

In Honor the President

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume IX.]

TUESDAY, 9th DECEMBER, 1823.

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The Gazette.

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

A Proclamation.

WARD CHIPMAN.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to WEDNESDAY the THIRD day of DECEMBER next, I have thought fit further to prorogue said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to WEDNESDAY the TWENTY-FIRST day of JANUARY next ensuing—then to meet at Fredericton for the dispatch of Business.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the thirteenth day of November, 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 Honor's Command,
WM. F. ODELL.

BY AUTHORITY.

ALL persons who have applied for Licences to cut Pine Timber, are hereby notified, that unless the Tonnage Money for the Timber applied for, is paid into the Receiver General's office, by the first day of January next, their applications will be considered as abandoned, and the situations open to other Applicants: And all Persons who shall be found to have cut any Timber on any of the Crown Lands prior to the issuing of their Licences, will be proceeded against as Trespassers.

By order of The President,
WM. F. ODELL.

Secretary's Office, 24th Nov. 1823.

By the Honourable JOHN MURRAY BLISS, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

To all whom it may concern—Greeting: NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Daniel Leavitt and Francis Leavitt, to me duly made, according to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided, I have directed all the estate, as well real as personal, within this Province, of Edmond Kirk, late of the City of Saint John, Baker, (which same Edmond Kirk, is departed from and without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said Daniel Leavitt and Francis Leavitt, and other the Creditors of the said Edmond Kirk, (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 Edmond Kirk, do return and discharge his said debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the estate as well real as personal, of the said Edmond Kirk, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Edmond Kirk.

Dated at the City of St. John, the 1st October, 1823.

G. W. CLEARY, Attorney.

NEW-BRUNSWICK,
in Chancery.

George Burns, Complainant,
and
Andrew S. Ritchie, Adm'r of William Pagan, deceased,
Hugh Johnston,
John Thomson,
John Currie,
Alexander Edmond,
Lauchlan Donaldson, Adm'r of William Donaldson and William Scovil,
Harry Peters, and
Sarah Grigor, Ex'rs of James Grigor, deceased, Defendants.

FORASMUCH as the Court was this day informed by Messrs. Charles J. Peters and James Peters, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, that the Bill in this cause was filed on the ninth day of October last, as by the certificate of their Clerk in Court appears, and process of Subpoena taken out against the said Defendants, but that John Currie, one of the above Defendants, 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, and 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 Complainant's Bill, on or before the seventeenth day of February next.

By the Court,
D. L. ROBINSON, Registrar.
23d October, 1823.

Newspaper Debts.

The conduct of some, who call themselves honourable men, in regard to debts of this description, is infamous. Means are some times resorted to, for evading their payment, which are shameful. When a man, after regularly receiving the paper for years, pleads that he only intended to take it for one year, and will pay for no longer time—when another refuses to pay, though he is perhaps a hundred miles beyond our personal reach, on the ground of the account not having been proven within a year—when another pleads the statute of limitation in bar of a just claim, we feel disposed to gazette these bankrupts in integrity and expose them to the scorn of an honest people. There is no money more hardly earned than the subscriptions to a newspaper—and it is a shame for any man, who is able, to hesitate a moment to discharge his newspaper account when he knows it to be due.—National Intelligencer.

MADRID, Oct. 4.

Most glorious news has arrived! The King is free, and the Royal family at liberty. Our whole population is in the streets and the cry is universal and incessant, "Long live the King, one and indivisible." Long live the Bourbons.

The letter from St. Mary which says, "sixty out of ninety-four Deputies voted for the King to Power, and have been pardoned by his Majesty," is contradicted by other letters—which assert, that only five of the Cortes waited on the King to inform him of their dissolution, and that he was at liberty—The rest had fled to Gibraltar, & other places.

Fifty thousand Frenchmen, it is said, will remain in Spain, until the country is restored to tranquillity. They will remain no longer than they can march through Spain, after the old authorities are re-established, which is already the case in nineteen-twentieths of the Kingdom.

The King being at liberty, the Regency, acting in his name, has of course been dissolved. His Majesty has approved of all their acts.

As soon as Mina, Milans, &c. hear of the affairs of Cadiz, and the restoration of the King, they will order the gates of their fortresses to be opened, or answer it at their peril.

It is stated, that the Inquisition is restored in Valencia. This is mere assertion. The King has issued no decree on the subject. The Clergy, as they ought, have resumed their functions and privileges.

Among other ridiculous things gossiped about the war, it is said that the garrison of the Trocadero were betrayed by their constitutional Chief, who administered to them a large quantity of opium mixed with their wine, and occasioned their being taken by surprise. What a compliment to the Constitutional chiefs. Similar stories are also circulated of the effect of French gold in the campaign. This is a stale device—the only gold which the French have circulated will be found to be that which they have paid to the peasants for the supplies furnished to them in such abundance.

The King is expected to enter the city the 18th inst.

MADRID, OCT. 7. The King, our Sovereign, has issued the following Decree from Xeres:—

XERES, OCT. 4, 1823.

DECREE.

His Majesty ordains that, on his journey to the capital, no individual who, during the existence of the system styled Constitutional, has been a deputy to the Cortes in the two last legislative sittings, shall present himself, or be within five leagues of the route to Madrid.

This prohibition is also applicable to the ministers, councillors of state, the members of the supreme tribunal of justice, the commandants general, political chiefs, the persons employed in the several departments of the secretaries of state, and the chiefs and officers of the cidevant national volunteer militia, to whom his Majesty interdicts forever (para siempre) entrance to the capital and the royal residence, or approach thereto within a circumference of fifteen leagues.

The will of his Majesty is, that this sovereign decision shall not be applicable to the individuals who, since the entrance of the allied army, have obtained from the Provisional Junta or the Regency of the Kingdom new nomination to, or confirmation of, the office they held by his Majesty's appointment, previous to the 7th March, 1820, but the parties here excepted, are bound to prove their titles to the conditions of this exception.

[Here follow directions for the immediate execution of the decree.]

H. Q. Port St. Mary, Oct. 4.

The King has just issued a decree, by which he grants an amnesty to the guilty in general. From which are excepted the first authors of the Revolution.

OCCUPATION OF CADIZ.

Grand H. Q. Cadiz, Oct. 6.—The French army entered Cadiz amidst the acclamations of a people fatigued with the tyranny of the Cortes. The Grand H. Q. are to set off to-morrow for Madrid. The dislocation of the army will immediately take place, & it is expected the Royal Guards will embark here for Brest. Bourmont will remain in Cadiz, with 8000 men, until further orders. The King leaves Xeres to-morrow for Seville, and afterwards proceeds to Madrid.

PARIS, Oct. 10.

A grand Te Deum has been performed in Notre Dame, at which the whole Royal Family assisted. All the streets were alive with immense multitudes who made the air resound with cries of "Long live the King."

Immediately on the arrival of Riego at Madrid, he was sentenced to death, and the sentence was sent to Andalusia for the King's sanction. The opposition papers to cover the chagrin at the fate of the Bandit, have asserted, that Mina has threatened, in case

Riego is executed, to retaliate on a general officer and two Bishops in his power—but this is evidently a mere *on dit*, as sufficient time has not elapsed to have the intelligence of Riego's arrival in Madrid, travel to and from Barcelona.—The ferocity of Mina is well known, but he is not without cunning and caution. It is certain if he should put his threat into execution, his head would answer for it. If he knows any thing, he knows the perils of his situation; and the opposition may comfort themselves, that the next bad news received from Spain will be the humble submission of Mina to the King, and ready acceptance of the royal amnesty, if it is extended to him.

ODESSA, Sept. 5.

Advices from Constantinople to the 26th August, state confidently, that the negotiation is on the point of leading to a decision, while the Emperor is in Bessarabia. Lord Strangford has addressed an energetic note to the Reis Effendi, in which he has intimated that there appeared to be in the Turkish cabinet, partisans of the Insurgents, who were charged with the affairs of Greece, but who had conducted affairs so detrimentally to the Porte:—That the obstacles thrown in the way of the Russian trade in the Black Sea was calculated to irritate Russia, and that the Allied Courts were obliged to declare that the honor of that Power prescribed different measures:—That they had till now endeavored to prevent them, but could do so no longer—That the Divan had no time to lose, and ought to come to a resolution. The Ministers of Austria and Prussia presented similar notes.

It appears that the above notes, which, though written in diplomatic language, mean more than meets the eye, had their effect, as on the 16th the Darhoni Effendi, who was at the head of the fanatical party of the Divan, was dismissed.

The weather, in the most parts of England, has been favorable for the harvest, and the grain generally well got in.

The weather had also been fine in Scotland during the harvest, and most of it well in.

Countless swarms of locusts have done great damage in several provinces of Southern Russia.

The typhus fever is spreading in several districts in Ireland. In Athlone, and in the province of Ulster, many are confined and sickening every day.

It is said that Mr. Bangliss, of Birmingham, has invented a self-acting machine, that will convey the Mails through the Kingdom, at the rate of twelve miles an hour!

Sir Richard Phillips is one of the few instances of the age, of men who have made a fortune by a course of literary industry. He is retiring from business, rich—having disposed of a third only of his interest in the Books on the Interrogative system of Instruction, for £20,000.

The Russian salutation is very contrary to our etiquette. The ladies, in meeting, kiss each other on the lips and cheeks: and a lady and gentleman meeting, the latter kisses the hand of the lady, and inclines his cheek towards her, which she kisses! Omitting to do this, is a proof of great distance of manner, arising either from superiority of rank, slight acquaintance, or offence.

The capitalists in these manufacturing districts have reaped a rich harvest by the late rise in the price of cottons. It is confidently asserted that a rich house in the neighbourhood of Blackburn, has realized upwards of £40,000 by one speculation. The rise is attributed to the increased demand for our manufactures in foreign countries.—Macclesfield Observer.

Accounts from Munich of the 2d instant, say, that after the arrival of a Prussian courier, it is reported as certain, that her Royal