

Wm. Ward Chapman

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BY His Excellency Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, Baronet, 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 Monday the Sixth day of June next; I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the First Monday in September next ensuing.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twenty-fourth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and in the Sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.
By His Excellency's command.
Wm. F. ODELL.

By the Honorable John Saunders, Esq. Chief Justice of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of David Worman of Fredericton in the County of York and Province aforesaid, Carpenter, and Asa Coy and Thomas Stewart of the same place, Merchants, 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 Estates, as well real as personal, within this Province, of Matthias G. Valentine, late of Fredericton in the County of York, in the said Province, Carpenter, (which said Matthias G. Valentine is departed from and without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said David Worman, Asa Coy and Thomas Stewart, and the other Creditors of the said Matthias G. Valentine, if any there be, of their just dues, or else remains concealed within the same to avoid being arrested by the ordinary Process of the Law as is alleged against him) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said Matthias G. Valentine 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 Matthias G. Valentine, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Matthias G. Valentine.

Dated at Fredericton the eleventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
JOHN SAUNDERS, Chief Justice.
G. J. DIBBLEE, Solicitor.

THE BRITISH SETTLEMENT NEAR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

[We are happy to learn, by the following letter, that this settlement, which was undertaken by the Government a few years ago, and thought to be a failure, now bids fair to become completely successful.]

"I left this place the day after the date of my last, on a visit to the settlement, in order to meet the commissioner for the adjustment of the claims of the settlers, and did not return home till the 14th inst. after an interesting tour through the settlement. On my arrival in Graham's town, I was surprised at the great improvement and increase since I last left it, about sixteen months back; and still more, when I remembered that, where now above six hundred houses stand, or out-arrival four years and a half ago, not more than six or ten miserable dwellings existed. The new Trunk, or District Prison, is a fine

building, sufficiently extensive to contain all the settlers, and much obloquy has been cast upon Government for creating such an immense and expensive edifice. The Drosty House, a very extensive and handsome building, is nearly finished; a church is shortly to be commenced; besides a third range of barracks, which are intended for the accommodation of the Hottentot troops. In short, the place is completely overgrown, when we reflect that almost its entire revenue arises from the expenditure of the military, and wages paid to labourers, for the new public buildings. The situation of the settlers in the vicinity of this town is rapidly improving, and the traces of success are obvious to any one who had observed their former condition. The demand for green storage for the cavalry, vegetables, flax, butter, &c. form the chief articles which they supply; and, to such as have more extensive farms, grass meets with a ready market. One individual alone is said to make more than 90, six dollars per diem by this article. The population of Graham's town is stated at 3000 whites, exclusive of the military, and the slaves and Hottentots are very numerous. Bathurst remains in the same state as when it was reduced from the capital of the settlement to its present situation; nor do I think it likely to rise from its ruins, as the new village of Port Kowie renders it of little avail. The population is on the decrease. The house built for the Landdrost is now finished, and converted into a free school, under the direction of a clergyman of the Church of England. A flour and blanket-mill is here erected by two industrious men from one of our manufacturing districts; but I understand the latter speculation will not be permitted. In the garden belonging to Mr. S. Biddulph here, are lemon trees, planted from the seeds, in September, 1820, which are now in bearing—a more rapid growth than usual in the colony. The vines also planted in 1820 bore some little fruit in 1822, but in the last year were entirely blighted—a misfortune which occurred to most of the vines in the settlement. In six or seven situations the experiment of this cultivation will now be tried; but I am of opinion that it can never succeed as a vine district. Port Kowie, a village consisting of about twenty good houses, and on the increase, has arisen within the last fifteen months, and promises to become a thriving place. The Government have certainly done a considerable service in establishing this port. Many vessels have visited it with large and valuable cargoes, and some trifling amount of exports returned. While I was here, there was a large sale of goods for three successive days; and the amount sold was 6000 six dollars worth at three months' credit. The purchasers were chiefly settlers, and chiefly of the lower class—a certain proof that they could not be oppressed; the Vendor Master told me he found them the best pay. The chief merchant here has an extensive salting establishment, which I understand answers very well, which, if it be the case, will prove of immense advantage to the settlement, as being chiefly adapted for grazing. Two or three persons are now engaged in this business; the market is the Isle of France and some of the Indian islands. The fine woods of timber on the banks of the river rendered it available as a place for ship-building; and Government have, in consequence, ordered the keel of a vessel for the port to be laid down forthwith. To the settlers in the neighbourhood of this port, a full market is afforded for butter, hides, fat, cattle, timber for the buildings, lime, &c. The demand for artisans for the public and other buildings, has raised the price of labour to three and four six dollars per diem. Agricultural servants demand, and easily procure, two and a half; and as most of these persons are doing well, and might do much better, if they would addict themselves

less to inebriety. To the more respectable settlers the prospect is not yet so cheering having lost their means, and without the opportunity of retrieving them, which is enjoyed by the labouring class; but the distribution in way of loan (for they have decided, one and all, to take it in no other way) of the subscriptions raised in India and England expressly for them, will, there is little doubt, put them all to rights again; and a fresh and extensive emigration of labourers from home (for the want is dreadful among the settlers) will be attended with the most beneficial effects. The fact is, the whole colony would be benefited by the introduction of more free labour, and I think would absorb from three thousand per year for some long period: the advantage to the mother country, and to the persons so emigrating, would be very great. The Caffres, since the establishment of the fair, have been remarkably quiet, and are, I think, likely to continue so; their industry excited, and their civilization likely to be promoted by this means. The best proof of this expectation is in the fact that one tribe finding sale for their millet, have declared their intention of returning to a place more adapted for cultivation than the one at present which they occupy. In less than two months from the establishment of the fair, 15,000 six dollar's worth of ivory has been purchased by the settlers chiefly, which, among other advantages, has this: for preventing the great drain of cash from the district for imported articles. The chief articles required by the Caffres, in barter, are opake, blue, white, and black beads, about the size of a millet grain. The profits of the exchange are very large. The whole population of the settlement I could not procure, but that of the district or division of Bathurst I can inform you, which is by far the best peopled: up to June 24, 1824, there were in all 1,275. Average of births over deaths, for the whole period from our arrival, three to one; the last half year the births had greatly preponderated—forty-seven to eight. Proportion of men to women (whites) three to two; but the births have begun to remedy this, as they are stated as eight girls to seven boys. The black population, five men to three women, and three girls to two boys. Our numbers, consequently, are more likely, to increase in the next generation. Such are the more important particulars relative to the present state of the settlement, and it gives me great pleasure to have altered my mind so much in its favour; for, from what I have seen, I am decidedly of opinion that it will eventually succeed, and much beyond what, for some time past, we have had reason to anticipate."

(FROM THE TOILET OF SUNDAY, JUNE 12.)

Extract from the Proces Verbal of the Ceremonies of the Coronation of His Majesty Charles X.

On Monday, the 30th of May, at ten o'clock in the morning, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers paid their respects to the King and the Royal Family. His Excellency the Apostolic Nuncio complimented the King in the name of the Diplomatic Body in these terms:—

"SIR.—The Diplomatic Body deeply affected by the august ceremony which they have just witnessed, and by all the recollections that it calls forth, hastens to offer to your Majesty the tribute of these felicitations.

"After long reverses, followed by events so marvellous that we should in vain endeavour to explain them by purely human cause, one of the Kings, your predecessors, received in this ancient city the Holy Uction which had flowed on the forehead of Clovis.

"Tried, Sire, by greater misfortunes, but which never shook your Royal soul, Providence has conducted you in a manner

no less marvellous to the foot of the same altar where Charles the VII. again took possession of this glorious crown the splendour of which is still heightened by your virtues.

"In being religion, which alone consolidates thrones, consecrate the beginning of your reign; Europe participates in the hopes which France has conceived of it, at the same time that it joins with it in forming the most ardent wishes for the happiness of your Majesty, which is inseparable from the public felicity which finds, Sire, the surest pledge in your wisdom, your goodness, and your noble character."

The King answered—

"SIR.—On an occasion so interesting to religion and the monarchy, I cannot but see myself surrounded by the representatives of all the Sovereigns of Europe; I am very sensible of all you have just said to me in the name of the Diplomatic Body; I have the firm confidence that this august ceremony will promote the happiness of my people, and I shall use all my efforts to maintain the peace and harmony which at present subsists between all the Powers. I hope that God will bless my efforts—we can do nothing without him. Gentlemen, I beg you to make known to your Masters the sentiments by which I am animated, and my gratitude for the part they take in my Coronation."

At the breaking up of the Diplomatic Meeting, M. de Lalive delivered, in the King's name, the Coronation Medal to the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers.

LONDON, JUNE 16.
"CITY TWO O'CLOCK."

"Business appears to be quite at a standstill in the British Stock Market. Consols are nominally 91.

The Marquis de Palmella, the Portuguese Ambassador, and Mr. Rivarola, the accredited Agent, from Buenos Ayres, transacted business yesterday afternoon, with Mr. Secretary Canning, at the Foreign Office, Downing-street.

PARIS PAPERS.

(From the Journal des Debats of Monday) "LEGHORN, MAY 30."

"The official news published at Hydra, 8th May, not the 19th, by a Greek vessel, dispatched from Malta, on the 24th, and received at Leghorn the 29th, confirms the advantages gained by the Greeks, in the battle before Navarino.

"Many Europeans in the service of Ibrahim Pacha perished on this bloody day. His Secretary and his Physician, both Europeans, seeing the desperate situation of Pacha and his troops, have surrendered to the Greeks. The Egyptian troops are in the most deplorable condition, and the Greek troops are arriving from all quarters to complete their defeat.

"The fleet of the Greeks amounting to 100 sail including fire ships, had separated into three squadrons. The first has gone to meet the fleet from Constantinople, composed of two large frigates, six corvettes, and thirty-two smaller, which is between Tenedos and Mytelene. This division has surprised 21 Russian and Austrian vessels, laden with provisions, which they were carrying to Negropont, Patras, and Lepanto. They have been all taken, and were brought into Napoli di Romania.

The second squadron has gone to block up, in Suda, the Egyptian fleet of 90 sail, viz 50 ships of war, and 40 transports. It has made four attempts to get out, the 18th, 23rd, 28th, and 29th April but has been always forced to put back. In these various attacks a Turkish brig has been taken by the Greeks, a frigate had its rigging burnt, and most of the crew, leaping in their fright into the sea, were taken prisoners.

"The third squadron was destined to take