

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

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The Gazette.

By His Excellency Major General Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, Bart. Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.
HOWARD DOUGLAS.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province, stands prorogued to Wednesday the first day of September next. I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the first Wednesday in December next ensuing.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the twenty-eighth day of August, 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 Excellency's Command,

Wm. F. ODELL.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Fredericton, 13th August, 1824.

HIS Majesty having directed returns to be forthwith made of the general Establishment of the Government of this Province, arranged according to Departments, and including every Individual employed therein, with all the particulars specified in the annexed Schedule, and also a return under similar heads of those public officers who may not be attached to any particular department: all Persons concerned are hereby required in obedience to His Majesty's commands, to forward immediately to this office their respective reports, agreeably to the form prescribed.

By order of His Honor the President.

Return to express in separate columns the following particulars:

- Name, and designation of Office, Office.
- Date of appointment.
- By whom appointed and under what Instrument.
- Whether Office executed by Principal or by Deputy; if by Deputy his name.
- Annual salary in sterling and Currency, with rate of Exchange.
- Fees during the year which has expired, in currency and sterling value.
- Net amount received by Principal and by Deputy, in currency and sterling.
- Whether Principal or Deputy be allowed a House for personal residence, or what allowance, if any, for House-rent or Quarters.
- Whether Office be held by Principal in conjunction with any, and what other Civil, Military or Naval office or appointment or place of Profit, in any Colony or on the establishment of the United Kingdom. If the office be held by a Military or Naval Officer whether upon full or half Military or Naval pay, the total amount of pay and allowances of every kind actually received by him in addition to the Profits of his Office.
- Periods during which the officer has been absent on leave from the Colony.
- Whether the Principal or his Deputy enjoy any and what other advantage or profit, not required to be stated in the preceding columns.
- Remarks in explanation of the duties of the office and of such subjects as require elucidation.

By the Honorable JOHN MURRAY BISS, 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 the application of James Fraser, of the City of Saint John, Merchant, to me duly made according to the

form of the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the estate as well real as personal within this Province, of Joseph Kenah, late of Fredericton, in the County of York, in the said Province, Esquire, (which same Joseph Kenah departed from without the limits of the Province upwards of eighteen months ago, and has not resided within the same for any time during the last six months, and is indebted to the said James Fraser, in one thousand eight hundred Pounds and upwards, over and above all Discounts) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said Joseph Kenah, do return and discharge his said debt and all other his just dues within six months from the publication hereof, all the estate as well real as personal of the said Joseph Kenah, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Joseph Kenah.

Dated at the City of Saint John, this twenty-second day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

J. M. BLISS;

R. PARKER, Attorney.

By THOMAS WYER, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Charlotte, in the Province of New-Brunswick.

To all whom it may concern: Greeting: **NOTICE** is hereby given, that upon the application of John Carrick, of the Parish of Saint George, in the County and Province aforesaid, to me duly made according to the form of the Act of the Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal within this Province, of Samuel Ray, late of the Parish of Saint George, (which same Samuel Ray is departed from and without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said John Carrick and the other Creditors of the said Samuel Ray, (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 Samuel Ray do return and discharge his said debt or debts within three months from the publication hereof, all the estate as well real as personal of the said Samuel Ray, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Samuel Ray.

Dated at Saint Andrews, this fourth day of September, 1824.

THOMAS WYER, J. C. P.
JAS. BARBER, Att'y.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, 22d July, 1824.

IN CHANCERY. Between Mallory Raymond, Complainant, and Richard Carlow, & James Carlow, Defendants. **FORASMUCH** as the Court was this day informed by Mr. Wetmore, of Council for the Complainant, that the Bill in this cause was filed on the 10th day of April last, as by the Certificate of their Clerk in Court appears, and process of Subpoena taken out against the said Defendants, but that the said Defendants, now reside without the limits of this Province, or do otherwise abscond to avoid being served with such Process as by affidavit appears: And the said Certificate and affidavit being read, and the truth of the above allegation being made out to the satisfaction of the Court, it is ordered that the said Defendants do appear and answer to the Complainant's bill, on or before the third Tuesday in February next.

By the Court,
D. LUDLOW ROBINSON, Registrar.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That We, the Subscribers having been duly appointed Trustees of all the Creditors of James Develin, late of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Carpenter, an absconding Debtor, and have 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 James Develin on or before the Twenty-eighth day of October next, ensuing the date hereof, to pay to us, or some, or one of us, all such sum or sums of money, brother debt, duty or thing which they owe to the said James Develin, and to deliver up other effects of the said James Develin, 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 aforesaid. And we do desire all the Creditors of the said James Develin, on or before the fifth day, to deliver to us, or to some, or one of us, as aforesaid, their respective accounts and demands against the said James Develin, 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 Chatham, the 28th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

ALEXANDER FRASER, junr. } Trustees.
JOHN M. JOHNSON, }
THOMAS VONDY. }

BOSTON, OCT. 12

The Oriental Herald says 150 Europeans have been landed from Arab ships this season, and sold as slaves in the capital of British India. The Arab ships carry females from India and sell them in Arabia for African slaves.

Since the silk duty has been repealed by the British Parliament, numbers of the French silk weavers have emigrated to England, and established there large manufactories, "greatly," observes a London editor, "to the discomfiture of Spitalfields."

The British government in India have sent a well equipped army of upwards of 20,000 men against the Burmese. The conquest of the Burman empire was anticipated.

The consumption of flax seed in Ireland last year was 10,000 hhd. more than the preceding year and double what it was ten years ago.

GREECE.

The accounts of a second victory obtained by the Greeks over the Turkish fleet, about the beginning of August or the end of July, are repeated through a number of unconnected and remote channels with such an exact coincidence of circumstances as amounts to an absolute proof of veracity.

The loss of the Turks is said to have been much more serious than that sustained by them in their first defeat, and the effect of their redoubled disasters, is described as so entirely decisive as to drive the great fleet, which was to have sealed the slavery of Greece, dismantled and nearly empty of sailors, into the harbour of Smyrna.

The triumph of the Patriots upon the Continent is represented as equally brilliant. Derwisch Pacha is said to have squandered an army in successive fruitless attempts to force the pass of Thermopylae, leaving the whole of his artillery, ammunition, and baggage, in the hands of the Greeks.

Such has been the result of the vast preparations for this year's naval and military campaign—preparations which have anticipated the resources of the Turkish Empire for many future years. The Captain Pacha's fleet, dismantled, if not destroyed, the western army, commanded by Omer Vroni, preserved from destruction only by its defection from the Pacha, which it has paid as the price of a precarious truce, and the eastern army, commanded by Derwisch, that army to compose which the European and Asiatic provinces were drained of their youth, ingloriously dissipated in a mountain warfare with an almost unseen enemy.

After such experience of the nature and effects of the contest, the charge of rashness must attach to those who can bring themselves to doubt of the ultimate success of the patriots, and not to those who are certain of it.

The Paris journals of the 7th, contain a proclamation of Sir Frederick Adam, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, announcing the appearance of the plague in Albania, and commanding a strict enforcement of the sanitary regulations of 1822. This visitation would have suspended active hostilities within the sphere of its influence, had not that effect been

anticipated by the armistice concluded between Pacha Omer Vroni and General Maurocordato.

PORTUGAL.

His Majesty's ship, Genoa, Capt. Sir Thomas Livingstone, Bart. has arrived at Plymouth from the Tagus. When she left nothing of importance was passing in Lisbon; and, excepting naval and military preparations for an intended expedition against the Brazils, every thing wore a pacific appearance; and there apparently existed that happy unanimity of all parties which is the basis of a good government, and tends more to unite a king to his people, than the arbitrary measures of a despotic administration. Every possible mark of respect is paid by our squadron to his Faithful Majesty and the Princesses; and whenever they pass up or down the river (which they generally do once or twice a day in the Royal Barge) the yards are manned, the ships' companies cheer, and the flag-ship fires a royal salute, and hoists the Portuguese standard at the main. His Majesty's peculiar regard for the English, and the services rendered by our gracious Sovereign, is conspicuous on every occasion both public and private, and at Court his marked attention to our naval officers, was constantly the theme of conversation, invariably receiving them with the most unaffected urbanity.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 5.

Orders have been issued from the Spanish Court, to try all the Constitutional insurgents, lately taken in the south, by a sort of drum-head court-martial, and to execute them forthwith. This summary sentence has, it seems, been already exercised upon a considerable number, and will, doubtless, be largely carried into effect. The strict justice of this proceeding we are not prepared to argue; it is certainly the summum jus, and arises out of the circumstances in which Ferdinand has placed himself. He has thrown away the scabbard, and, as the time in which continuation could be of service to him is passed, it is by force, unalleviated force only, that he can establish his present system of Government. To this, however, there is always a reaction. When the Constitutionalists next draw their sword on a large scale, they, too, will throw away the scabbard. They will be, at present, deterred by the swinging gibbet and the whitening bones of the late victims of the Ultra system, whose imprudent and even insane partial attempts have lately proved so fatal to their friends. They will be more secret and more watchful; they will not combine with less efficacy, nor be turned from their sickening anticipations. Had the result of the French invasion been to tranquillize Spain—to unite the parties, by dovetailing each of the extremes into one more moderate, both in principle and feeling, so that, whilst the King was restored to his power, a door might yet have been opened to patriotic exertion in Spain, though very gradually, of those enormous evils and abuses which hang a dead weight upon all her energies and sap all her interests—bad as that invasion was in principle, we might have pardoned it for practical results. But the whole effect has been one of unmingled mischief. All that they can boast is, that their presence has prevented "the men of the faith" from cutting the throats of the Constitutionalists throughout the country; but the very ground of this compliment to themselves is taken away when it is recollected, that but for the French money in the first instance, and the French invasion in the second, the Constitutionalists would have needed no protection for themselves, and certainly they manifested no design to attack others. But whatever violence the French may have prevented, they certainly have done nothing towards reconciling the parties, or even for giving in-