

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 BOTS-FORD, 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. BOTS-FORD, Jus. Supr. 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.

From the Montreal Gazette, June 16.

When the convention between Great Britain and the U. States for the suppression of Slavery, was laid before the Senate of the latter power—some delay occurred, and a considerable degree of discussion relative to its adoption.—The President sent a Message respecting it, where after urging a number of reasons for the concurrence of the Senate, he concludes with the following remarkable words:—
"Other considerations of high importance

urge the adoption of this convention. We have at this moment, pending with Great-Britain, sundry other negotiations, intimately connected with the welfare, and even with the peace of our Union. In one of them, nearly a third part of the territory of the state of Maine is in contestation. In another, the navigation of the St. Lawrence, the admission of Consuls into the British Islands, and a system of Commercial Intercourse between the United States and all the British possessions in this hemisphere, are subjects of discussion. In a third, our territorial and other rights upon the northwest coast, are to be adjusted; while a negotiation on the same interest is opened with Russia. In a fourth, all the most important controvertible points of maritime law, in time of war, are brought under consideration; and in the fifth, the whole system of South America concerns, connected with a general recognition of South American independence, may again from hour to hour, become as it has already been, an object of concerted operations of the highest interest to both nations and the peace of the world.

It cannot be disguised, that the rejection of this convention could not fail to have a very injurious influence on the good understanding between the two governments, on all these points. That it would place the executive administration under embarrassment, and subject the Congress and the Nation, to the charge of insincerity, respecting the great result of the final suppression of the Slave Trade, and that its first and indispensable consequence will be, to constrain the executive to suspend all further negotiation with every European and American power, to which overtures have been made, in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of 28th Feb. 1823, must be obvious."

From these words the different opinions of varying politicians will find room for various conjectures. And the most superficial cannot help observing that the magnitude of those points which are to be negotiated upon, call for the best exertions of the statesman's talents, and require for their proper and final adjustment the most unqualified adherence to rational faith on both sides. It perhaps may be reckoned among the advantages of the late war, that the exhausted state of their finances, (on one side at least) has kept these important points so long undecided, and that they are now made the subjects of friendly negotiation.

We observe among these questions two which have a material influence on the British Colonies here, the first of these, namely the free Navigation of the St. Lawrence, if given up will be highly injurious to our Trade—and will, should the United States vessels be permitted to enter it, require their being subjected to very strict and faithfully discharged Custom-House regulations. The other point with which we will be effected is the claim we have to a part of the district of Maine—No person can examine the Map of the British possessions in these provinces, without being struck with the absurdity of this state projecting as it does & almost cutting off one part of these Colonies from the rest—and what renders this division the less excusable is the fact of its not having been insisted upon by the United States, at the time they ceded from the Mother Country. If this part were to be again united to Britain, it is obvious that her territory in this country would be rendered more compact and receive a very important addition of sea coast—And it is to be hoped, that the very friendly intercourse which at present subsists between these nations, as manifested by sundry remarks which have lately dropped from Mr. Canning, that some friendly arrangement may be made to effect this object.

From the New York Gazette.

SHEATHING OF SHIPS WITH LEATHER.—It has been found from actual experiments, that leather immersed in water is not subject to decay; or to be eaten by the worms, nor does it waste by the wash of water. Hence it is supposed that there would be great economy in substituting it for copper, zinc, or even for wood, for the sheathing of ships bottoms, also for covering the logs and fenders of our wharves, they being liable to be eaten by the worms. A ship lately returned from the South Seas, after an absence of 37 months, which had a side of sole leather put on her bottom before she sailed, and when she returned it appeared more firm and better than when first put on. The worms had not bored it, nor did it foul much, if any,

more than copper. Should leather come into general use for the aforesaid purposes, it will prove vastly beneficial to the tanners and dealers in the article, as well as to the agricultural interests of our country.—Therefore, for the purpose of making a further experiment, it has been determined to sheath the bottom of the schr. Eliza, and the work commenced yesterday morning by Mr. Ring, at the first wharf above Catherine Market, for which leather has been contributed by many of the most respectable dealers in the article in town.—Communicated.

BOSTON JUNE 14.

LATEST AND VERY IMPORTANT FROM PERU.

Baltimore, June 10.—The schooner express, arrived here yesterday morning in the very short passage of eleven days from Jamaica. Accounts had been received at Jamaica from the Spanish Maine, which stated that Lima and Callao had both fallen into the hands of the Royalists. Troops were collecting along the coast, at Carthagena, &c. to send by way of Panama to the south as fast as possible.

Jamaica papers, detailing the important news from the Pacific, are on board the Express. The Royalist force was computed at about 9000 men, being 2000 more than the force of the Patriots. Another engagement was shortly expected to take place—and fears were entertained for the defeat of the Patriots.

Since the above was in type we have received the Public Advertiser, Kingston Chronicle and Jamaica Courant to the 26th ult. inclusive, from which we take the following intelligence, received at that port by the Grecian Cutter from Carthagena and Santa Martha.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS.

PERU, Feb. 24.

"The Peruvian Republic has sustained a loss in Callao, by the machinations of the Spanish prisoners, who were confined in the principal castle. They succeeded in seducing a part of the garrison, who were Portuguese to revolt, with a promise of being sent to the River Plate, where they belonged; the consequence was, that the Spanish flag was hoisted on the 5th inst. Fortunately, by the valour and activity of Admiral Gaez the vessels in the harbour were enabled to escape, although a tremendous fire opened on them from the batteries of the castle."

LIMA, Feb. 12.

"The fortress of Callao was then under Peruvian colours, but on the 9th the Spanish flag was hoisted, and Casa Riego, a Spaniard, who held the rank of Captain in the King's army, had been imprisoned by the Patriots, appeared as Governor, and Mayano seemed to be only second. Gen. Rodil, from Pisco, with about 1000 men, is expected at Callao about the 26th. The Peruvian Admiral Guise, in the frigate Protector (formerly Pruva) has arrived, and is blockading the harbour. There is no longer any President of the Peruvian Republic, or any Congress; the latter transferred all power to Bolivar as Dictator, he (Bolivar) accepted the office, and appointed Gen. Nicocher to be Gov. of Lima; there is not force sufficient to defend it—the regular soldiers, civicos, &c. amount to about 1100; some goods were shipped on the 7th, but on the 9th discontinued; an arrangement was subsequently made with Casa Riego, to ship English property, paying duties amounting to 15½ per cent; in consequence shipping goods commenced on the 11th, but was prohibited on the 12th, and has continued so in consequence of the appearance of the Peruvian frigate Protector. Gen Rodil stated, in conversation with an Englishman at Pisco, that British property would be respected. We do not expect a confiscation as threat-

ened by General Canterac last July, but a heavy duty of about 35 per cent. In this disagreeable state of affairs all business is at a stand."

JUNE 15.

FROM THE BRAZILS.

Pernambuco and the ports N. and S. to a certain extent, continued under blockade April 21, by a Brazilian Squadron—to compel the People to give up the point of choosing their own Governor.—They are willing to acknowledge the Emperor, but not to have him choose their immediate Ruler. Com. Taylor had been friendly to the neutral vessels which were in port, and has permitted them to depart, but had ordered away several vessels which had arrived on the coast. The Emperor has threatened to send troops against Pernambuco.

A letter from Bahia, states, that the stand made at P. had spread its influence there, and although the public mind seemed tranquil, yet a change was looked for, in consequence of which no business transactions had taken place for eight days.

The French appeared quite active about the Brazils. They have eleven sail of men of war at Rio Janeiro, and arrived almost daily. The citizens were much alarmed, but the Frenchmen said they were bound round Cape Horn. The people fear the Emperor may intend to restore the country to Portugal.

There is some disturbance at Maranhão—something similar it is supposed to the affair at Pernambuco.

There were three English frigates near Pernambuco, and it was frequently asked why the Americans had not a naval force at the Brazils, where they had so much trade, and the times were so precarious?

The Brazilians were much pleased with the President's Speech, and all the Republicans look to the United States for assistance, should it be necessary.

[The above information was transmitted by Capt. Hall, of the brig Peruvian, arrived at the Havana from Pernambuco.]

FROM EUROPE

By the ship Euphrates, at New-York from Liverpool, papers to May 25, have been received.

There have been great commotions in Portugal. It is hinted the King's son, Prince Michael, aimed at the throne. Count Palmella was in prison, the Minister of War had taken refuge on board an English frigate, and there had been above 800 arrests. Lisbon was a little more tranquil at the last dates. It was said an application had been made to England to interpose in their political troubles. The British had ordered a ship of the line to the Tagus. The display of the flag and force has a good effect. Many merchants had gone on board the British vessels.

In the late disturbances at Lisbon, the Freemasons have been subjected to severe persecutions.

It is probable, if Portugal is considered to require an army of occupation it will be a British one. Then an Austrian army would occupy Naples; a French, Spain; and a British, Portugal.

The King of Portugal seems to be unfortunate in his sons—One has taken half his Empire, and the other appears to have been near getting the remainder.

SPAIN is in so distracted a state that it is reported France is reinforcing its army of occupation instead of preparing to withdraw it.

Spain perseveres in her refusal to acknowledge the independence of South America.

The Turks have fitted out a formidable expedition against the Greeks. There is said to be a mutiny among the Egyptian troops.

Lord Byron died at Missolonghi, April 19, of a rheumatic fever, after 19 days ill-