

he Estate as well real as personal, of Samuel Cornwall, late of Moncton, aforesaid, Mariner (which said Samuel Cornwall, hath either departed from and without the limits of this Province, or is concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said James M. Kelly, and others his Creditors, if any there be, of their just dues, or to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of the Law, to be seized and attached, and that unless the said Samuel Cornwall, do return and discharge the said debt within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal, of the said Samuel Cornwall, within this Province will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors.

Dated at Dorchester the thirtieth day of June in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

JOHN KEILLOR, J. C. P.

EDWARD B. CHANDLER, Atty.

By the Honorable William Botsford, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of William Harper, of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland, Trader, to me duly made, pursuant to the directions of the Acts of the General Assembly in such case made and provided I have directed all the Estate as well Real as Personal of Joseph Jaques, late of Hillsborough in the said County, Yeoman, (which said Joseph Jaques 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 William Harper, and others his Creditors, 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 Joseph Jaques 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 Joseph Jaques, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said Joseph Jaques.

Dated at Moncton, the 25th day of October, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

W. BOTSFORD, J. S. C.

W. WILEY, Attorney

By Alexander Davidson, Esqr., one of His Majesty's Justices of the Interior Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Northumberland.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon application of Nathaniel Johnston, of Ludlow, in the County of Northumberland, Gentleman, to me duly made, I have directed all the Estate as well Real as Personal of James Webb, late of Ludlow aforesaid, Trader, (who hath departed this Province with intent to defraud the said Nathaniel Johnston and his other creditors of their dues, or to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of the Law) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said James Webb, do return and discharge the said debt within Three Months from the publication hereof, all his Estate Real or Personal within this Province will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors.

Dated at Newcastle the 16th day of August, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, J. C. P.

WILLIAM END, Attorney

By Hugh Munro, Esqr., one of the Justices of His Majesty's Interior Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Gloucester.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon application of Robert Ferguson, Esquire, of Restigouche, in the County of Gloucester, Gentleman, to me duly made, I have directed all the Estate as well Real as Personal, of John Hunter, late of Restigouche, aforesaid, Trader, (who hath departed this Province, with intent to defraud the said Robert Ferguson, and his other creditors of their dues, or to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of the Law) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said John Hunter, do return and discharge his said debt within Three Months from the publication hereof all the Estate real and personal will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors.

Dated at Bathurst, the 13th day of October, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

HUGH MUNRO, J. C. P.

WILLIAM END, Attorney.

By William Abrams, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Interior Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Northumberland.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon application of Asa Willard of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, Tanner, to me duly

made, I have directed all the Estate as well Real as well as Personal of William Tozer, late of Ludlow, Shoemaker, (who hath departed this Province with intent to defraud the said Asa Willard, and his other creditors of their dues, or to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of the Law) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said William Tozer, do return and discharge the said debt within Three Months from the publication hereof all his Estate Real and Personal within this Province will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors.

Dated at Newcastle, the 10th day of July, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

WILLIAM ABRAM, J. C. P.

WILLIAM END, Attorney.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, } In Chancery.

The twentieth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

Present His Excellency the Chancellor.

It is ordered that all the former Clerks of this Court, do forthwith deposit with the Register all Bills, Answers, Pleas, Demurrers, and other papers filed and remaining with them as such Clerks, in order to the same being filed gratis with the said Register in furtherance of the order of this Court of the eighth day of July last.

By the Court,

D. LUDLOW ROBINSON, Reg'r.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, } In Chancery.

The twentieth day of July, in the Eighth year of the Reign of King George the Fourth.

Between, { Malory Raymond, Complainant, and Richard Carlow, and James Carlow, } Defendants

FORASMUCH as the Court is this day informed by Mr. Attorney General, of counsel for complainant, that the said complainant on the Fourteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, filed his Bill in this Court against the said Richard Carlow, and James Carlow, as by the certificate of the Register appears and afterwards took out process of Subpoena, which was returnable on the third Tuesday in February last, requiring the said Defendants to appear to answer the same, but that the said Defendants have gone out of the limits of this Province, and have been absent for nine years and upwards last past, as by affidavit appears, and the said certificate and affidavit being read, and the truth of the said allegations made out thereby to the satisfaction of this Court. It is ordered that the said Richard Carlow and James Carlow do appear to the said complainant's Bill on or before the first day of December next.

By the Court,

D. LUDLOW ROBINSON, Reg'r.

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 29th October, 1827.

THE following List of Citizens of the United States who were sufferers by the awful conflagration at Miramichi, on the 7th October, 1825, and who received relief from the Committee, is published in order to contradict a base calumny which appeared in the "Eastport Sentinel," of the 7th July last.

In taking the examinations of the sufferers, the question of Country was never agitated; it was enough to know that they suffered on that memorable night, and as the List is made up from personal recollection of the parties, it cannot be supposed to contain the names of all the American sufferers who were relieved.

Table with 3 columns: NAMES, Amount of Loss, Am. of relief afforded. Lists names like Willard Broad, Ebenezer Blood, James Craven, etc., with corresponding loss and relief amounts.

H. G. CLOPPER.

By Authority.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that Applicants for School Licences will be required hereafter, in all cases, to accompany their Applications with proper and sufficient testimonials of their Religious Persuasions, and of their moral characters, as well as of their other qualifications and fitness for the office of instructors—and all Trustees of Schools, and other persons recommending Applicants for Licences, are particularly requested to pay strict attention to these requisites. All Persons venturing to keep School before they have obtained a Licence are hereby reminded of the penalties they may incur by such infraction of the Law, and cautioned against such proceeding.

Secretary's Office, 3d Nov. 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the appointment of Fredericton and Woodstock in the County of York, as Ports of Entry for dutiable Goods is revoked, and those Stations are discontinued as Ports of Entry.

Secretary's Office, 30th Oct. 1827.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

INTERFERENCE OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS BETWEEN TURKEY AND GREECE.

The note addressed by the Ambassadors of France, England, and Russia, to the Reis Effendi, the Foreign Minister, of the Sublime Porte, has been published. It embodies the sentiments expressed in the preamble of the Treaty of Interference, concerning the outrage to humanity and the inconvenience to commerce caused by the struggle between the Turks and the Greeks, and, after requiring a categorical answer in fifteen days, concludes with the following peremptory intimation: "The undersigned flatter themselves that it (the answer) will be conformable to the wish of the Allied Courts; but it is their duty not to conceal from the Reis Effendi, that a new refusal, an evasive or insufficient answer, even a total silence on the part of his government, will place the Allied Courts under the necessity of recurring to such measures as they shall judge most efficacious for putting an end to a state of things, which is become incompatible even with the true interests of the Sublime Porte, with the security of commerce in general, and with the perfect tranquility of Europe."

The fifteen days expired, and brought a firm and decisive refusal on the part of the Divan to negotiate on the subject. The following account of these transactions is from the Times:—

It appears from the communications, official and otherwise, which have been received from the Turkish capital within the last three days, that the Porte is now in direct collision with the three great powers of England, France, and Russia. From these accounts it may be collected—1st. That on the 16th ult. the Allied Ministers presented by their dragomans a note, embracing the substance of a treaty which has already been made public, for terminating the desolation of Greece by the Turkish arms, and settling the frontier as it heretofore related to Turkey. This note presented a term of fifteen days, within which an answer to the Great Powers would be expected.

2d. That on the 20th of August, when the aforesaid period expired, no answer having been received, the three Ambassadors demanded, by their dragomans, the reply to the aforesaid note, which gave it verbatim, and in substance, as related

to the late Turkish Manifesto, declaratory of a fixed resolution to reject all interference of Foreign Powers between the Porte and her rebellious subjects: further that on the 31st, a repetition of their message by the Christian Ministers produced a confirmation of the Turkish resolve.

3d. That on the 4th inst. the Ambassadors of the Allies met, and not having received any further satisfaction from the Porte, came to the determination of requiring their passports, and leaving the Turkish capital. This last fact, however, must be understood to require confirmation.

Up to this period, then, it appears that the dispute with Turkey was far from being settled; and it remains to be seen whether the decided tone assumed by the Ambassadors would bring from the Porte any redeemed message of a nature to re-open the negotiations. Some expectation seems to be entertained that Austria and Prussia, who have hitherto been no parties to the quarrel, and are therefore well adapted for the character of mediators, may for the sake of preserving peace in Europe, now for the first time interpose, and prevent by their good offices the threatened rupture.

SEPTEMBER 24.

The great question of resistance or submission on the part of the Porte, has now been decided, and, ere many days shall elapse, all Europe will be in possession of the result. That Turkey would not yield as long as remonstrances or threats alone were used, had been anticipated; that she would have maintained her proud bearing to the end, is therefore no cause for astonishment. Neither is it a guide for the future. She has hitherto attempted to intimidate, and, to a certain extent, and for too long a period, she has been successful; but as she could intimidate only by an appearance of resolution, and not by the reality or her strength, she feels that action must reveal her weakness, and that her weakness once proved, she is annihilated as an European Power. She will, therefore, we still trust, though not before the evening, and perhaps the twelfth hour, consult her true interests, and concede what she must refuse in vain. Her last refuge has failed her. She imagined, and perhaps she acted on skilful advice, that total silence respecting the Ultimatum of the Allies would save her from actual conflict; but this was also anticipated, and the last note of their Ministers has closed that door to hope. It now remains for her to ascertain whether she may obtain aid, as well as advice, and if aid is denied, as we trust it will be, then, and then alone, she will embrace submission.—New Times.

TURKEY.

Note addressed by the Ambassadors of France, England, and Russia, to the Reis Effendi, on the 16th ult:—

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE REIS EFFENDI. "The undersigned are charged by their respective Governments, to make to His Excellency the Reis Effendi, the following declaration:—

"During six years, the great Powers of Europe have been engaged in endeavours to induce the Sublime Porte to enter into a pacification with Greece; but these endeavours have been constantly unavailing, and has a war of extermination has been prolonged between it and the Greeks, the result of which have been on the one hand, calamities, the contemplation of which is dreadful to humanity; and on the other hand, severe and intolerable losses to the commerce of all nations, while at the same time it has not been possible to admit that the fate of Greece has been at all within the control of the Ottoman power.

The European Powers have, consequently, redoubled the zeal, and renewed