

Bogoto, Sept. 26, 1823.

Simon Bolivar, Liberator, President of the Republic of Columbia, &c. Considering—

1st. That the lenity with which the government has wished to characterize all its measures, has emboldened wicked men to undertake new and horrible attempts.

2d. Even last night, the troops entrusted with the preservation of order and government were attacked and the palace of the government was converted into a scene of bloodshed, which even threatened the life of the Chief of the Republic.

3dly. That if crime is not timely checked, and examples made of the evil-minded, they will shortly effect the dissolution and the ruin of the state.

4th. That in such a case, the government would be rendered culpable under the decree of the 27th August, in which for the advantage of the people, I restricted the authority with which they had voluntarily invested me. Therefore, on the proposition of the Council of State, I decree.

1. From this day forward I will use the authority which the national vote has confided to me, with the extension which circumstances may force upon me.

2. The same circumstances shall fix the term of the extension of the authority.

3. In pursuance of which, the Council of State will advise me of the measures which in its opinion the public good requires, pointing out their greater or less urgency.

4. Every Minister Secretary of State in his respective department, is charged with the execution of this decree.

Given, signed by my hand, and countersigned by the Minister Secretary of State, for the Department of the Interior in Bogoto, 26th Sept. 1823.

SIMON BOLIVAR.

The Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Interior.

J. MANUEL RESTREPO.

CARTHAGENA, Oct. 8.—The last private advices from Bogoto state that the execution of Padilla, and Horment would take place on the following day. The execution of Santander was to take place as soon after as the necessary formalities could be gone through with.

A solemn High Mass in thanksgiving, was offered up on the 26th by the Archbishop.

The proper authorities are engaged in preparing the processes against the conspirators.

The people to the amount of 4000 have armed, and by their exertions many of those who had escaped the pursuit of the military were taken.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 2, 1823.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK, P. P. ROBINSON, ESQ.

SAVINGS BANK.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

MR. PETER FISHER.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, }
1st December, 1823. }

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

A system of Drill and Manœuvres having been compiled for the instruction of the Militia of New-Brunswick, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that every Field Officer, Captain, and Adjutant, do without delay provide himself with a Copy of these Regulations, which are to be had of Mr. Chubb, Printer, Saint John.

PROMOTION.

1st Battalion York County.

John Adolphus Beckwith, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

By Command,

GEO. SHORE, A. G. M. F.

His Grace the Post-Master-General, has been pleased to place the Post Office Establishment in the Province of New-Brunswick, under the control and guidance of JOHN HOWE, Jun., Esquire, the Deputy Post-Master-General of Nova Scotia.

We are enabled to lay before our readers, in this number, a select variety of extracts; the perusal of which we have no doubt will impart much satisfaction: and for the polite consideration that has lately been of so great assistance to us in this respect, we cannot refrain from repeating our sincere acknowledgements. Peculiarly situated as we are in this remote portion of the Province, (more particularly at this season of the year,) all such friendly attentions as those we have

alluded to become doubly valuable: and while our readers in general are, in one sense, under no small obligations for those favors; we ourselves shall on all occasions feel especially obliged by such gratifying testimonies of the respect we are most anxious to deserve.

We have not yet seen any official account of the result of the Presidential election, although at the latest dates that we have received, it appeared to be extremely probable that GENERAL JACKSON would be elected, inasmuch as even the friends of Mr. ADAMS confessed themselves to be without the slightest hope in favor of that gentleman; which must certainly be received as a very strong indication that the supporters of the General had so far prevailed as to leave but little room for doubt upon the question. We shall very soon know the final result.

It is rather an extraordinary fact, that the operations of the war between two such great nations as Russia and Turkey do not create such an interest, and have so much less importance attached to them, in this country, than they deserve. Is it because the seat of war is at so remote a distance? Is it because men think that the war involves only the interests of the parties concerned? Is it because they think it a matter of indifference whether Turk or Russia be master of the Turkish Empire? Is it because they are careless whether the north, pouring forth its vast population dictate laws from the Baltic to the Bosphorus, and like a Colossus, have one foot at Petersburg and the other at Constantinople? Does war move our feelings only when it is nearer our own doors, and more likely to affect our own immediate interests? Is it only deserving our attention when we can see the mightiness of its preparations, and hear the thunder of its cannon? Be this as it may, this apathy is equally strange and unjustifiable—for the people may rest assured that the issue of the war must have a direct and important effect upon the interests of this country, aye, and of every nation in Europe. We survey the combatants, therefore, with the intensest interest—we follow the march and movements of the contending armies with the deepest anxiety. Are we to suppose that Prussia does not feel the same interest? That Austria does not watch the war with painful anxiety? That France does not feel all the importance of the conflict? If each of these Powers, if England send Ministers to the Emperor's head-quarters is it for the purpose of communicating accounts of the operations of the war, and of contriving Bulletins? The object and purpose of their mission are of a more interesting nature. While the respective Governments are endeavouring at Constantinople, to induce the Sultan to propose negotiation, they are themselves near the person of the Emperor to proffer their intervention, and take advantage of every opportunity to accelerate peace. Whatever may be the feelings of the people respecting the war, our Cabinet is fully aware of all its importance. We had sufficient proof of this in the Duke of Wellington's speech on the 16th of July. And as his Grace gave such strong assurances of the magnanimity of the Emperor of Russia, who has said that "he neither desires the destruction nor dismemberment of the Turkish Empire," we are justified in supposing that any overture, any proposal for negotiation, will be immediately acceded to by his Imperial Majesty.—*Courier.*

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, Oct. 10.

The General Commander-in-Chief is pleased to approve of General Officers commanding districts in Great Britain granting leave of absence to officers, and furloughs to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, under the following limitations and restrictions, viz:—

1. The leaves of absence, granted under this order to officers, may commence as soon as the half-yearly inspections shall have been made. The furloughs granted to non-commissioned officers and soldiers may commence from the 25th of the present month.

2. These indulgences are to terminate on the 10th March next, when, in conformity to His Majesty's regulations, all officers and men are to be present with their respective regiments.

3. One field officer, one half of the Captains and one half of the subaltern officers, are always to be present with their regiments.

4. No officer (except in the performance of duty, or for the purpose of joining his regiment) is to quit

the United Kingdom without having first received His Majesty's special permission.

5. The officers employed on the recruiting service, or upon the staff of the army, are not to be included in the number hereby fixed for the constant duty of the regiment or battalion.

6. The applications for leave for regimental paymasters, and medical officers, are to continue to be made in the mode prescribed in pages 72 and 73 of the General Regulations of the Army.

7. In cases of short leave of absence being requested by adjutants, riding-masters, quarter-masters, or veterinary surgeons of regiments, it will be necessary that a special report should be made as to the mode in which their duties are to be performed during their absence.

8. The proportion of non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, drummers, and private men, to whom furloughs may be granted, is not to exceed 10 per troop or company.

When regiments or battalions are not stationed in garrisons, or in military districts, the officers commanding are at liberty to use their discretion in granting the indulgence of leave of absence, under the foregoing restrictions, to the officers and men under their command.

This order does not apply to the officers and men doing duty with the depot companies of regiments on foreign service.

His Lordship expects that the General and other Officers who are empowered to grant leave of absence, under the provisions of this order, will strictly confine that grant to the proportion of officers hereinafter specified.

By command of the Right Hon. General Lord Hill, G. C. B., Commanding in Chief.

HERBERT TAYLOR, Adj. Gen.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15.—*Flour.*—Referring to our preliminary remarks, we now state, for sales which have been made since our last, there appears to be a disposition to sell at a reduction from the then rates; and we are informed that a sale of Southern Flour has been made at \$3½, and Richmond Superfine at \$9; Rye Flour has also declined, but quotations are too uncertain in the present state of the market.—Export, Wheat Flour 1797 brls, 393 half brls, Rye 120 brls, Corn Meal 330 hhds, 25 brls.—*Atlas.*

PROVINCIAL.

Capt. Bourne, at Charlestown from Madeira, states that Capt. P. Canning, (son of the late Rt. Hon. George Canning) of H. B. M. ship Alligator, was drowned at that place on the 26th of Sept. while bathing in the British Consul's bathing pond.—*St. Andrews Herald, Nov. 24.*

A CHILD BURNED.—On Wednesday last, an illegitimate child was left by its mother to the care of an old colored woman, (Diana,) who tied it in a chair, before the fire, and left the room; the child, by exerting itself fell forward into the fire, and was dreadfully burned in the face, breast and arms,—the woman returning, and finding the child in that situation, plunged it into a tub of water, sheeted over with thin ice, which cut it severely. The unfortunate infant lingered for a few hours, and died in the greatest agony.—*Id.*

COLONIAL.

HALIFAX, NOVEMBER 26.

On Sunday se'night, ARCHIBALD GRAY, B. A. Master of the Grammar School at Miramichi, and Mr. JOHN MOORE CAMPBELL, B. A. both of King's College, Windsor, were admitted by the Bishop of Nova Scotia into the holy order of Deacons.—*Royal Gazette.*

We regret to state that the Church at Sackville, was on Sunday, the 16th inst. destroyed by fire.—*Id.*

The AMERICAN Government had given up to the BRITISH authorities, John Christie and his wife, accused of the murder of Isaac James, whose apprehension near Troy, we have already mentioned.—*Montreal Gazette, Nov. 3.*

On Thursday the Sentence of Law, against John Christie, was carried into execution. At one o'clock the Sheriff, and his attendants, with the Criminal, accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. McDonnell, and O'Grady, whose assiduous attentions had been bestowed upon the unhappy man, since his arrival at this place in custody, appeared in front of the Gaol, and immediately the procession ascended to the Scaffold, on reaching which, Christie submitted with apparent resignation to the offices of the executioner, and kneeling, with the Rev. Gentlemen, was for several minutes engaged with them in prayer.—Being then placed on the drop—the signal was made, and with the ejaculation, "Lord have mercy on my Soul,"—which was distinctly uttered by Christie, the drop fell,—his death was almost instantaneous, and without any visible suffering.—*U. C. Loyalist, Nov. 1.*