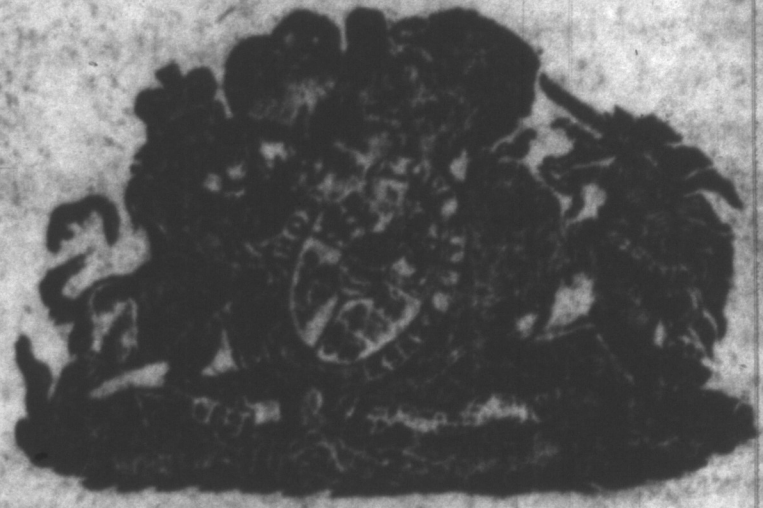


From Hand & Seal of the Governor

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.



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TUESDAY, 28d AUGUST, 1825.

[Number 26.]

The Gazette.

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 AUTHORITY.
NOTICE.—Those persons who are in possession of UNGRANTED LANDS without legal authority, and who may think they have equitable claims to the favorable consideration of the Government, are hereby notified that unless such claims are preferred, by petition, before the 1st day of May next, they will be proceeded against as INTRUDERS and TRESPASSERS upon the Crown Lands.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.
Crown Lands Office, Fredericton,
26th May, 1825.

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 Wortman 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 Estate, 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 Wortman, 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 it 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.

NEW-YORK, July 26.

The intelligence given below, confirms the statement yesterday made by the Capt. of a vessel, that France had recognized the independence of Hayti. Of the terms upon which she consented to this recognition, there is no account.—The exaggerated sums that have been named as the price of this conces-

sion on the part of France, seem to us to carry their own refutation along with them—thirty millions of dollars! for the recognition of what was established: and the admission of free commercial intercourse, seems to us an amount much beyond the capacity of the Haytians to make good.

The political question involved in this recognition appear to us of great importance, particularly as regards our Southern States, and the slave colonies of European powers in the West-Indies. Hitherto, the Haytian flag has not been recognized any where. Now Haytian ships of war may peradventure cruise in company with French squadrons, for the suppression of the slave trade! What is to come of this black empire, when once it shall take rank as an equal among other nations; and how the same race that is sovereign at Hayti, shall within gun shot of it, almost, continue to be treated as beasts of the field, are points of deep and fearful speculation. We will not now meet them.

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

Port-au-Prince—Interior, July 1825.

On the 3d instant, three French vessels, of war, carrying the national flag; one sloop, one brig, and one ship, wearing the white flag at the peak, and Haytian colours at the fore-top, moored in the Great Wadhead, without gun shot of our forts, at one o'clock P. M. Immediately after mooring, the frigate sent her launch on shore, as a flag of truce, transmitting to our government the despatches of the French nation.

Colonel Blotblanc, chief of port regulations, repaired on board the French frigate having on the board fallen in with the flag of truce, and receiving from it the despatches; the flag was remanded on board till further orders. The next day, the 4th Curr't Colonel St. Victor Poel, chief of the military police, attached to the prime staff of the place, Grand envoy of the Republic of Hayti, Aid-de-camp of H. E. the President of the Republic, commander-in-chief of the squadron de visama; Duton Inginac, Aid-de-camp to Gen. B. Inginac, received orders to repair on the beach, and meet the French Minister, Mons. le Baron Mackan, commander of a line of battle ship of H. M. C. Majesty, King of France. As soon as the public were informed that so distinguished an officer, of such high fame in the glorious career of arms, had made his entree in this Republic, with a treaty from his Sovereign, of the recognition of our Independence full and entire—news highly acceptable—astonished many citizens, whilst others expected it from the justice and liberality that has distinguished the reign of the august monarch, Charles X. of France, since his possession of the crown.

From the 5th to the 6th inst. in the morning, nothing transpired relative to the treaty of our recognition; meanwhile, we could perceive a certain *je ne sais quoi* on the countenance of every one, presaging something great and honourable, but on the 7th the good news was known publicly to all classes. On the 8th inst. early in the morning, one of the French vessels of war, the brig, made all sail from this harbour, carrying the orders and joyful account to the Heights of Saint Mares, where we distinctly heard the rejoicings of the people—fete succeeded fete, and they applauded the Prince who proclaimed them free and independent.

The ladies were occupied in this instance, as on all former occasions, in the duties of their toilets, at balls, and in fact, in all amusements common to the Haytians—all striving to please. In the midst of all this joy, festivity, and rejoicings, echo that nymph, ever faithful to repetition, this once was true to recollection and sound, and was every where distinctively heard to repeat vive la France! Vive Hayti! Vive a jamais Charles the 10th le liberal! Vive a jamais Boyer! (long live France! long live Hay-

ti! long live Charles the 10th the liberal! live for ever Boyer!) beloved and cherished of his people—the least we can call him, the happy Boyer.

On the 9th, at half-past 6 o'clock, P. M. one of the three French vessels of war, the sloop, called the Bernaise, made sail for the kingdom of France, and bearing with her the ratified treaty, duly signed, sealed and exchanged by both nations—despatches that will boldly show to the world, that the Republic of Hayti, free, sovereign and independent, was recognised as such by the authentic act of "sacred treaty," signed by the French nation in this their ancient metropolis of this country. This very day Monsieur le Baron de Mackau received the respects and visits of all Frenchmen in Port-au-Prince, merchants and other.

On the 9th, at 8 o'clock, A. M. His Excellency the President of Hayti received with his usual good will and felicitations of all the French merchants and others of that great nation in this capitol.

Mr. Barbet delivered a discourse to His Excellency thanking him in the name of all strangers in his possessions, for his politeness and goodness to them generally. His Excellency remained silent, and having received the expression and sentiments, replied—"That in doing that which he conceived his duty, he only followed the natural dictates of his heart." This same day the French squadron also anchored in our waters, and at 6 o'clock, P. M. the two high Admirals from the line of battle ships, the L'Eylau and the John Bart, landed on the quay.

DUBLIN, June 25.

SPAIN.—If the tenour of the letters received yesterday from Madrid, which are dated that 2d inst. could be assumed as prophetic, a crisis in Spain cannot be far distant. Never was the administration of the affairs of any civilized kingdom in a state of more "admired disorder." No pay in any department, civil or military: no duty to the community performed; and the whole, therefore, in a state of bitter discontent, or exasperation. This is general in the interior of the Kingdom, and in the towns along the coast; but it more particularly exists in the Province of Valencia. Nothing but the presence of the French troops prevents perhaps a state of universal chaos.

A pretty satisfactory proof of the prosperity of the silk trade is to be found in a Macclesfield paper, wherein we perceive an advertisement for 4,000 or 5,000 persons, from 7 to 20 year of age, who are immediately in the town, to be employed in the silk trade.

NEW-YORK, July 30.

FROM THE MICHIGAN HERALD.

The Maelstrom Whirlpool.—Letter from a Gentleman in Washington to the Hon. A. B. Woodward, Judge of Middle Florida:—"This wonderful phenomenon, that has excited the wonder and astonishment of the world, I have seen. There are few of my countrymen who have had the opportunity, in consequence of the situation of it being remote from any port of commerce.—Its lat. and long. I do not exactly recollect. It is situated between two islands, belonging to a group on the coast of Norway, called the Lowinstaff Islands, between Drontheim (the most northern port of commerce) and the North Cape. I suppose the lat. to be about 96 north, but will not be certain.

I had occasion, some years since, to navigate a ship from the North Cape to Drontheim, nearly all the way between the Islands or rocks and the main. On inquiring of my Norway pilot about the practicability of running near the whirlpool, he told me that with a good breeze it could be approached

near enough for examination, without danger. I at once determined to satisfy myself. We began to neat it about 10 A. M. in the month of Sept. with a fine leading wind north west. Two good seamen were placed at the helm, the mate on the quarter deck, all hands at their station for working ships, and the pilot standing on the bowsprit, between the night heads. I went on the maintopsail yard, with a good glass. I had been seated but a few moments when my ship entered the dish of the whirlpool; the velocity of the water altered her course three points towards the centre although she was going eight knots through the water. This alarmed me extremely; for a moment I thought that destruction was inevitable. She however, answered her helm sweetly, and we run along the edge, the waves foaming round us in every form, while she was gaily dancing gaily over them. The sensations I experienced are difficult to describe. Imagine to yourself an immense circle, running round, of a diameter of one and a half miles, the velocity increasing as it approximates towards the centre, and gradually changing its dark blue color to white—foaming, tumbling, rushing to its vortex; very much concaved, as much so as the water in a funnel when half run out; the noise of hissing, roaring, dashing—all pressing on the mind at once, presented the most awful, grand, solemn sight, I ever experienced.

We were near it about 18 minutes, and in sight of it two hours. It is evidently a subterranean passage, that leads, the Lord knows where. From its magnitude, I have not doubt that instant destruction would be the fate of a dozen of our largest ships, were they drawn in at the same moment. The pilot says that several vessels have been destroyed. The first I think probable enough, but I rather doubt the latter.

I have thus Sir, given you a lame, but a true account. If hereafter I can occupy a leisure hour in detailing scenes and circumstances within my own knowledge; in the course of twenty-two years voyaging, I shall be happy, and shall be amply repaid by the consciousness that I have contributed to add one moment's pleasure to a gentleman I so highly respect and esteem."

QUEBEC, July 19.

A Communication appeared in this paper on the 11th instant respecting a child which had been bit by a dog, supposed to be rabid; the child was under the care of Dr. Painchaud, who treated it according to the method prescribed by Marochetti, a Russian Physician, (whose mode of cure we also published some months ago.) We promised our readers any father intelligence we might obtain on this interesting topic, and have now the satisfaction of communicating the following particulars:

"The child, a son, of Bazil Plante, a carpenter residing in the St. Roch Suburbs, aged about 12 years, was bitten on the 16th May last, by a dog belonging to one of the neighbours, which exhibited strong symptoms of madness and had actually received a bite from a dog known to be in a rabid state. Dr. Painchaud was called in a few minutes after the accident had happened, and at the moment when they were about to shoot the dog—with some difficulty he convinced the owner, that it was of the utmost importance the dog should not be put to death, or at least that he should be allowed to live for some days, in order that it might be ascertained if he was actually mad; the dog was accordingly chained in a garden, food was given to him, but he refused either to eat or drink; the neighbours alarmed at his howlings and his incessant attempts to escape at the expiration of 26 hours put him to death.

The child was much lacerated by the bite it had received, which particularly affected the