

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume IX.]

TUESDAY, 10th FEBRUARY, 1824.

[Number 50.]

The Gazette.

NOTICE is hereby given, that We the 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 ROBE, } 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 Maunsell and William M'Guire of Richibucto, Merchants, that John Bell late of Richibucto aforesaid, Yeoman, is justly indebted to the said Thomas Maunsell 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 Maunsell 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. Any.

JAMAICA.

PROCEEDINGS

In the House of Assembly.

THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

Memorial to the King.

The following is the Memorial to the King proposed by Mr. Parrett, and agreed to by the House on Thursday.

May it please your Majesty.

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Assembly of Jamaica, have of late years frequently prayed your Majesty to take our oppressed state into your royal consideration.

It is with pain we once more remind your Majesty of our grievances: Our fellow subjects in Great-Britain and Ireland have been relieved of their burthens, but the sufferings of this Colony have even increased since our last Address was presented to your Majesty.

Instead of repealing the war duties on our produce, which have reduced our constituents to the condition of bailiffs on their own lands, the protecting duty on East-India sugar has been lowered, and our situation in consequence made worse than before.

We are aware of the vast debt that was incurred during the late war, and that a great revenue is necessary for the wants of the Empire, but your Ministers should assess your subjects equally, and not confiscate the wealth of a few, who are weak and at a distance, to lighten the contributions of the remainder, who are powerful, and who surround the seat of government.

And this unjust measure of taxation is less patiently borne by us since it is a fact not to be disputed, that the wealth and resources of Great-Britain multiplied during the war, and that her agriculture, manufactures, and commerce wonderfully flourished, while we, your Majesty's West-India subjects suffered throughout the contest all its disadvantages, in the increased difficulties of navigation, in the higher price of British goods, and in the reduced value of our own.

The conquest of the hostile colonies by your Majesty's arms caused the British markets to be overstocked with our commodities, and the splendid triumphs of your royal navy, which gave birth to the decrees of the French ruler, and to the retaliatory orders of your Majesty's Council, closed every Continental port against us. Thus, for a considerable period, sugar did not repay the cost of production, and coffee could not find purchasers at any price.

Hitherto our complaints have been confined to the injustice of seizing on the entire revenue of the colony, but we are now treated with a new calamity, which, if it overtakes us will destroy even the hope which we have always reposed in the beneficence of your Majesty.

Resolutions have been moved by one of your Majesty's Ministers, and agreed to in the lower House of Parliament, falsely assuming that the labouring population of this island are ill treated and unhappy, and voluntarily pledging that House to interpose in their behalf with a view to their emancipation.

It is our duty humbly to represent to your Majesty that we have taken no oath of allegiance to the Imperial Parliament, and that we cannot submit to the degradation of having our internal interests regulated by the Commons of Great Britain, whose powers within that realm are not superior to those which we, Assembly, have ever exercised within the Island of Jamaica.

Should your Majesty's Parliament proceed in their attempt to subvert our constitution, and offer for the royal assent any act that arrogates an authority over the interior of our Island, we beseech your Majesty to reject that act, and, by the timely interposition of your royal prerogative, to save us from utter ruin.

We need not point out to your Majesty's wisdom the certain destruction that awaits the colony, should the negroes be taught that in us their natural protectors, are to be found their enemies, and in the distant country of Great Britain, their friends and liberators. When this new light bursts on their uninformed minds, Jamaica will soon be lost to the mother country, as St. Domingo is to France.

But, if this Island is to be the scene of a dreadful experiment, we claim that we may not be involved in the awful consequences. If slavery be an offence to God, so are anarchy, desolation, and blood. Let your

Royal Parliament become the lawful owners of our property by purchase, and we will retire from the island, and leave it a free field for modern philanthropy to work upon. The Deity, who sees into the heart, is not to be propitiated by laying on his shrine the possessions of our brethren, but only by the sacrifice of what is our own to offer.

The following is the Message sent his Grace respecting the Slave Laws:

May it please your Grace,

We are ordered by the House to wait on your Grace, to acquaint you, that in compliance with their answer to the speech your Grace was pleased to make at the opening of the present Session, they have proceeded to a deliberate and careful revision of the Consolidated Slave Law, and find it as complete in all its apartments (as the nature of circumstances will admit) to render the slave population as happy and comfortable in every respect as the labouring class of any part of the world. The House must solemnly assure your Grace that they will at all times be ready (if left to themselves) to watch and take advantage of every opportunity of promoting the religious and moral improvement of the slaves, and to make such meliorating enactments as may be consistent with their happiness and the general safety of the Colony. But under the critical circumstances in which the Colony is now placed, by reason of the late proceedings in the British Parliament, the House think the present moment peculiarly unfavourable for discussions which may have a tendency to unsettle the minds of the negro population which the House have the greatest reason to believe are at present perfectly quiet and contented.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.

Canary Islands.—A letter from Tenerife, of Nov. 15th, after mentioning the arrival at Santa Cruz of a French frigate, states that a French Gen. on board "demanded, in the name of the French Government, the whole of the Canary Islands ceded to them, it is said by Ferdinand." The Gov. I understand, requested a few days to reflect upon the subject, previous to giving an answer. The inhabitants generally, are highly exasperated, and declare they will sacrifice their lives and fortunes ere the French flag shall wave over them.

By the Corinthian, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, we have received our file of London papers to the 23d Nov. being two days later than before received. The papers contain no important political advices.

The Body of Riego escaped mutilation after his execution, the populace being averse to its suffering such indignity.

A subscription has been set on foot in London for the relief of the widow of Riego.

The British Parliament is prorogued to the 3d of Feb. then to meet for the despatch of business. It is unusual to commence the session at so late a period.

A Court Martial was held at Plymouth, (Eng.) on the 5th Nov. for the trial of Capt. Harris, of the Hussar, for dilatoriness in preparing the said ship to convey Sir Edward Thornton, Minister Plenipotentiary to Portugal, from Plymouth to Lisbon, in Aug. last. The Hussar arrived in Plymouth Sound July 28, after Capt. Harris had received the order to proceed with all convenient despatch, and was not ready to sail until the 17th. The principal defence of Capt. Harris was, that the delay was owing to the Ambassador. Mr. Canning was examined as a witness in the case. On the third day of the trial, Capt. Adam McKenzie, President of the Court Martial, was taken suddenly ill, in consequence of which the Court adjourned. After adjourning from day to day until the 12th of Nov. the Court was dissolved, and on the 19th, Capt.

M'Kenzie died. Capt. Harris refused to receive back his sword, and he was ordered to Portsmouth, at his own request, to be again tried.

The Rio Janeiro *Diario de Governo* of Nov. 12, contains the decrees of the Emperor, dated on the 10th, granting a dismissal from their respective offices, to Jose Joaquin Carneiro de Campos, Minister Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Manoel Jacinto Noqueira da Gema, Secretary of State for the Revenue, Catano Pinto de Miranda Montenegro, Secretary for affairs of State for affairs of Justice, John Vieira de Carvalho, Secretary of State for Military Affairs, and appointing Col. Francisco Vilella Barboza to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sebastian Louis Tinero to that of Revenue, Clemente Ferreir Franta, to that of Justice, and Lieut. Gen. Jose de Oliveira Barboza, to that of War.

The *Diario* of the 13th, contains a notice of Suel Lile and Pinho, calling on the Brazilians for subscriptions to a fund about to be raised for the purpose of transporting from Portugal to Brazil, such citizens of the latter country as might be unable to provide passage for themselves.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

DEATH OF LORD ERSKINE.—We have this day to communicate the melancholy intelligence of the death of Lord Erskine. This took place on Monday evening at Almondale, the seat of his late distinguished brother, the Hon. Henry Erskine. Having been at sea, he was completely drenched on landing, by which he caught a cold that brought on a violent inflammation of the lungs, which in a few days put a period to his existence. He had twice before suffered severely from the same disease, and the last time his life was despaired of by his physicians. On that occasion he ordered himself to be bled to an excess that alarmed his medical advisers, and he attributed his recovery to his bold disregard of their injunctions. His Lordship was in his 75th year, and from the native strength of his constitution, but for this inflammatory disease, would, in all probability, have lived many years.

A letter from Cefalonia, received on Friday, dated Oct. 10, says,—"Lord Byron, who came here in Aug. last, with the intention of joining the Greeks, has found them in such a state, that his Lordship has deferred his plan for the present, and sent over two Gentlemen to examine more closely into their circumstances before he goes amongst them. His Lordship professes his willingness to give his personal aid to the cause, with a donation of £5,000, and to spare £3,000 per annum out of his income, for the same noble purpose. He lives retired, and it is understood occupies himself in the continuation of his *Don Juan*, which he means to carry through a great many Cantos. The Turks have renewed the siege of Masselungi with 20,000 men.

This evening (Saturday) arrived the Phæton Frigate, Capt. Henry E. P. Strui, from Vera Cruz and Havana, having left the last named place on the 28th Sept. with Dr. Mackay, a Gentleman who had been deputed by his Majesty's Government to execute an important mission with the existing Government of Mexico, which we understand, he has most satisfactorily effected. Dr. Mackay landed at 7 p. m. and set off for the Foreign Office. We learn by her, that a French fleet of five sail of the line, two large razees, and eight large frigates, under the command of Admiral Bergier, was lying at Martinique and Guadaloupe. What object they had in view had not appeared; it is not asserted that they have any troops on board, but it is known that the garrisons of these two Islands are very numerous. The Thracian was at the Havanna. The Phæton left Jamaica so long since as the 26th of