

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

Volume XII.]

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[Number 13.]

The Gazette.

BY His Excellency Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, Baronet, (Lt. Gen.) Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

HOWARD DOUGLAS. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS His Majesty hath been pleased, with the advice of His Privy Council, to disallow two Acts passed in this Province, the one intituled "An Act to encourage the Commerce of the Province by granting Bounties on the exportation of certain articles," the other "An Act to amend an Act intituled an Act to provide for and maintain an Arm-ed Cutter for the protection of the Revenue of the Province;" and by an order of His Majesty in Council to declare the said Acts to be void and of none effect; which Royal disallowance has been duly signified to me by one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State: I have thought fit to publish this Proclamation, that all persons whom it may concern, may be duly notified of the premises, and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twenty fifth day of February 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, W. M. F. ODELL.

By Authority.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Land upon the North Road, is open to application for all persons who may be entitled to allotments of Land, and who may be desirous of settling thereon. Applicants for Land in that District, will be considered in the quantities to be granted to them, in proportion to the means which they may make it appear to the Council, that they possess of forming a prompt and efficient Settlement.

By Authority.

FOR the Information of those who may have business to transact with the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR; His EXCELLENCY has appointed Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, in each week, as the days on which, from ten to one o'clock, he will be prepared to attend to the common routine of business.

Though the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR wishes the routine business of the Province to be confined to the above-mentioned Days and Hours, yet His EXCELLENCY is accessible at all times to persons on urgent and unforeseen business, and confiding from a distant part of the Province.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an Inspection of the Military Allotments on the Saint Andrews Road and Miramichi Passage, will take place in the month of June, after which a Grant will be passed, free of expense to the Parties, to all such Military Soldiers, as shall be found actually settled upon their Lands; and any disbanded Soldiers who may be desirous of settling on any of those Allotments not already occupied, may obtain location Tickets for that purpose.

By order of His Excellency The Lieutenant-Governor.

8th of March 1825.

IN COUNCIL, 3d MARCH, 1825. His Excellency submitted to the Council, a copy of a Memorial, transmitted by the Secretary of State, of Joseph F. W. Des Barres, Esquire, respecting two large Tracts of Land on the River Petitcodiac: Whereupon, Ordered, That all Parties interested in the said Land, do appear by Counsel before this Board, on the third

Tuesday in February next, to exhibit and be prepared to substantiate their respective claims.

Extract from the Minutes. W. M. F. ODELL.

HALIFAX, MAY 31.

Extract of a Letter from WALTER BROWNLEY, Esq. to the Secretary of the Aradian Institution, dated,

London, April 15.

"I must beg of you to state to the Committee of the School, that I shall probably take an early opportunity of returning to my Charge.

"The Indian Chief, who accompanied me to England, sailed in the Ward for New-Brunswick a few days ago—loaded with presents to his Family and People. I think his appearance here has been more beneficial, than if volumes had been printed on Indian Civilization; and I am in hopes that on both sides of the Atlantic a general sympathy has been excited. The four Canadian Chiefs have attracted much attention, and have been presented to His Majesty by the brother of the late General Brock—they are the most interesting characters I ever saw—are extremely polite, and speak French very fluently.

LONDON, April 14.

ADDRESS OF THE CHIEF OF THE HURON NATION, UPPER CANADA, TO HIS MAJESTY.

The Grand Chief addressed His Majesty (in French) in the following words:—

"I was instructed not to speak in the Royal presence unless in answer to your Majesty's question; but my feelings overpower me; my heart is full; I am amazed at such unexpected grace and condescension, and cannot doubt that I shall be pardoned for expressing our gratitude. The sun is shedding its genial rays upon our heads. It reminds me of the GREAT CREATOR of the Universe; of him who can make alive and who can kill. O! may that gracious and beneficent BEING, who promises to answer the fervent prayers of his people, bless abundantly your Majesty! I may be grant you much bodily health; and, for the sake of your happy subjects, may he prolong your valuable life. It is not alone the four individuals who now stand before your Majesty who will retain to the end of their lives a sense of this kind and touching reception, the whole of the nation, whose representatives we are will ever love and be devoted to you, their good and great father."

His Majesty's answer to their address was most gracious. He observed, that he had listened with great delight to their affecting and loyal address; that he had always respected the excellent people who formed the various tribes in his North American Possessions, and that he would avail himself of every opportunity to promote their welfare, secure their happiness, and approve himself to be indeed their father. His Majesty then conversed with them in the most affable manner for above a quarter of an hour. After seeing the entire of the Royal Lodge, the stables, the animals, and the birds, Sir Andrew Barnard conducted them to Cumberland Lodge, where a table provided with refreshments was prepared for them. On Thursday evening they left Windsor for London, expressing their gratitude as having seen "their great father, King George," and the manner in which they had been received. Besides the medallions hung round their necks, His Majesty presented each of them with a print from his full length portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence. We understand the business which brought them to this country, was to recover possession of some land that had been taken from them

during the American war; and that a promise has been given, that, in case the same land cannot be restored to them, they are to have a grant of another tract of land.— Windsor Express.

IRELAND.

We shall not enter at large into the questions now agitated as to this part of the empire, until the debate on the emancipation bill is again brought forward, and the report of the committee of the House of Lords is made. One or two particulars have transpired worthy, however, of a passing remark. Mr. O'Connell has written a letter to the Association in a very mitigated strain of feeling. He has found out, it seems, by his visit to England, that Irishmen are not hated here as Irishmen; and that even Catholics are not viewed with the malignity of bigotry. He is friendly, too, to the giving of salaries, by Government, to the priesthood of his religion, and not hostile to the qualifications of freeholders being raised. Under what a ridiculous aspect does this haranguer place himself? If he did not before know what he professes to have lately learned, why did he and his fellows spend their breath in blowing up the flames of discord in the meetings of the Association?—in which act, now acknowledged to be done in ignorance, not only the Catholic nobility and gentry supported him and them, by supporting the Association, but the English opposition also. With the most admirable sang froid he stultifies himself, and they must be content to be stultified with him; and, if not, the Opposition must plead guilty to a more serious charge.

The salarizing of the Popish Irish priesthood seems to be a project very seriously entertained, and kept independent of the Emancipation bill, is, we think worthy of consideration. It is a measure to which we, indeed, see no objection from principle; and, in its tendency, as far as we at present can judge, it is likely to operate favourably, by giving the priests an interest in preserving the public peace, and by raising their characters by rendering their condition more respectable. In the country parts of Ireland, they are too often the most restless of the village; but they may be controlled by the superior ecclesiastics. This great measure, with some remedy for the evils of absenteeism, in the guilty of which many of the loudest howlers for emancipation, to be found in the ranks of the Opposition, are most deeply implicated, would do that for tranquillity of Ireland which is in vain looked for from the bubble of political power. We abate not a jot of our opposition to power being granted to men whose principles cannot be trusted; but every practical measure for the benefit of Ireland at large shall have our support.—Liverpool Courier.

LONDON, April 1.

ASSASSINATION of the KING OF AVA.

[FROM THE CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE OF DEC. 2.]

RANGOON.

The following detailed narrative of the assassination of the King of Ava was communicated to the British Authorities at Rangoon on the 6th of November, and comes from a quarter from whence correct intelligence has been before very frequently procured. The deposition having been taken down in bad English, the necessary verbal and orthographical corrections only have been made.

"The deposition of Maon Maon, one of the Inhabitants of Rangoon, who came in from the village of Kezoo.

"I resided in the house of the Chief of the village, with my family; his bed-room was separated from mine only by a partition

of bamboos. About eight o'clock at night, I heard the Chief, whom the Burmans call Saghey, conversing with two strange persons in his bed-room, regarding news which had arrived from the upper country. Curiosity induced me to look through a hole, when I saw the Chief marking down in a book what they were telling him. The conversation ran as follows:—

"His Majesty was very much displeased with the late governor of Rangoon's conduct. On his arrival at the Court of Ava, he was ill-treated and punished, and the King blamed the Queen. This personage was married to a female cousin of the Queen, and had been appointed through her influence. It had always been the Queen's policy to get all the provinces under the management of her brother; and to appoint their own people and relations to the local governments.

When the town of Rangoon was taken by the British forces, and so many vessels came, an express was sent up by the Raywoon of Rangoon. The ministers were alarmed, and did not dare to represent the matter, and read the dispatches before the King.

"After the expiration of a few days, Cheyah Munga, one of the ministers, determined, at all events, to speak out, and took the dispatches in one morning to a great audience, and made a secretary read them aloud, which created general consternation among all the people who were assembled. The King, himself, lost his speech, and sat stupified for half an hour, then without saying any thing, rose from his seat, and went in and laid down upon his couch very uneasy. The Queen came to comfort him, but he would not speak to her, and began to discover his mistake. For three days he never spoke to any one, nor asked a question concerning Rangoon being taken by the British forces, and grew very cool towards the Queen, which alarmed her much.

"His Majesty came out on the fourth morning into the general assembly, and ordered the young Prince, heir apparent to the Crown, Chukiamen, to attend. The Prince obeyed the summons, instantly came to the Palace, and took his seat. His Majesty asked him if he knew of the capture of Rangoon, by the British forces, and the occurrences in Henzawaddy (Pegne). He answered in the negative. After some conversation had passed, the youth opened his mind, by telling His Majesty that he was not at all surprised at what had happened, for the dawn of the day never comes by the crowing of the hen, but by that of the cock."

"The King was much abated at this hint before all the Assembly, and said not a word in reply. The Prince then took his leave, and retired.

"The King was much employed at all times with astrologers, who found his time to reign prosperously, was only three years, and if he lived longer and retained the management of affairs, his Government would be unsuccessful, so he sent for his son, and made him a nominal King, and appointed Moun-Shoe-za to be Regent during his minority. Every order was issued in the name of the new King, to avert the calamity and misery which were predicted to be impending over the kingdom.

"The Queen was not well pleased with this change in the Government; the King's behaviour towards her, also, was not the same as before, and knowing that she had many enemies, and being suspicious of approaching danger, she consulted privately with her brother regarding their predicament, and took great care to keep always near the King. She contrived afterwards, by bribes and fair promises, to gain over to her side some of the King's attendants and most confidential men, and to surround the King's person with her own people and relations. The young Prince, being aware of the Queen's inten-