

Ben Wa Chapman

THE NEW-ROYAL



BRUNSWICK GAZETTE

VOLUME XIV.]

TUESDAY, MARCH 20th 1827.

[NUMBER 3.]

THE GAZETTE.

BY AUTHORITY.

In Council, 14th Feb. 1827.

It having been represented that many lots on the Chepody Road, to which Persons residing in various parts of the Province pretend to have claims, are still unimproved; and some of these claimants have offered their lots for sale: It is therefore ordered that unless the claimants of these lots do apply for, and take out their Grants, and commence building and improving on their respective allotments, within one month, their lots shall be forfeited, and will be then open to application.

Extract from the Minutes.

WM. F. ODELL.

New Brunswick, }
In Chancery }
The eighth day of March in the eighth year of the Reign of King George the Fourth

Between } Ward Chipman Complainant and }
James M'iver, Defendant. }

FORASMUCH as the Court was this day informed by Mr. R. F. Hazen of Counsel for the Complainant, that the Complainant on the fourteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven filed his Bill in this Court against the said defendant, as by the certificate of the Register of this Court appears and took out process of Subpoena, returnable on the Saturday next after the third Tuesday in February then next requiring the said defendant to appear and answer the same, but that the said defendant James M'iver, is gone out of the limits of this Province and has been absent therefrom for the space of twelve months last past as by affidavit appears and the said certificate and affidavit being read, and the truth of the above allegations being made out to the satisfaction of this Court, It is ordered that the said defendant do appear to the Complainant's Bill on or before the ninth day of September next

By the Court

D. L. ROBINSON, Reg'r.

ROBERT F. HAZEN, Complainant's Solicitor.

New Brunswick, }
In Chancery }
The eighth day of March in the eighth year of the Reign of King George the Fourth

Between } Ward Chipman Complainant and }
David Swan impleaded }
with Matthew Graham, Defendants. }

FORASMUCH as the Court was this day informed by Mr. R. F. Hazen of Counsel for the Complainant, that the Complainant, on the twenty fourth day of August one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, filed his Bill in this Court against the said David Swan and Matthew Graham, as by the certificate of the Register of this Court appears and took out process of Subpoena returnable on the Saturday next after the second Tuesday in October then next, requiring the said David Swan and Matthew Graham to appear to answer the same, but that the said David Swan is gone out of the limits of this Province and has been absent therefrom for the space of twelve months last past as by affidavit appears, and the said certificate and affidavit being read, and the truth of the above allegations being made out to the satisfaction of this Court, It is ordered that the said David Swan do appear to the Complainant's Bill on or before the ninth day of September next.

By the Court

D. L. ROBINSON, Reg'r.

ROBERT F. HAZEN, Complainant's Solicitor.

New Brunswick, }
In Chancery }
The eighth day of March in the eighth year of the Reign of King George the Fourth

Between } Ward Chipman, Complainant and }
Niel Friell, Defendant. }

FORASMUCH as the Court is this day informed by Mr. R. F. Hazen, of Counsel for the Complainant, that the Complainant on the fourteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven filed his Bill in this Court against the said defendant, as by the Certificate of the Register of this Court appears and took out process of Subpoena returnable on the Saturday next after the third Tuesday in February, then

requiring the said defendant to appear and answer the same, but that the said defendant Niel Friell, is gone out of the limits of this Province, and has been absent therefrom for the space of twelve months last past as by affidavit appears, and the said Certificate and affidavit being read and the truth of the above allegations being made out to the satisfaction of this Court, It is ordered that the said defendant do appear to the Complainant's Bill on or before the ninth day of September next

By the Court

D. L. ROBINSON, Reg'r.

ROBERT F. HAZEN, Complainant's Solicitor.

In the Matter of Joseph Kenah Esquire, a Debtor departed from this Province.

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the Creditors of the above named Joseph Kenah Esquire, is requested on Wednesday the seventh day of March next at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Office of George F. Street Esquire Frederickton, to examine and see the debts due to each person ascertained: at which time all Creditors are expected to come prepared to substantiate their demands against the said Joseph Kenah, by proof, attestation or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the Trustees.

GEORGE F. STREET, } Trustees.
GEORGE MINCHIN, }
H. G. CLOPPER, }

Frederickton, 16th December 1826.

PORTUGAL.

PARIS, Jan. 8.

Positive intelligence, which we have received from the Peninsula, enables us to state, both the force and the position of the Royalist army of Portugal, on the 15th of December. We cite the date, because the army being in march at the time, and being daily increased in numbers by the militia, who flock to meet it, its force was augmenting in proportion as it approached the capital of the kingdom. We have been informed, that previous to quitting the province of Tras-os-Montes, in order to march into Beira, the Marquis de Chaves, the Commander-in-Chief of the Royalist troops, and President of the Junta of Government, had arranged the administration of the former of these provinces and provided for its defence. He armed the whole of the population of town and country, and gave in charge to some divisions of militia to guard the passes of the mountains of Gerrez and Marao, which separate Entre-Douroe-Minho, from Tras-os-Montes. At his departure from Lamego for Viseu, the royalist army consisted of 10,000 men, of troops of the line, with from 18,000 to 20,000 organised as Guerillas. It was

provided with a considerable store of materiel, and a military chest sufficient for the demands of several months. The Marquis in person commanded the right wing. The centre, which marched directly from Lamego to Viseu, was under the orders of the Marquis de Montalegre. The left wing was conducted by General Jaordan. Such was the condition of the Army of the North, when it left the banks of the Douro in its march towards the capital. In the south, the 2d regiment of the line, which was charged with the suppression of the spirit of insurrection in the Algarves, having declared against the Regency, the whole of the Province proclaimed Don Miguel King.

In the East, Brigadier Magessi, having under his orders some militia, the 14th regiment of the line, and the 2d of the Chasseurs, in all 3,000 infantry and 600 cavalry, had advanced, so early as the end of November, beyond Estremos; but being obliged to yield to superior force, this Royalist Chief, by a concealed march, got back again into Spain. During his first inroad, a great many officers and soldiers, of the Constitutional army, under Villa Flor came over to him. After stopping nine days in the environs of Alcantara, where he menaced lower Bevia, Magessi all at once turned Northward, and marching along the frontier of Portugal for about 25 leagues, passed it in the neighbourhood of Almeida, whose garrison, though somewhat tardily, has declared for the Royalists. He joined at Labugal, in Upper Beira, the left wing of the Royalist army under the orders of General Jaordan. It was this rapid movement of Magessi's which forced Villa Flor to pass the Tagus, and to join at Castle Branco, the commandant of Lower Beira, but the insurrection at Guarda and Almeida, and the approach of the Royalist army of the North, forced these Constitutional chiefs to fall precipitately back from Belmonte to Castle Branco. It is probable

that they then took the road to Santarem, by the left bank of the Tagus, following in the steps of the Commandant of Elvas.

At the date of the letter whence we derive these details, it was not known whether the right wing, under the Marquis de Chaves, had marched upon Coimbra, by a parallel movement to that of the corps of Montalegre, or if he had followed the Douro, in order to turn the positions of General Stubbs, on the Tamega, and afterwards to march on Oporto. Whatever plan he adopted, it cannot be denied that about the middle of the month of December, nearly all the troops of the Regent's party had received orders to concentrate themselves at Lisbon, the last bulwark of the Portuguese revolution. The garrison of Elvas itself had taken that direction. This concentrating movement had not escaped the notice of the Royalist Generals, who had regulated by it their ulterior operations. It is asserted that Brigadier Magessi, after his junction with General Jaordan, had received orders to march towards the Tagus, and to cover with his right the left flank of the army, and to direct his left towards the Alemetejo, pushing forward his guerillas as far as Setubal. The Royalist army thus forms an immense semicircle; the centre and point of concentration of which is Lisbon. It will be recollected that the English Government lately sent some large sums of money to Portugal. It is asserted that a part of this money, amounting to nearly two millions of francs, was destined to gain the garrison of Almeida, and to keep them faithful to the party of the Regency, or rather of England. But during its passage from Lisbon to Almeida, these two millions were seized by a band of Constitutionals, who took advantage of the opportunity to pay themselves their arrears. We are almost positively certain that the French Ministry has received express through England despatches containing