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# THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

# ROYAL GAZETTE.



Volume XII.] TUESDAY, 29th MARCH, 1825. [Number 5.]

## The Gazette.

BY His Excellency Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., 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 intitled "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 intitled an Act to provide for and maintain an Armory of Cutters 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 daily 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.  
Wm. F. ODELL.

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 abovementioned Days and Hours, yet His EXCELLENCY is accessible at all times to persons on urgent and unforeseen business, and coming 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 Portage, will take place in the month of June, after which a Grant will be passed, free of expence to the Parties, to all such Military Settlers as shall be found actually settled upon their Lands; and any disbanded Soldiers who may be desirous of settling on any of these Allotments not already occupied, may obtain Location Tickets for that purpose.  
By order of His Excellency  
The Lieutenant-Governor.  
31st of March 1825.

## FRENCH PAPERS.

From the *Etoile*, dated Monday, Feb. 7.  
MADRID, Jan. 27.—Our Government has presented a Note to the English Charge d'Affairs, in which it protests against the steps which Great-Britain has taken, or may take, and which might tend to recognize, directly or indirectly, in our American Possessions, any authority but that of the legitimate King, Ferdinand VII. The Charge d'Affaires, who keeps away when the diplomatic body pay their respects to the King, and that for this last fortnight, has despatched a courier to London to transmit this protest to his Government. M. Zet Becmeuz has likewise sent one to Paris, who is doubtless the bearer of this determination of his Catholic Majesty. All eyes must now be turned on what will result, as well from the step taken by England as from that taken by our Cabinet.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—We have not had long to wait for the confirmation of all that we have said on the announcement made by the King of England, of an intention to conclude treaties with the Spanish Colonies. The King's Speech, at the opening of the Parliament, puts an end to all doubts, and terminates all our discussions with the Journals of the two oppositions. Our words are realized, and the political views, the declamations of the opponent publicists may now be appreciated.

We have maintained there was nothing unforeseen in the step taken by England, and we now read in the Speech from the Throne, that it is conformably to the declarations made in His Majesty's name, that this step has been taken.

We had said that the treaties announced were not considered, and that they did not stipulate, under any advantage, for the English commerce to the prejudice of other nations, and the King of England declares that these treaties "are to confirm the commercial relations already subsisting between England and the Spanish Colonies."

It is clear that the word "confirm" indicates nothing new. It is the actual situation which it intended to establish. Where, then are those duties, which, according to Journals which accused us of weakness and ignorance, were to be stipulated as one or twenty in favor of English Goods, while for ours, they were to be as five, or 47 1/2?

We have affirmed that England sought to alleviate, as much as possible, the effect of the step which it has just taken, and that it would carefully avoid every thing that could give the ideas of a recognition of independence, and we had shown, that engaged with enormous capitals poured into those countries during these seventeen years, in consequence of the mad expedition of Bonaparte to Spain which separated the Spanish Colonies from the Mother Country, England had been induced to take measures which seemed to us a real political fault, because they were a violation of the principle of legitimacy; and we see in the Royal Speech, with what care every thing that could recal the idea of independence, is kept away; since it speaks only of the confirmation of ancient relations; and the word Republic, and even that of New States is not pronounced. The King, speaking of the Spanish Colonies, says—"Those countries of America which appear to have completed their separation from Spain."

We have said that peace would not be interrupted, and that the King of England would give the same assurances on this head as the King of France, and the Speech from the English Throne confirms what we announced.

PARIS, FEB. 8.—A loan of 80,000l. has been contracted for at Paris by the Greek Government.

PORTSMOUTH, FEB. 3.—We have been so little accustomed to receive any orders for sudden preparations, that we seem all in a bustle; while a thousand rumours are afloat, in consequence of His Majesty's Ship *Wellesley* being ordered to be completed to 600 men, and to be at Spithead forthwith. The *Ganges*, also is ordered into dock, whence, probably, arises the report that she is to accompany the *Wellesley*. They are both Guard Ships—the 9th and 99th Regiments are at Gosport waiting for orders.

If nations were governed in their principles and conduct by the same rules as individuals, we should expect to see consistency among the number; and that being the case, we could hardly look for any thing more unexpected than that France, or even Spain herself, should express any astonishment or uneasiness at our recognition of the late South America Colonies as independent States.

Little more than half an age has elapsed, since the North American Colonies of this country revolted from our control. That they did so, and that their efforts were not immediately crushed, was owing to the obstinacy and imbecility of the then Administration, which first provoked hostilities, and then, instead of suppressing them at once with an overwhelming force, sent out troops by handfuls to be sacrificed in detail. France and Spain, in no way interested either in the quarrel or the result, yet seeing an opportunity of injuring their ancient rival, chose to make common cause with our Colonies, and with a view to injure and embarrass the Mother-country, joined the standard of Colonial rebellion, and were mainly instrumental in rescuing them from our power.

The Lords who have taken the oaths and their Seats this Session are—Lord Napier, as a Peer of Scotland; in the room of the late Marquis of Lothian; the Bishops of Down and Connor; and Chester; Viscount Strangford, on being created Baron Pembroke; and Lord Dathousie.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 4.  
OFFICIAL FROM PERU.  
ORDER OF THE DAY.  
Head Quarters, LIMA, Dec. 22, 1824.

His Excellency, the Liberator, received last night through the Aid-de Camp of Gen. Sucre, (Capt. Alarcon) the confirmation of the battle of Ayacucho on the 9th instant under the orders of the immortal Gen. Sucre. After five months skilful manœuvring on both sides, and several engagements, which always resulted gloriously to our arms, General Sucre took his position in Ayacucho, and waited for the enemy. On the 8th inst. the two armies had some skirmishes. On the 9th, the liberating army was attacked by the enemy, who had posted himself on the heights in front of our camp.

Our attack was made in the following order. Gen. Cordova attacked the right with the second division of Colombia, composed of the battalions of Bogota, and the volunteers of Pichinco and Curacas—Gen. Lamar had command of the left with the battalions of Peru, and legions Nos. 1, 2, and 3.—The division of Gen. Lara was in reserve.

The two armies, although unequal in strength, were ardently desirous to fight. The number of the enemy consisted of about ten thousand, and that of ours five thousand eight hundred.

The battalions of the second division of Colombia marched, with supported arms, with an intrepidity that has few examples. They had scarcely commenced their fire when the Spaniards began to lose ground, and confusion instantly became apparent among them. The division of Peru, having met with a more vigorous resistance as the enemy's vanguard under General Valdez, was re-inforced by Gen. Lara, with two battalions under Vencedor and Vargas of the Colombian Guard. From that moment nothing could resist the impetuosity of our brave troops. The second squadron of the hussars of Junin under the intrepid Commander Olabaria, made a brilliant charge upon the enemy's squadron which was posted on the right of General Valdez, and obtained a complete victory. The Grenadiers of Colombia having alighted on foot by our right flank the Spanish Infantry. The Regiment of Hussars of Colombia, under the active Col. Silva, charged with their lances the grenadiers of the Vice King's guard, and put them to the rout. This brave Colonel received three wounds by lances in the action. All our troops conducted themselves as heroes during the short but terrible shock of the battle. Our loss has been—1 General, 8 Officers and 300 Men killed, and six Generals, 34

Officers, and 480 men wounded. That of the enemy—the Vice King wounded—6 Generals dead, and 2600 men dead and wounded.

The rest of the Spanish army under Gen. Canterac, capitulated with Gen. Sucre on the same day. By this capitulation, all the possessions of the Spaniards in Peru, are given up to the Republic.—All the Spanish army and fifteen Generals are in our power.

The Chief, ad interim,  
(Signed) MANUEL JOSE SOLER.

## PROCLAMATION.

Peruvians! The liberating army, commanded by the intrepid and skilful General Sucre, has at once put an end to the war of Peru, and of the American Continent, by one of the most glorious victories ever obtained by the arms of the new world. Yes! the army has fulfilled the promise I made you in its name to accomplish the liberty of Peru in the course of this year.

Peruvians! The time has arrived when I must also fulfil the promise I made you to divest myself of the Dictatorship on the day that victory would seal your destiny. The Congress of Peru will be assembled on the 30th of February, being the anniversary of the Decree by which was confided to me this Supreme authority, and which I will then return to the Legislative body which honored me with their confidence. These are not empty words.

Peruvians! Peru has suffered great military disasters. The troops who guarded it occupied the free Provinces of the North and carried war against the Congress. The Navy obeyed no longer the commands of the Government. The Ex-President Rivo Agucio, by turns a usurper, rebel and traitor, fought against his country and her allies. The auxiliaries of Chili, by their lamentable defection deprived us of the assistance of their troops; and those in Buenos Ayres, having revolted against their chiefs, delivered that place to the enemy. The President Torre Tagle, making an appeal to the Spaniards to occupy this capital, achieved the destruction of Peru.

Discord, misery, discontent and personal interests, had spread their bane through every part of the country. Peru seemed to exist no more—all was dissolved! Under these awful circumstances, the Congress appointed the Dictator to save the relics of their last hopes.

The loyalty, the constancy and the valour, of the army of Colombia, have performed this wonderful undertaking. The Peruvians, when a civil war was raging, acknowledged the legitimate Government, and have rendered immense services to the country; while the troops who protected them have covered themselves with glory on the fields of Junin and Ayacucho.—Factions have disappeared from the soil of Peru. The This Capitol has recovered forever its sweet liberty. Callao is invested and must be given up by capitulation.

Peruvians! Peace has succeeded to war—Union to Discord—Order to Anarchy—and Happiness to Misfortune! But never forget, I beseech you, that for these blessings, you are indebted to the illustrious victors of Ayacucho.

Peruvians! The day on which your Congress will meet will be a day of glory; the day that will consummate the most fervent wishes of my ambition—Do not ask more!  
(Signed) BOLIVAR.

Extraordinary Gazette of the Government of Lima, Wednesday, 29d Dec. 1824.

LIBERATING ARMY.  
Head Quarters at Ayacucho, 10th Dec. 1824.  
To His Excellency the Liberator:  
Most Excellent Sir—The treaty which I have the honor to transmit to Your Excel-