

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK
ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume IX.]

TUESDAY, 22d APRIL, 1823.

[Number 8.]

The Gazette.

By His Honor WARD
CHIPMAN, Esquire,
(L. S.) President and Com-
mander in Chief of
the Province of New-
Brunswick, &c. &c.
&c.

WARD CHIPMAN.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Ge-
neral Assembly of
this Province stands proro-
gued to Wednesday the
fourth day of June next en-
suing, I have 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 Wed-
nesday the twenty-fifth day
of the same month of June,
then to meet at Fredericton for
the dispatch of business.

Given under my Hand
and Seal at Frederic-
ton, the second day
of April, in the year of
our Lord one thou-
sand eight hundred
and twenty-three,
and in the fourth year
of His Majesty's
Reign.

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

By The Honorable WARD CHIP-
MAN, Esquire, President and
(L. S.) Commander in Chief of the
Province of New-Brunswick,
&c. &c. &c.

WARD CHIPMAN.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS in and by two certain
Acts of the General Assembly
of this Province, made and passed on the
twenty seventh day of March in the fourth
year of His Majesty's Reign, one of which
Acts is intituled "An Act to repeal an
Act to increase the Revenue of this Pro-
vince by imposing a duty on certain
Merchandise," and the other of which
Acts is intituled "An Act to alter and
amend an Act intituled an Act to pro-
vide for the support of a Light House to
be built on Partridge Island." Such
provisions and enactments are made, that
from and after the passing of the said Act,
no duties of tonnage or impost, and no
charges of any kind, are levied or exacted
upon the Vessels of the United States of
America admitted into the Ports of St. John
and Saint Andrews in this Province, being
two of the Ports enumerated in the Schedule
marked A, annexed to a statute of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, made
and passed in the third year of His
Majesty's Reign intituled "An Act to re-
gulate the Trade between His Majesty's
Possessions in America and the West In-
dies and other places in America and the
West Indies," or upon any Goods Wares
or Merchandise imported therein, in the
said Vessels other or higher than are levied
and enacted upon British Vessels, or upon
the like Goods, Wares, and Merchandise,
imported into the said Ports from elsewhere.

An whereas it is expedient to declare and
make known the same.

I have therefore thought fit to issue this
Proclamation, hereby declaring that no other
or higher duties, and no other charges of any
kind are levied or exacted upon the Vessels
of the said United States admitted into the
said Ports, or upon any Goods, Wares or
Merchandise, imported therein in the said
Vessels other than upon British Vessels, or
upon the like Goods, Wares, or Merchan-
dize, imported into the said Ports from else-
where.

Whereof all persons whom it may con-
cern are to take notice and govern themselves
accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at
Fredericton, the eighth day of April,
in the year of our Lord one thou-
sand eight hundred and twenty-
three, and in the fourth year of His
Majesty's Reign.

By The President's Command,
WM. F. ODELL.

By His Excellency Major-General GEORGE
STRACY SMYTH, Lieutenant-Govern-
(L. S.) nor and Commander-in-Chief of the Pro-
vince of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.
G. S. SMYTH.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS several Persons have
memorialled for Licences to cut
Pine Timber off the Crown Lands, without
coming forward to take out the same, and
have their Births surveyed agreeably to re-
gulation—Such Persons are hereby cautioned
against proceeding to cut the Timber ap-
plied for, under the penalty of being pro-
ceeded against in common with other Tres-
passers.

A list will be published in the Royal
Gazette, of the names of those Persons who
have taken out their Licences and complied
with all the requisite conditions; after which
notification, no more Licences will be grant-
ed for the present Season.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Frederic-
ton, the third day of February, in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
twenty-three, and in the fourth year of His
Majesty's Reign.

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

NEW-BRUNSWICK, } February 25th,
In Chancery, } 1823.

Between George Ludlow, and others,
Complainants,

And Joseph Young, Defendant.

FORASMUCH as the Court was this
day informed by Mr. Robinson, of
Counsel for the Complainants that the Bill
in this cause was filed on the thirteenth day
of July last, as by the certificate of their
Clerk in Court appears, and process of Sub-
poena taken out against the said Defendant,
but that the said Defendant now resides
without the limits of this Province, or doth
otherwise abscond to avoid being served with
such process as by affidavit appears. And
the said certificate and affidavit being read,
the truth of the above allegation being made
out to the satisfaction of the Court: It is
ordered, that the said Defendant do appear
and answer to the Complainants' bill, on or
before the tenth day of June next.

By the Court,
D. L. ROBINSON,
Registrar.

BOSTON, MARCH 15.

GREAT FIRE IN CANTON, CHINA.

The Caledonia, from Canton, arrived in
Philadelphia, brings advice, that on the even-
ing of the 1st November last, a fire broke
out in that part of Canton, called Hog Lane,
which continued four days, and destroyed by
estimation from ten to twelve thousand dwell-
ings of the natives; and all the factories and
warehouses of the foreign merchants, with
the exception of that of Mr. Etting, from
Philadelphia. A large proportion of the
property of the Americans was saved. The

American and British seamen were very ac-
tive in preserving and protecting the prop-
erty of their countrymen. The British
loss, not including their superb fac-
tories and storehouses, was estimated at a mil-
lion and a half of dollars. Mr. Cushing's
(of Boston,) loss, is estimated at 40,000
dls.; Mr. Oliphant's 7,000 dls. Half of
the cargo of the ship Phoenix, of Philadel-
phia, was on shore. The factory occupied
by Mr. Thompson, of Philadelphia, was
destroyed; but his goods were almost entire-
ly saved. No exertions were made by the
Chinese to stop the fire, they considered it a
Divine punishment. Many of the Ameri-
can vessels would be detained some time, on
account of the derangement occasioned by
the calamity.

Since writing the above we have received
numerous other particulars.—Circumstances
prevented the assistance afforded by the ship-
ping at Whampoa from arriving until the
destruction had extended to the back fac-
tories, from some of which even the specie
could not be removed in season; and at
noon the next day, the intenseness of the
fire compelled the hours to haul off into the
stream, and to become inactive spectators of
the destruction. As night approached the
flames extended to the sixty odd factories
occupied by the English Dutch and Spanish
Companies, and the Hongs of the Chinese
Security Merchants, which were consumed;
and then the fire extended two miles along
the western suburbs. The English ware-
houses continued burning two days, great
quantities of woollen and other goods being
consumed in them. The specie, for secu-
rity, was carried down to Whampoa. The
American property, saved by the activity,
spirit and firmness of our countrymen, was
supposed to exceed two millions of dollars.
The loss of the Chinese was incalculable.—
Of teas it was estimated, that 20,000 chests
of black, and 10,000 of green were con-
sumed. The Hongs of Mauqua (who lost
7000 chests) Ponkequa, Chunqua, and Ful-
quas were destroyed.

The British East India Company's loss
was calculated at a million and an half dol-
lars. The American loss not supposed to
exceed 100,000 dls. The loss of the Dutch
and Spanish, trifling. The number of lives
lost had not been ascertained; but it was
feared that many of the Chinese women,
whose small and crippled feet would not ad-
mit of their rapid escape, are among the suf-
ferers. One American sailor only lost, his
life.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Right of Interference.

The Edinburgh "Scotsman," of the
21st Dec. enters with great spirit upon the
"threatened attack on Spain—and on the
right of independent nations to change and
modify their constitutions." The article
thus concludes:—"It was strenuously
contended during the era of the French re-
volution, that such internal changes in a
neighbouring country as went to affect the
principles on which all society rests—such
as the open avowal of anarchy, atheism
and fraternization, as a public creed, gave
the "vicinage, to use a phrase of Mr.
Burke's, a right to interfere. That it was a
good reason for the "vicinage" adopting
such preventative measures as might be re-
quired to hinder the propagation of the con-
tagion cannot be doubted; but we do not
think it would warrant any direct inter-
ference. No constitution of society which
was founded on an anarchical principle, and
which did not respect the right of property,
could possibly be permanent. A nuisance
of this sort, if left to itself, must have speedi-
ly abated. But the interference of foreign-
ers impressed on it a new and more danger-
ous character. To save her national inde-

pendence, to avoid being trampled on by
foreigners, France became a military nation.
All the factions which had agitated the
country during the period of the revolution,
were crushed under the iron sceptre of the
adventurer, who had succeeded in repelling
the attacks of the Holy Powers in 1793.
But his ambition was not satisfied with this
triumph; and for 20 years all Europe was
exposed to atrocities, which but for the im-
proper interference of others, would have
been suffered by France only, and that for
a comparatively short period.

But admitting that the decree of frater-
nization issued in 1792 gave other pow-
ers a just ground for interfering in the af-
fairs of France, it is plain that no inference
can be drawn from that circumstance to
countenance the present attack on Spain.
The Spaniards have done nothing to injure
the perfect rights either of the French or
of any other power whatever. They have
broken no treaties—they have made no at-
tacks on the property or institutions of their
neighbors—they have not attempted to se-
duce the subjects of the members of the Ho-
ly Alliance from their allegiance—they
have issued no decree of fraternization; they
have not promulgated any principle, incon-
sistent with the tranquillity, the prosperity,
and the improvement of society. Their
single fault is, their having emancipated them-
selves from a galling and odious tyranny.
But, for this, they deserve the support and
protection of every other nation.—"When
a people, says Vattel, from good reason, take
up arms to deliver themselves from oppres-
sion, justice and generosity require that they
should be assisted in the defence of their li-
berty."

It is plain, therefore, that the conduct
and pretensions of the Holy League are e-
qually inconsistent with the rights and lib-
erties of independent nations, and with the
just principles of public law, deduced from
the fundamental principles of society, and
sanctioned by the authority of the greatest
philosophers and publicists. Force is the
only law the Holy Leaguers acknowl-
edge—the only principle to which they re-
fer. The invasion of Naples exhibited them
in their true character of robbers and plun-
derers—of bandits leagued together to sup-
port every degrading abuse, and to exting-
uish all the germs of improvement: and
their conduct in regard to Spain proves that
they are still as resolute as ever in prosecut-
ing their arbitrary schemes in defiance of the
universal execration of mankind. But
this conduct will certainly accelerate their
fall. Opinions cannot be eradicated by
force; and the present enmities of the
Holy Leagues will tend more than any thing
else to weaken the force of those silly pre-
judices—of that *devoir machinal*—which
now enables them to lord it over the fairest
portion of Europe."

Upon Saturday se'night the Rev. Dr.
Chalmers was unanimously elected Profes-
sor of Moral Philosophy in the University
of St. Andrew's, and he has notified to the
congregation of St. John's his acceptance
of the office. Some time since he received
fifteen hundred pounds from a lady, to lay
out in any way he thought proper. Of this
sum, he gave £500 to the Rev. Dr. Burns,
for the purpose of assisting in the erection
of a chapel, £500 to the Rev. Mr. Mar-
shal, and £500 to Mr. Muir, for the same
laudable purpose. He has also given £500
out of his own pocket for aiding the erection
of a chapel in the parish of St. John's.—
Glasgow Chron.

JAN. 15.

NORTH WEST EXPEDITION.

At the monthly meeting on Tuesday last,
7th inst. an interesting paper was read to
the Literally and Philosophical Society, on
the probable situation, condition and pros-
pects of Capt. Parry and his brave fellow