

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

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The Gazette.

BY His Excellency Major General Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, Baronet, (L. S.) Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. HOWARD DOUGLAS.

A PROCLAMATION. IN pursuance of the powers vested in me by an Act of Parliament passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British possessions abroad," I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, to appoint, and I do hereby, by and with the advice aforesaid, appoint the Parish of Saint Stephen in the County of Charlotte, a place of Entry for the entry of Goods brought or imported from any adjoining Foreign Country, pursuant to the provisions of the said Act--of which all persons concerned will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the Fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventh year of His Majesty's Reign. By His Excellency's Command. Wm. F. ODELL.

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

A PROCLAMATION. IN Pursuance of the Powers vested in me by an Act of Parliament passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty intituled "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, to appoint and I do hereby, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, appoint the Town of Fredericton and the Parish of Woodstock in the County of York, as Places of Entry for the entry of Goods brought or imported from any adjoining Foreign Country pursuant to the Provisions of the said Act:--Of which all Persons concerned will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the first day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six and in the Seventh year of His Majesty's Reign. By His Excellency's Command. Wm. F. ODELL.

BY His Excellency Major General Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, Bart. (L. S.) Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. HOWARD DOUGLAS.

WHEREAS by an ordinance establishing fees to be taken in the Province of New-Brunswick, made and passed by His Excellency THOMAS BARLETON, Esquire, Governor of this Province, in Council, the second day of March one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, there are allowed and established among other fees the following, that is to say:

For Attornies in the Supreme Court, Travelling charges per day 10s.

For Counsel in the Supreme Court, travelling charges the same as Attornies, and more than one Counsel to be allowed in paying Costs.

And whereas in the present circumstances of the Country, it is expedient and proper that the said fees for travelling charges to Attornies and Counsel in the Supreme Court should be abolished, I do therefore, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, ordain and declare that the said fees for travelling charges herein before specified, be and the same are hereby abolished.

And I do further by and with the advice and consent aforesaid; ordain and declare that henceforth any Judge of the Supreme Court before whom a cause shall be tried or

after being entered for trial, shall by rule of Court be referred to arbitration, may allow to be taxed in the Bill of Costs in such cause, a Counsel-fee at his discretion, in no case to exceed five Guineas.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six and in the seventh year of His Majesty's Reign. By His Excellency's Command, Wm. F. ODELL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the Subscribers having been duly appointed Trustees of all the Creditors of Amos White, late of the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, an absconding Debtor, and have been duly sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided: and we do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Amos White on or before the twenty-fourth day of May next ensuing the date hereof to pay to us, or some of us all such sum or sums of money, or other debt or thing, which they owe to the said Amos White, and to deliver all the effects of the said Amos White, which they, or either, or any of them may have in his, her, or their hands, power or custody, to us, or some, or one of us aforesaid: and we do desire all the Creditors of the said Amos White on or before the same day to deliver to us, or to some or one of us, as aforesaid, their respective accounts and demands against the said Amos White, in order that right and justice may be done pursuant to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Given under our hands, at Saint Andrews the 24th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

HARRIS HATCH. PETER STUBS. ALEX STRACHEN, Senr.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we the Subscribers have been duly appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of Joseph Kenah late of Fredericton, in the County of York, Esquire (a debtor departed from this Province), and have been duly sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, pursuant to the directions of the Acts of Assembly, in that case made and provided: And we do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Joseph Kenah; on or before the twentieth day of June next, ensuing the date hereof, to pay to us or some or one of us, all such sum or sums of money or other debt duty or thing, which they owe to the said Joseph Kenah; and to deliver the other effects to the said Joseph Kenah; which they or any or either of them may have in his, her or their hands, power or custody, to us or some or one of us, as aforesaid; and we do also desire all the Creditors of the said Joseph Kenah, on or before the said twentieth day of June next, to deliver to us or some, or one of us aforesaid, their respective Accounts and documents against the said Joseph Kenah in order that Right and Justice may be done, agreeably to the form of the said Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided.

Given under our hands at Fredericton, in the said County of York, the Fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

George Fred. Street. George Minchin. H. G. Clopper. Trustees

By the Honorable JOHN SAUNDERS 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 Abraham Brown, of the Parish of Fredericton, in the County of York, and Province aforesaid, Tavern Keeper, to me duly made pursuant to the directions of the Act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the estate as well real as personal of James Cameron, late of the Parish, County and Province, aforesaid, Merchant, (which said James Cameron hath either departed from and without the limits of the said Province or is concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said Abraham Brown, and other Creditors of the said James Cameron if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of Law, as is alleged against him) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said James Cameron do return and discharge his said debts within three months from the publication hereof, all the estate as well real as personal of the said James Cameron, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said James Cameron.

Dated at Fredericton, this eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six. JOHN SAUNDERS, C. J. G. F. STREET, Atty for A. Brown,

BY the Hon. John Saunders, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that upon application of Nathan Andrews and David Andrews at present of Gagetown in Queens County, Ship Carpenters, to me duly made, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of the said Province made and provided for relief against absconding debtors, I have directed all the estate, as well real as personal, of Israel I Oakes, late of the Parish and County aforesaid, Yeoman; which said Israel I Oakes hath either departed from and without the limits of the said Province, or is concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud them the said Nathan and David, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of Law, as is alleged against him, to be seized and attached, and that unless the said Israel I Oakes do return and discharge his said debts within three months after publication of this notice, all the Estate, as well real as personal, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his Creditors. Dated the 20th day of May 1826. JOHN SAUNDERS Chief Justice.

VOYAGES OF DISCOVERY.--We understand that Capt. King, who not long since returned from a survey of the coasts of New Holland, &c. is about to sail on another expedition which is calculated to five years. His first operations will be to proceed along the South American, coast from the Rio de la Plata, to Cape Horn, and to endeavour to open an intercourse with the natives of this vast peninsula, of whom so little is known. Capt. Weddell's recent voyages in the Atlantic, and intercourse with the people of Terra del Fuego seems to have awakened the attention of our naval government to the profound ignorance in which we are steeped in regard to the southern hemisphere, and prompted it to order this laudable undertaking, which we doubt not is only part of an extensive system of inquiry to be carried on in the same quarter--every year becoming more and more important. Capt. Lord Byron's voyage (in the Blonde) we take to be connected with the same object; and we should be glad to see the seamlike intelligence and experience of the enterprising Capt. Weddell again employed in the same service. It is strange, that while so much effort has been directed towards the North Pole, hardly any investigation has been directed towards the South, since the time of Cook. Yet, as far as regards the latter regions, the science of geography is miserably deficient; and there is another great inducement for a commercial country to explore them viz. the abundance of animal furs, oils, and other articles of trade which they furnish.

Returning to Capt. King's late survey, we are informed that he has found the eastern and northern shores of New Holland to be extremely desert, and the inhabitants in the most savage state. He failed to discover any great river flowing into the sea, as it was supposed might be the case; and only one great inlet was left unexplored, where it was possible such a river might exist. All hopes therefore, of this coast being sought but barren and inhospitable, seem to have vanished. An account of the voyage is preparing for publication.--Lond. Lit. Gazette.

LONDON, April 11. THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER'S FUNERAL PROCESSION.

(Extract from a private letter from Moscow, dated Feb. 28, 1826.) "The body of the late Emperor passed thro' this city last week. The procession was a mile and a quarter long; and was an hour and five minutes in passing. The order of the procession was this:--First came a body of trumpeters, sounding solemn blasts every minute; then a squadron of cavalry, followed by fifty-two horses, covered with black cloth, each having the arms of the separate Governments displayed on their sides; after these was led a horse richly caparisoned, called 'The Horse of Joy,' and then followed a warrior in armour of gold, named, 'The Herald of Joy'; immediately after him came another warrior, in black armour, denominated 'The Herald of Mourning,' followed by a horse similarly caparisoned, and called 'The Horse of Mourning'; the order of the two warriors in the procession being reversed. Then followed the Priests; to the number of about one thousand, dressed in their sacerdotal robes, and many of them bearing standards; after these ecclesiastics was carried a large golden lantern, containing a number of candles (an emblem of light); then followed the Cross,

and afterwards a Portrait of the Virgin Mary; next in order came the Funeral Car (on which the Coffin, containing the body of the deceased Emperor, was placed), decorated with flesh-coloured satin, ermine, and ostrich feathers, and highly ornamented with silver, and drawn by eight horses. Numbers of Generals and other officers followed the car, and the whole procession was closed by several regiments of soldiers. It is expected that the body will enter St. Petersburg on the 20th of March, and then be interred in the fortress."

April 12. An alarming rumour was circulated this morning, that a mutiny of a most serious nature had broken out at Rangoon. We have traced the report with care, and we find it originates from a gentleman arrived a passenger in one of the India ships. He confidently states that mutiny has taken place among the native troops at Rangoon; that the ringleaders were taken, and were to be executed the day after the last dated letters from that place. He, however, states the mutiny was not extensive, or of a serious nature.

April 14. We have selected the following interesting observations, on the conduct of the Netherlands Government in the East, from a private letter from Angier dated 15th October, 1825:--

"The policy pursued by the Dutch in the East Indies, is a subject of very serious consideration to this country; it must eventually involve our Government in some dilemma with the native Princes in the East, and compromises even now, the safety and welfare of our vast dominions in that quarter of the globe. The miserable condition of that beautiful and fertile Island Java, is a fit and apt commentary upon the measures of the Netherlands Government, and that commentary comes with still greater force, when we compare the state of Java before she was under the dominion of Great Britain, with the high prosperity she attained when under our rule. Happy and industrious, protected in the enjoyment of their property, the Javanese beheld their conquerors not only without fear, but with respect and gratitude; they prosecuted their labours in the full enjoyment of security, nor dreamed of that evil which was approaching when abandoned by their friends, they would again be submitted to the yoke of their ancient oppressors, and be a second time compelled to endure the tyranny they had formerly felt, and so happily escaped. The whole island is now in a state of complete insurrection, and so powerful are the insurgents, that it is thought the Dutch will scarcely be able to maintain themselves in the possession of the island; for it is quite clear that never yet have the Dutch forces been able to produce any very sensible effect upon them. In the mean time piracy becomes the order of the day, and English shipping is considered as much an object of legitimate plunder as a Dutch vessel, whilst however, the American flag is respected, and sails in full security although surrounded by the Java pirates." "He that is not for me is against me," is a proverb of this part of the globe, and why not in Asia, the more especially as the Javanese feel themselves deeply injured by the English, deeming the cession of the island to the Dutch a shameful and disgraceful desertion.

But not only in this respect is there cause to complain of the proceedings of the Dutch in the East: they even carry their audacity higher, and presume to set at nought the express stipulations of their treaties with us. By the 6th article of the Treaty, dated 17th March, 1825, it is agreed that orders shall be given by the two Governments to their officers and agents on the East, not to form any new settlement on any of the islands of the eastern seas, without previous authority from their respective governments in Europe. In the face however, of this very article, the Dutch have recently formed new settlements in the free and independent island of Neas, and have hoisted their flag there, even since our possessions in Sumatra were transferred to them ever since April 1825. As if however to display their utter contempt for the British Government, they have gone further, and have actually proceeded to blockade the native ports of Massang and Teesang under the very convenient pretext that then all their possessions would be in a line

Sumatra has been abandoned to them, together with the town and fort, and Malacca, and the factory at Bencoolen in exchange, for an alleged right (but which right never could be established) to the Island of Singapore; and they now avail themselves of this to grasp at every thing, saying that the English care not for their proceedings in this quarter, language which Dutch Governors repeat on every occasion, and we may add with apparent reason. Our people in the East say that Myntner Faulk has cajoled Messrs. Canning and Wynne.

"The war is still raging with unabated violence in Java, and the Dutch glad to take advantage of any opportunity afforded them, therefore promulgate, in high sounding terms, their late successes over the Sultan Sols. A very religious silence is, however observed as to the reverses they experience, but which are no less disastrous than frequent; so much so indeed, as to render it doubtful whether Java will remain a Dutch possession. Not a day passes without some new act of oppression. Every thing is taxed but air, and a monopoly in the trade of necessaries as well as the luxuries of life, is secured to Government agents by farming the right of selling them.

GERMANY.

WARSAW, March 26.--Every thing seems tranquil at St. Petersburg, though the horizon is not yet free from clouds. The inquiry into the revolt of the 26th Dec. is nearly terminated. It is said that there have been discovered thirteen principal chiefs convicted of projects against the Emperor's life, and 240 conspirators convicted of revolutionary and anarchical plans. How many noble and ancient families, who have filled for ages the highest offices in the State, will cover their escutcheons with erape when they see some of their members implicated in such criminal plots! A Count Michael Orloff a man of distinguished understanding and knowledge; a Sergi Volkensky; a Bestucheff! Every Body waits with anxiety the decision of the Emperor. The Emperor Nicholas will probably embrace the affecting occasion of the late Emperor Alexander, to publish a great act of clemency.

LEIPSIC, March 20.--The Persians whom we expected for the fair, are already arrived with money and bills of exchange. In the failures already mentioned, we regret to add that of the house of Richier, which has existed for 170 years; it is one of the first in the leather trade, and the chief of it is very much pined.

VIENNA, March 22.--It is not possible, after so serious an illness, for convalescence to proceed more satisfactorily than in the case of His Majesty the Emperor. To-day His Majesty has, for the first time, taken some light animal food. The recovery of his Majesty going on so regularly, we intend to close the daily accounts of his health with this day's communication.--Austrian Observer.

CROMER, April 6.--Wednesday evening last, about half past nine o'clock, many of the inhabitants of this place were surprised at seeing several lights on the top of the church steeple, and many others on the chimnies of some of the houses situate on the cliff. On attentively viewing them, it was discovered that they were the kind of lights sometimes seen at sea, on ships' masts and yards, called "Corpus Sant." They were seen during a strong gale at N. W. accompanied with a considerable fall of snow, and one of them was remarked passing through the air towards the steeple. It has been observed by some experienced seamen that they are never seen but during a storm, and if high up on the masts or yards foretell fair weather, but if on the deck or in the scuppers, portend a furious gale. The cause of these luminous appearances does not seem to have been clearly ascertained; some say it is an insect of large size, others that it is some substance raised from the surface of the Ocean by the wind. As there are many gentlemen in Cromer and Norfolk well acquainted with this story, the opinion of some of the most judicious, beneficial and valuable, as been known of persons, whose appearances of this kind at sea as usual, have been so much alarmed, degree to paralyze their exertions.