory horns of the King proclaim at the palace door, Wow! wow! wow! death! death! death! and as they cut off their heads the bands play a peculiar strain till the operation is finished.

"On a particular occasion a message was sent to one chief to say that the King was going to his mother's house to talk a palaver, and shortly after his Majesty arose and proceeded thither, ordering the attendants to conduct me out by another door.

"This sacrifice was, in consequence of the King imagining that if he washed the bones of his mother and sisters, who died while he was on the throne, it would propitiate the Fetish, and make the war successful. Those who had done any thing to displease the King were then sent for in succession, and immolated as they entered, "that their blood might water the graves." The whole of the night the King's executioners traversed the streets, and dragged every one they found to the palace, where they were put in irons (which is often the case;) some one had disclosed the secret, and almost every one had fled, and the King was disappointed of most of his distinguished victims. The sacrifice was continued until the next Adu custom, seventeen days, at the end of which time the chiefs came from their concealment and paraded the streets rejoicing that they had escaped death, although a few days might put them in the same fear."

From the City Gazette of the 1st of July. MEMORANDA.

The schr. Ploughboy has been seized by His Majesty's brig Dotterell.

The Hope from Waterford, spoke in lat. 49, 12 N. long. 72, 12 W. ship Lady Ridley from Sierra Leone, bound to Plymouth.—June 3, lat. 49, 53 N. long 30, 31 W. brig Vine from Dublin for Quebec.—June 20, lat. 41, 34 N. long 60, 42 W. American brig Smyrna, from Baltimore for Rotterdam.—June 22, lat. 42, 49 N. long. 63, 14 W. schr. Newfoundland Packet from Halifax for Trinidad.—Same day, schr. Compact, from St. Andrews for West-Indies.—June 23, ship James from this port for Liverpool.

The Alexander, (at Quebec) lat. 45, lon. 38, spoke the Crown, bound to Miramichi, and took on board Capt. Smith, with a female and boy, and three seamen, wrecked in the brig Cumberland, from Liverpool to Montreal, with a general cargo. The C. lost eight men overboard. The vessel was abandoned a total wreck.

The Helon Etskine from Dundee for North America, struck on a sunken rock on the coast of Ireland, and sunk; sixteen passengers (fourteen of them relatives) unfortunately perished.

The Diadem (at Quebec) spoke the Thomas Farrel, 13 days from St. John, to Londonderry, in lat. 46, 18, long. 34, 12.

Brig Saguenay (at Quebec) fell in with the wreck of the brig Scotia of Glasgow, from the Bay of Honduras, bound to Dublin, and took from her the mate and three seamen. The following particulars of the loss of the Scotia, were given by the mate of that vessel:—The Scotia, Capt. Isaac Davis, sailed from the Bay of Honduras, on the 1st April, on the 29th a heavy sea fell on board the Scotia, carried away her cut water and stem, and rendered her a complete wreck, as she became water-logged and unmanageable. The Captain and his wife, with the crew, gained the tops, when the storm increasing, the vessel upset, precipita-

ting all into the sea; the Captain and his wife were washed from their hold and lost, the remainder gained the hull, which shortly after righted from the parting of the masts, when they gained the quarter deck, where they remained, enduring every hardship to which their melancholy situation exposed them, for five days; during this time their number was reduced to ten, some were washed overboard and others died through their sufferings. On the 3d May the wreck was fallen in with by the Saguenay; every exertion was made by the master and crew of this vessel to relieve them from their perilous state, but owing to the severity of the weather and the imminent danger of their own vessels falling on board the wreck, they could only succeed in rescuing four, the mate and three of the hands. When the Saguenay parted from the wreck only two men remained; the storm continuing, rendered it impossible, by any means, to take these unfortunate men from the wreck, which the S. was obliged to abandon after remaining by her thirty hours.

Brig Amehyst, (at Quebec) spoke on the 27th April lat. 44, long 37, brig Fame, Ballantine of and from London bound to St. John, N. Brunswick; she was totally dismantled in a hurricane on Friday the 23d, in lat. 45, lon. 35, w. one man was dreadfully cut by the rigging and another struck speechless by lightning, not expected to survive. The Fame was very tight, she had got a jury foremast, and had a jury mainmast to put up as soon as the weather became moderate, and intended proceeding on her voyage.—Capt. B. did not wish to detain the Amehyst longer. On the 28th in a tremendous hurricane the Amehyst lost her bulwarks, some staunchions, boats, companion, binnacle, try sail, and one man washed overboard.

BOSTON JUNE 24.

FROM ENGLAND.—By the Ship Eliza & Abby, at Newport. Liverpool Papers to the 15th of May, and London to the evening of the 30th, have been received.—They contain accounts of disturbances in Spain—difficulties between Russia and Turkey—and of the rejection of a motion in the British Parliament for an inquiry respecting Ireland, the ministerial majority being only 48 in 320.

The Schr. Scott, at Baltimore, in 20 days from Chagres, brings information of the surrender of Lima to the Royalists—of the embarrassments of Bolivar panic at Panama—and severities of the Spaniards at Callao.

Commerce of Canada.—From the 1st to the 4th of the present month, there arrived at Quebec, from England, Ireland, &c. about one hundred and forty sail of square-rigged vessels.

CHARLOTTE TOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, June 12, 1824.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—It now becomes our painful duty, beyond a doubt, to record the melancholy loss of the brig Jessie, with all the passengers and crew; 26 in number. She sailed from Three Rivers on the 25th day of December last, for Liverpool, G. B. and was seen passing Chetican (Cape Breton) on the evening of the 27th, and it is most probable she ran on shore that night on St. Paul's Island. From the currency of several reports from the adjacent shores of the wreck of a brig on that Island, a small vessel was despatched from the house of Messrs. M. Kay (the owners) which returned on Tuesday last with the most conclusive proofs of the total loss. The wreck of the Jessie lies within 200 yards of the south west point of the Island, and on the west side of the point eleven bodies were