

# THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.



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[Number 48.]

## 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 or 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 or 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.

To all to whom it may concern **GREETING:**  
**WHEREAS** it having been sufficiently attested before me on the part of *Thomas Maunsel* and *William M'Guire* of Richibucto, Merchants, that *John Bell*, late of Richibucto aforesaid, Yeoman, is justly indebted to the said *Thomas Maunsel* 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 Maunsel* 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. END, Atty.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27.

From *Havana*.—The brig *Packet*, at this Port, left *Havana* on the 13th inst. Capt. *Doughly* informs that a French frigate arrived off the port on the 19th with instructions for re-establishing the Royal Government. On the 10th, she entered the port, firing a salute, which was answered by the shipping and forts. On the same day the King was proclaimed in the Cathedral, in presence of the Governor and all the principal officers of *Havana*, who were escorted by a part of the *Catalonia*, *Taragona* and *Malaga* regiments of foot. Sa-

lutes were repeated from all the Forts, and the Town illuminated, &c. The old regulations went into immediate operation. No smiles were to be seen from the friends of the Constitution. A double guard was placed in the city, and all the taverns and coffee-houses were ordered to be closed at 5 o'clock.

The frigate which brought the above instructions, was the *Euridice*. The Frigate which was stated to have sailed from *Cadiz* with a new Gov. for *Cuba*, was called the *Tonnante*.

Capt. *D.* has favoured us with *Havana* papers to the 13th inst.

*Don Francisco Dionisia Vives*, &c. &c. makes known to all the inhabitants of the Island of *Cuba*, that he has this moment received the Royal Decree of His Majesty, of the 3d and 20th of October, which follow:

"Restored to the plenitude of my sovereign rights, I annul every thing that has been done in virtue of the system called Constitutional, and order the Captain-General and Commandant of the Island of *Cuba*, to obey, guarantee and fulfil, by all the military and naval forces under his command, this my Royal determination. This I expect from his fidelity, and that it be done in conformity with my Royal decree of the 3d inst.

In the Palace of *Seville*, Oct. 20, 1823.

**FERDINAND.**

Countersigned by *Victor Saez*.

The decree of Oct. 3d, tells us, "the King is restored by Divine Providence to the Sovereign rights of his ancestors, &c. and released from the bitter captivity he has suffered; that the first care of his paternal heart has been to destroy the odious system introduced by a few base and insubordinate persons of the army, unworthy of the confidence that had been reposed in them. Such base institutions deserve only to be supported by malevolent individuals who endeavoured to defend them. The weak efforts and atrocious crimes with which they attempted scandalously to imprison my Royal person and family, were not thanks to Divine Providence, sufficient against the generous aid of my august cousin the King of France, the other Sovereigns of Europe, and the unanimous, firm and spontaneous voice of my beloved subjects, who raised *en masse* to restore the ancient and wholesome laws which characterized in my ancestors for many centuries, the Spanish name, power and greatness. In re-establishing them in my dominions, my Royal heart will not rest in quietude, until certain troubles in them are allayed, and all in the immense Colonies given by Providence to my glorious arms are made to partake in their benefits.

"A portion of these vast and rich possessions, still a prey to the horrors of a civil and disastrous war, through the treason of the powerful expedition destined to pacify them, will be returned to the bosom of a just and paternal government anxious for its interest.— Whilst I am considering on the energetic measures required for this object, it is resolved that my Royal and legitimate authority be immediately re-established in all the *Ultra Marine* Dominions, on the same form and condition and with the same prerogatives as previous to the fatal 9th of March, 1820, when I was by violence deprived of my liberty with my Royal family."

*Gov. Vives* proceeds—"The King, then, is re-established in his sovereign rights, and in the plenitude inherited from his august ancestors.—The genius of the revolution and of discord, sowing extravagant and impracticable principles, had succeeded in overturning the established order of so many ages of glory for the nation, the ambition of a few demagogues (*cocifeos*) and the dogmas of the new sects though full of absurd inconsistencies, seduced many of the unwary who could not penetrate their sanguinary projects

and pernicious maxims. The felicity which this island has always enjoyed, and the predilection which his Majesty has always shewn to your petitions, &c. are considerations, which impose on us the necessity of being faithful to our sovereign, and of respecting and obeying his beneficent resolutions.

[The remainder of the Proclamation denounces "liberal principles, licentious books, pamphlets, &c." and exhorts the inhabitants to behave like good vassals, and merit the love of their master.]

MADRID, Nov. 4.

Their majesties and their royal highnesses will arrive here about the 11th or 13th. In all the towns through which they pass, the enthusiasm of the people is excessive, and they give vent to their joy in cries of "The absolute King forever!" "The Inquisition forever!" "Death to the Constitution!" "Down with commerce." But this is nothing to what has passed in *Murcia*, *Orihuela*, *Valencia*, *Sarragossa*, *Pampeluna*, and other cities, where the Inquisitors were borne in triumph by the people, and the standard of the Inquisition carried about amidst the cries of "Religion forever!" "Down with the Jews and the Jacobites!" Addresses were drawn up by the municipal authorities, and sent to the King by express, requesting his Majesty to re-establish that holy tribunal.

BAYONNE, Nov. 10.

The apprehensions that may be justly entertained from the excess of the exultation of the Royalist party, now they are the masters, may be judged of by the excesses committed on All Saint's Day; they went to the church-yards, and after having defaced with their sabres, the epitaphs of the Constitution-ists, they stopped at the graves of *Serra*, *Pampléi* and *Landsburu*, for which they took the bodies and tore them to pieces.

The following account which is given as authentic, is calculated to excite the most serious reflections, as well as horror. It is stated in accounts from *Gaudalaxara* that a Colonel in the Corps of the *Empeinado*, having been brought in a prisoner, it was with difficulty he reached the prison; the people, with loud cries, demanded that the Governor should deliver him up to their vengeance, if he would not be sacrificed himself. He had the cruel weakness to have the gates of the prison opened; the people seized the Colonel, conducted him through the streets with a rope about his neck, then led him out of the city, put out his eyes, cut off his nose and ears, and last of all, his head.

PARIS, Nov. 9.

Our Ministers now certainly do not meditate any distant expedition, unless they think, as has been said, of re-conquering the Spanish colonies. But they have great interests to contend with. The speech of *Mr. Canning*, on receiving the freedom of *Plymouth*, is almost threatening; the refusal of the British Government to take part in a new Congress, where the affairs of South America should be discussed, requires also important negotiations; some determination or other must be taken respecting the Peninsula, particularly what must be done with respect to its internal affairs; dissensions are not appeased in eight or ten months, the time at which the 40,000 men who are to remain at *Cadiz*, at *Madrid*, and on the *Ebro*, are to be withdrawn. Our internal affairs will, also require some attention, a determined part must be taken on the dissolution of the Chamber, the integral renovation, and the means of procuring a pliant majority. It seems that the plans in contemplation are not easy of execution, since the *Ordonnance* of dissolution has not yet appeared, and we read to day in the fanatical papers the following paragraph:—

"Will the Ministerial plan receive the Royal sanction? We dare not affirm it; but what we may venture to reveal is that Royal wisdom seems to hesitate, to wish to

keep the Ministry from the abyss."

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The ships now in commissions are fully sufficient to protect the freedom of commerce in the new American States, and there are five times as many ready to be brought forward, should *M. Chateaubriand* require it. There are now in commission the *Britannia*, 120 guns (well known to Frenchmen); *Prince Regent*, 120; *Queen Charlotte*, 120; *Ocean*, 104; *Ganges*, 86; *Rochfort*, 86; *Cambridge*, 86; *Albion*, 82; *Gloucester*, 82; *Ramilles*, 78; *Revenge*, 78; *Superb*, 78; *Windsor Castle*, 78; *Spartiate*, 78. There are also in commission five ships of one deck, carrying 60 guns each; there are 21 heavy frigates of 44 guns each; there are also 21 ships of 24 to 32 guns, 56 gun brigs and schooners, and 5 yachts.

FRENCH CONSUL AT BRAZIL.

The French frigate *La Circe*, has arrived in *Brazil* with a French Consul on board to reside at *Rio de Janeiro*. The *Journal des Debats* (a French demi-official paper) remarks, that the measure of sending Consuls to South America, to protect commerce, &c. has no connection with the acknowledgement of their Independence; and quotes the example of *ENGLAND* on the subject. In order, says the *Journal*, that this might not be misinterpreted into such recognition, *de facto*, the British Minister has used in his Letters of Credence, this form—"To the persons bearing authority in *Mexico*, *Buenos Ayres*, &c."

CHINA.

A Letter from *Batavia*, dated Sept. 23, says "Nothing new has occurred in this part of the world, except that we learn by an arrival from *Canton*, that the affair of the *Topaz* British Frigate, had been revived in consequence of the non-performance of a pretended promise, on the part of the officers of that ship, to send out and deliver to the officers of the Chinese Government, two men, to suffer in atonement for the persons killed in that affray. It is said the *Hong Merchants* have been sent to *Pekin*."

A London paper mentions a report that the above dispute was likely to be revived.

BOSTON, JAN. 7.

A COMET. A small Comet was discovered on the 27th ult. by *Mr. Bond*, of *Dorchester*, and described. The same was first seen at *Exeter*, in *N. H.* and at the College in *New-Haven*, the 29th. In *Exeter* it was seen by *Mr. S. Chamberlain*, at 5 o'clock, A. M. bearing E. by N. at the elevation of about 20°.—Coma sweeping to the N. N. W.—The following is the *New-Haven* record:

"*Yale College*, Dec. 29. A Comet was observed this morning in the shoulder of *Serpentarius*, in a line between *A.* and *K.* of that Constellation, and very near to the latter. The nucleus is well defined, appearing like a star of the 5th magnitude. The tail extends faintly through *6d.* and points as usual, nearly from the sun. It is visible between 3 and 6 o'clock in the morning.

We have not learnt when it was first seen at the Observatory in *Cambridge*.

The Comet was seen in *Philadelphia* the 28th ultimo. It is near the two stars on the head of the *Serpent*. At 5 A. M. it bears E. by N. It is travelling towards the Earth, and may shortly be seen at midnight.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

We learn from *Hamburg* papers, that Gold mines have lately been discovered in the great chain of the *Ural* mountains in *Russia*, which are likely to be productive. Two members of the Commission sent to examine their nature, had returned to *St. Petersburg*, and reported that they were