

The Royal NEW-BRUNSWICK



Gazette, and ADVERTISER.

T U E S D A Y,

N O V E M B E R 24, 1861.

St. JOHN: PRINTED and PUBLISHED by JOHN RYAN, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, at his Office, No. 58, PRINCE
WILLIAM Street, where ESSAYS, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. will be thankfully received.

[VOL. XVI.]

[NUMB. 906.]

Assize of Bread,

PUBLISHED October 13th, 1861.
The Sixpenny Wheat Loaf } lbs. 02.
to weigh - - - - - } 1 12
Ditto Rye - - - - - } 2 8
And other Loaves in proportion.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Mayor.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THOMAS CARLETON, Esq.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
and COMMANDER IN CHIEF
of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS CARLETON.
A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to the second Tuesday of this instant, November; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the Fourth Tuesday in January next ensuing, then to meet at Fredericton, for the dispatch of Business.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the Second day of November, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and One, and in the Forty-Second Year of His Majesty's Reign.
By His Excellency's Command,
JON. ODELL.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THOMAS CARLETON, Esq.
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS CARLETON.
A PROCLAMATION.
BY Virtue of the Power and Authority granted to me, in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Twenty-eighth year of His Majesty's Reign, intitled, "An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North-America and in the West-India Islands and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West-Indies"—I do, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, publish this Proclamation, hereby authorizing and permitting Wheat, Rye, Rice or Indian Corn, and the Flour of Wheat or Rye—also Ash Oar-Rafters and Capstain Bars, Staves, Heading and Treennails, to be imported by British Subjects in British built ships, owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for and during the term of Six Months from this date—and of this Proclamation all Persons whom it may concern will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the first day of July, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign.
By His Excellency's Command,
JON. ODELL.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of NEHEMIAH MARKS, Esq. late of St. Stephen's, in the county of Charlotte, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; And those having any demands against the said Estate, to exhibit the same to
ELIZABETH MARKS,
Administrix,
NINIAN LINDSEY,
Administrator,
St. Stephen's, 10th August, 1861.

Regulations

FOR THE WINTER ROADS.

At a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, held at Fredericton, in and for the County of York, on the second Tuesday in June, in the forty-first year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.—and in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and one.

IN pursuance of the power and authority to them given by an act of the General Assembly of this Province, intitled "an act to empower the Justices of the Peace for the county of York, to make such regulations respecting the winter roads in that county, as may be found necessary," His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said county in General Sessions assembled, do make and establish the following Regulations—to remain in force until the second Tuesday in June next—viz.—

That the winter Roads from the lower line of the county of York to the landing place at Fredericton, and from thence through the front street of the Town Plat of Fredericton until the same descends upon the river Saint John, at the usual landing Place, and from thence to the lower end of Savage Island, shall be marked with one row of Bushes with tops, erected at the distance of two rods from each other, as soon as the Ice shall be sufficiently strong to bear a Sled; and that upon the first fall of Snow thereafter the Commissioners of the Highways shall lay out a road on each side, and within four feet, of the bushes so as aforesaid erected; and the Surveyors of the Highways within the limits aforesaid shall proceed to break the said Roads agreeable to law. And it is hereby ordained that from and after the time of erecting the bushes and laying out the roads as above described, all persons travelling thereon with their Horses, Cattle, Sleds, and Carriages of every denomination, shall, and they are hereby obliged to travel on that road which will leave the bushes upon the left hand—and any person or persons who shall be found travelling on either of the said Roads with their Horses, Cattle, Sleds or Carriages, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Regulation, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five shillings for every such offence; to be recovered, with costs, upon complaint to any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace on oath, to and for the use of the Informer. And it is hereby further ordained that, at a distance not exceeding one quarter of a mile from each other, there shall be erected a bush, larger and higher than the rest, to mark and designate a road to cross from one of the said roads into the other; that in case any person or persons so travelling on either of the said Roads shall overtake loaded or slow moving Sleds or Cattle, they may avail themselves of such cross road for the purpose of passing such loaded or slow moving Sleds, or Cattle; but they are hereby compelled to return again into the Road which by this Regulation they are obliged to pursue as soon as they may have fairly passed the same, under the penalty of five shillings; to be recovered and applied in the manner before mentioned.

A true copy from the Minutes of the Court.

I. HEDDEN, Clk.

JUST RECEIVED,

(From Wm. Cobbett, London)
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
A few copies of the
LETTERS OF SULPICIUS,
ON THE
NORTHERN CONFEDERACY.
WITH AN APPENDIX,
Containing the TREATY OF ARMED
NEUTRALITY,
Together with other Documents relative
to the Subject.

Late European Intelligence, VIA NEW-YORK.

London dates to September 16.

LONDON, September 7.
French agents are actively employed twearing the inhabitants of the four new departments on the Rhine to be faithful to the Republic.

From the interior of France, the news is of little importance. A depot of the Chouans' artillery has been discovered and seized. A report has been made by the Minister of the interior, on the art, by which it appears the French government is possessed of an extensive collection of the most valuable articles, and intends establishing public galleries in all the chief cities. The plan of the fete to celebrate the foundation of the Republic on the 22d instant, is published in the Moniteur, but contains nothing remarkable. A temple dedicated to Peace is to be erected; but we fear the Chief Consul is not very desirous of seeing it restored to this country.

The following is an ordinance issued at Vienna, relative to the new fashions;—His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, having learned with the greatest displeasure, that several young men in service dishonour the duties confided to them, as servants of the state, in following the most ridiculous fashions, such as hats without a leaf, cropped heads, neck-handkerchiefs enveloping the chin, pantaloons, and slippers scarcely covering the toes of the feet—His Highness having ordered in the strictest manner that all the persons belonging to the Council of War do leave off, from this moment, this indecent fashion and dress themselves as becomes men in the service of the state; the direction of the protocol of the Council of War is charged to notify this order to the persons in employment under it, in order that they may conform thereto, and that his Royal Highness may not see himself constrained to have recourse to rigorous measures against those who should farther violate this regulation.

September 10.

In the beginning of last month the Janissaries at Belgrade mutinied, and compelled the Pacha of that place to throw himself into the citadel, with a small number of officers and men who remained faithful to him. The rebels on this occasion declared themselves in favor of Pashwan Oglou. Soon after, however, some of the oldest of the Janissaries, apparently full of contrition at this shameful dereliction of their honour, duty and allegiance, sent an act of submission to the threatened Pacha, who received it joyfully, left the citadel, and returned to his former residence in the city. But in the night of the 14th ult. many of the malcontents found means to get into Belgrade, in troops of from ten to twenty, and a new insurrection broke out, which forced the harassed Pacha to seek again refuge in the citadel, where he expected to be attacked; the number of his followers had also been greatly diminished. The whole city of Belgrade was in terror and consternation; and many merchants and rich Turks fled with their goods and valuable effects to Semlin. The letters from Semlin positively assert, that the rebellious Janissaries had been actually bombarding their Pacha in the citadel ever since the 17th ult. and, when these accounts came away, a fire had broken out in several places. A corps of Pashwan Oglou's troops was then on its march to join the rebels.—The Turkish merchants who remained, were no longer permitted to convey away any of their goods; but the Greeks from Semlin, and Austrian subjects, were respected, and at liberty to dispose of their property as they pleased.

Dispatches, supposed to be of great importance, were received by Mr. Otto, and communicated to Ministers. It was

yesterday reported with confidence that the negotiation is on the eve of being broken off, if not absolutely at an end; and stocks experienced a depression of above one per cent. There was a rumour likewise that Mr. Addington is about to retire, and that Mr. Pitt was again coming in. If it be true that the negotiation is really at an end, we shall not be surprised to see Mr. Pitt come forward from behind the curtain. If the negotiation be not entirely off, we believe it will not last much longer.—We see very little hopes of its success.

We are happy to hear, that Mr. Fox, yielding to the wishes of his friends, has resolved to attend Parliament in future, as constantly as he did before his secession. There never was a period which called more loudly for the exercise of his great abilities.

September 17.

A Plenipotentiary has been appointed by the Court of Lisbon to negotiate a treaty of peace between France and Portugal with Lucien Bonaparte. In the mean time the Republican troops continue to enter Spain by the way of Bayonne, and their army, which is again approaching the frontiers of Portugal, is stated at no less than 35,000 men. The principal part of the Spanish forces employed in the campaign of Portugal has been disbanded, and the General Staff suppressed.

Nothing occurs in the Paris Journals respecting negotiations, and the state of the interior affords little interest.

A variety of reports were yesterday in circulation on the subject of Peace; and each urged with a degree of confidence and decision highly imposing and perplexing.—It was on one hand contended that the new Ministry having failed in their endeavours for the attainment of Peace, were about to retire from office; while on the contrary, it was asserted, that M. Otto yesterday received dispatches from his Government, of a pacific tendency, and announcing that the Chief Consul had consented to abandon some of those claims most objected to by our Cabinet.

We profess ourselves unable to decide to which of these statements credit should be given, or whether either of them is entitled to belief, we must content ourselves therefore in stating, that whatever be the state of the negotiation, the intercourse between the two Governments continues active.

The particulars of the late action of the Amelia are as follows:—On the 22d of August she was ordered in by signal from the Impetueux, of 84 guns, Commodore Sir E. Pellew, Bart. to reconnoitre the enemy's force in Rochefort. On her nearing the port, she observed two frigates and a schooner standing out towards her; one La Meduse, of 50 guns, and the other a 44 gun frigate. Capt. Herbert immediately bore down, and brought them to action in the most gallant style. In a short time the cedevant Ambuscade, of 32 guns, came out to join her consort, but the fire from the Amelia was so well kept up, that the French squadron bore away for port. The Amelia stood after them, and actually lay too for them off the harbour. The shore was lined with thousands of spectators, who witnessed the retreat of their frigates. The Amelia sustained but little damage, and, having made her observations, returned to the British squadron.

Donaldson & Hendricks;

RESPECTFULLY inform their FRIENDS and the PUBLIC,
They have now on hand a very Extensive assortment of
British Merchandize,
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON,
Which they will sell at usual, at very reduced Prices.
St. John, 10th Nov, 1861.