

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK
ROYAL GAZETTE.

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The Gazette.

By His Excellency Major-General GEORGE STRACRY SMYTH, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c &c &c.

G. S. SMYTH

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Wednesday the fourth day of December next ensuing: I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the first Wednesday in February next ensuing; then to meet at Fredericton for the Dispatch of Business.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton the twenty-fifth day of November, the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of His Majesty's Reign

By His Excellency's Command.
WM. F. ODELL.

Published by Authority.

WHEREAS in and by the Act of Parliament passed in the third year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in America and the West Indies, and other Places in America," there is no permission granted for the Importation into this Province, of Dead Meats of any kind: All Persons concerned are therefore hereby notified, that the Importation of Dead Meats of all kinds, from the United States of America, into this Province, is prohibited: And any such Articles imported or brought into this Province from the said United States, after the date hereof, will be proceeded against as Articles illegally Imported.

Whereof all Persons concerned will take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of His Excellency the LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

WM. F. ODELL.

Fredericton, 27th November, 1822.

By the Hon. WARD CHIPMAN, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

To all to whom it may concern, Greeting: WHEREAS it having been sufficiently attested before me, on the part of Joshua Hughton, of the City of Saint John, Merchant, that William Dougall, late of the City of Saint John, Mariner, is justly indebted to the said Joshua Hughton, in the sum of five hundred and ten pounds, over and above all discounts, and also proved to my satisfaction that the said William Dougall, departed from the Province after the said debt was contracted, and has not resided within the Province for the term of six months preceding this date: Pursuant to the Act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal within this Province, of the said William Dougall, to be seized and attached, and that unless the said William Dougall, do return and discharge the said debt or debts within six months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said William Dougall, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said William Dougall.

Dated this twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

WARD CHIPMAN.

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

To all to whom it may concern Greeting: NOTICE is hereby given: that upon the application of James Wood, to me duly made according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the estate as well real as personal within this Province, of Thomas A. Hammond, late of the City of Saint John (which same Thomas A. Hammond is departed from and out of the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said James Wood, and the other

creditors of the said Thomas A. Hammond, if any there be) of their just dues, or else) to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of the Law as it is alleged against him) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said Thomas A. Hammond do return and discharge the said debt or debts, within three months from the Publication hereof, all the estate as well real as personal of the said Thomas A. Hammond within this Province will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Thomas A. Hammond.

Dated at Saint John, the twenty first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

EDWARD J. JARVIS, J. S. C.
C. S. PUTNAM. Att'y.

WHEREAS (in pursuance of an Act passed in the 26th year of His late Majesty's Reign, for relief against absconding Debtors) We, the Subscribers, having been duly appointed and sworn as Trustees for all and every of the Creditors of David Williams, late of Westmorland, in the County of Westmorland, an absconding Debtor, do therefore in pursuance of such appointment, require all persons indebted to the said David Williams, to pay to us on or before the first day of January next, all such sum or sums of money, duties, and things which they owe to the said David Williams, and to deliver to us all other effects of the said David Williams, which they owe or any of them may have in their hands, power, or possession; and all the Creditors of the said David Williams, are requested to deliver unto us on or before the said first day of January, their respective accounts and demands against said David Williams.

Witness our hands, this 18th Oct. 1822.
JOSEPH AVARD, Jun. } Trustees.
HENRY CHAPMAN, }
SYLVENUS MINOR, }

PARIS, SEPT. 22.

Execution of the Rochelle Conspirators.

About 11 o'clock the walls of the different public buildings were covered with the "Arret de la Cour Royale de Paris," announcing the condemnation of Bories, Pomier, Goubin, and Raoulx, four Sub Officers, (Serjeants and Serjeant-Majors) of the 45th regiment of the line, for conspiracy, treason, &c. almost at the same moment, simultaneously through the entire of the city of Paris, the same Arret, adding, "that it would be carried into execution on that day at the Place de Greve," was in the hands of the hawkers, who cried it about the streets precisely as "last speeches" are announced in London.

Up to 2 o'clock half a dozen mounted gens d'armes were the only military on duty, in the Place de Greve; but strong detachments of the same description of force, horse and foot, were posted at all the commanding points in the quarter. In the Place du Chatelet particularly, a numerous body was drawn up. I proceeded towards the Conciergerie. The people were crowding towards the place of execution. No symptoms of sympathy for the miserable struck my eye. In a cafe within 20 yards of the guillotine, officers were playing at billiards, the shops were open—the passengers laughing—enjoying themselves—showmen were exhibiting—the low gaming went on where I passed. A great crowd assembled round the prison of the Conciergerie, to which the condemned had been removed, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning, under a guard of 50 mounted gens d'armes. On their reaching that, their last human living abode, they were placed in a chamber very different from the condemned cells attached to English jails. It is well furnished, and contains a clock that strikes the

quarters, which consequently intimates incessantly to the unhappy sojourners in that melancholy apartment, that their moments, already numbered, are fast expiring; but neither that circumstance, nor the presence and unwearied exertions and exhortations of the clergymen by whom they were attended, produced any effect upon the condemned men. They are said to have been all of good families, more particularly Bories and Raoulx.

Precisely as the clock of the Hotel de Ville struck a quarter past five, the first gens d'armes, forming the escort of the condemned, entered the Place de Greve; a universal cry of "hats off," took place—all heads were uncovered. The two waggons in succession appeared; in the first was the executioner, the prisoners Bories, Goubin, and two clergymen: in the second was Raoulx and Pomier, each also attended by a clergyman. The prisoners sat on boards placed across in the waggons, and beside each a priest with a crucifix in his hand, who seemed apparently most anxious to impress their unhappy charge with some sense of religion, but most certainly without a particle of success. During the whole line of march, from the Conciergerie to the Place de Greve, the prisoners had never attended to the priests for an instant. They looked around them incessantly, acknowledged acquaintances in the crowd, made loud remarks to each other; and Bories and Goubin repeatedly addressed the people, notwithstanding the efforts of priests and gens d'armes to restrain them. Arrived at the scaffold, the same spirit continued to animate them up to their last breath. Bories sat next to the horses in the first waggon, having been first brought out of the Conciergerie. He alone wore a regimental jacket, or any thing military. In common with his unfortunate associates, he had no hat nor cravat, and the collars of their shirts were loose and open. The waggons advanced at a smart walk; the priests straining every nerve—it was useless—they halted at the foot of the scaffold. At that instant the executioner descended, went up to the guillotine, and arranged a cord. All the prisoners rose, threw a hasty glance round them, made some remark loudly to each other, and prepared in a hurried manner to quit the waggons. I then perceived that their hands were tied behind their backs. The Confessor of Bories appeared to inform him that it was his unfortunate companion who was to have the fatal precedence, and to entreat him to be calm and resigned. Bories, with a gesture of impatient acquiescence, sat down, and Goubin sprang from the waggon. All were then permitted to descend. A gentleman now advanced to Goubin and Bories. He was connected with the Ministry of Justice. He made a last appeal to the condemned. The priests redoubled their entreaties and exhortations; they were lost; for those unfortunate young men appeared to have no other feeling than that they were brought there to suffer, and that to have it over suddenly and expeditiously was the only thing desirable. Goubin addressed his companions, and was either applied to or addressed in the same tone, by Raoulx, who stood farthest from him; for the clergyman in attendance upon him appeared shocked, and remonstrated with him. Raoulx, turned his back, and walked about with the air of contemptuous and constrained submission. They continued to talk loudly, always turning away with impatience from the clergymen, who with the gentleman already mentioned, seemed at length to express despair. A little bustle occurred—Goubin flew up the steps of the scaffold—he was instantly seized by the executioner and his assistants—bound to the plank—shouted "Vive la Liberte,"—he was thrown down—I shut my eyes, closed my ears, but a general groan from 150,000

people announced that the bold and daring Goubin had ceased to live. The cool, intrepid, Raoulx, exchanged a significant smile with Bories, a mixed expression of sympathy and congratulation, to which their fine dark eyes gave peculiar force. Pomier ascended next, with a cheerfulness, although not so animated as Goubin; afterwards Raoulx, whose handsome face can never be forgotten by any one who has ever seen him. He wore very long whiskers, and had all the appearance of esprit, and was deemed a most intelligent and respectable young man; he was the only one who seemed to possess real sang froid; the others looked and acted as if nervously excited. Finally, the brave mercurial Bories ascended. I saw his last look of apparent triumph, he was seized like the others by the executioner. I ran into an inner apartment: a young Frenchman shrieked, "Oh, Bories, Bories!" rushed through the room, and fell lifeless in the passage. It was all over.

From the moment of the arrival of the cavalcade at the entrance to the Place de Greve, 7 minutes had only elapsed, and Bories, Goubin, Raoulx, and Pomier, were dead. The priests were departing—the crowd separating—the women, unmoved to tears, were making observations on the bloody scene—the executioner and his men were busied in disposing of the mangled bodies, and in dismantling the guillotine—water was poured profusely on the blood-stained pavement, the soldiers prepared to march: in short at 35 minutes past 5 o'clock, the troops defiled, with drums beating; and few remained near the scaffold, save the gens d'armes.

EXECUTION OF GENERAL ELIO.

Extract of a letter from a Liberal at Valencia.

"The infamous General Elio has at length suffered the pain of death (by the garrote). His execution took place this morning at 11 o'clock, after having been publicly divested of his rank and honours! The General was not condemned on account of his conduct as Captain General, but in consequence of the revolt of the cannoniers who occupied the fort of Valencia, on the 30th of May.* Being tried before an ordinary Court Martial on the 2d of June, at which General Villa Campa presided, he was on the 27th of August adjudged to the most ignominious death known to the Spanish laws, that of the garrote. This sentence submitted to the Auditor of War to be revised, was not only approved, but the Auditor demanded its immediate execution, conformably to the martial law of the 17th of April, 1821. The arrival of the Brigadier Espina who was provisionally invested with the military command of this district, was regarded as the signal for the execution. If it had been retarded we should have broken into the prison, and ourselves have conducted the victim to the scaffold. The people maintained that demeanour which becomes an heroic nation, and accompanied the culprit to the scaffold with shouts of—'To death with Elio! his blood will cement the constitutional edifice.'"

Another letter from Valencia, written in a different spirit, states—

"The scaffold on which General Elio was strangled at Valencia, on the 4th inst. was erected close to a delightful garden which belonged to him when he was all-powerful in that town. It appears that this spot was selected, in order that this tragical end might be marked by a circumstance which was calculated to make him regret life. One of our journals, which is at all

* It is known that far from having participated in this revolt, General Elio invincibly refused the liberty offered him by the cannoniers, who invited him to put himself at their head, and that he formally declared that he confided in the justice of his King.