

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume X.]

TUESDAY, 2d MARCH 1824.

[Number 1.]

The Gazette.

BY AUTHORITY.

THE administration of the Government of the Province, having in consequence of the Death of the Honorable **WARD CHIPMAN**, devolved upon The Honorable **JOHN MURRAY BLISS**, he has taken the same upon himself: Whereof all Persons concerned will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of The President.

WM. F. ODELL,

Prov. Sec'y.

Fredericton, 23d Feb. 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, that We the subscribers having been duly appointed Trustees of all the Creditors of **David Mills**, late of Moncton, in the County of Westmoreland, Farmer, an absconding Debtor, and having been duly sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided: And we do hereby require all persons indebted to the said **David Mills**, on or before the sixth day of April next ensuing the date hereof, to pay to us or some or one of us, all such sum or sums of money, or other debt, duty or thing, which they owe to the said **David Mills**, and to deliver all other effects of the said **David Mills**, which they or either or any of them may have in his, her, or their hands, power, or custody, to us, or some or one of us as aforesaid: And we do desire all the Creditors of the said **David Mills**, on or before the same day, to deliver to us, or to some or one of us as aforesaid, their respective accounts and demands against the said **David Mills**, in order that right and justice may be done, pursuant to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Given under our hands, at Dorchester, in the County of Westmoreland, the eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

M. WILMOT,

W. P. SAYRE,

JOHN ROBB,

Trustees.

BY the Honorable **JOHN SAUNDERS**, Esquire, Chief Justice of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the Province of New Brunswick.

To all to whom it may concern, GREETING: **NOTICE** is hereby given, that upon application of **Richard McLaughlin** and **Francis Peabody**, Copartners in Trade, 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 **Oliver Peabody**, late of Miramichi, in the County of Northumberland, Farmer, (who has, as has been alleged and proved to my satisfaction, departed this Province with intent and design to defraud his Creditors, or to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of Law,) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said **Oliver Peabody** 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 **Oliver Peabody**, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said **Oliver Peabody**.

Dated at Fredericton, the 28th day of January, 1824.

JOHN SAUNDERS.

By **ALEXANDER DAVIDSON**, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Northumberland.

To all to whom it may concern GREETING: **WHEREAS** it having been sufficiently attested before me on the part of **Thomas Maunsell** and **William McGuire** of Richibucto, Merchants, that **John**

Bell, late of Richibucto aforesaid, Yeoman, is justly indebted to the said **Thomas Maunsell** and **William McGuire**, in the sum of Forty-five Pounds, over and above all discounts, and likewise proved to my full satisfaction that the said **John Bell** has departed this Province with intent and design to defraud the said **Thomas Maunsell** and **William McGuire**, of their just dues. Pursuant to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal, within the said County, to be seized and attached; and that unless the said **John Bell** do return and discharge the said debt within three months from this date, all the Estate, as well real as personal of the said **John Bell**, within the said County, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said **John Bell**.

Dated this 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

ALEX. DAVIDSON, J. C. P.
WM. END, Atty.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 2.

By the arrival of the **Candace** at Boston, we have been furnished with the following intelligence from Peru. Although the dates are much later from Lima than those we gave last week, nothing decisive yet occurred to decide the fate of the country, but affairs were at an interesting crisis. We are indebted to a commercial friend for the following

Extract of a letter, dated,

"LIMA, OCT. 10.

"We should be happy were our advices continued under more agreeable circumstances, or that the energies of the country were united against our common enemy; but unfortunately, this object is impeded by a civil war. **Riva Aguera**, who held the Presidency previously to the late occupation of this place by the enemy is contending for that honour with his successor **Torre Tagle**, subsequently appointed by the Congress. He is in possession of the northern provinces; and notwithstanding the mediation of **Gen. Bolivar**, will not relinquish his pretensions. In consequence **Bolivar**, who has recently arrived and was immediately invested with power to prosecute the war, has since been authorized to employ peaceable or coercive measures in support of the resolutions of Congress; but we apprehend it will be difficult to reconcile the parties, and that this will prove a troublesome and tedious business. The Spaniards have left all the country on this side of the **Apurimac** river unpossessed, and marched to Upper Peru against **Gen. Santa Cruz**, with the Peruvian army at **La Paz**, and **Gen. Sucre** with the Colombian division at **Arequipa**; and we are in great anxiety for result. Should the Spaniards lose one field of battle, it will put end to the war; but should it be lost by the Patriots, the contest will be prolonged for another year, unless the armistice agreed upon at **Buenos Ayres** should take effect; but we have every confidence in the valour, talents and experience of **Gen. Bolivar** that he will conclude the war in a brilliant manner."

LATEST FROM PERU.

The ship **Candace**, Bertrdy, has arrived at Boston in 110 days from Lima. The Editor of the **Boston Centinel** has sent us the following intelligence brought by this vessel.

The following is a statement of the political situation of the country, furnished by an intelligent American on the departure of the **Candace**.

The Royalists have left unpossessed all the country on this side of the river **Apurimac**, and marched for the recovery of their territories in Alta Peru, which, during their absence has been taken possession of by the Patriots,

and include some of the richest provinces, **Gen. St. Cruz**, with the Peruvian liberating army consisting of 4000 effective troops, has penetrated as far as **La Paz**, where he encountered the Spanish army under the famous **Valda**, and broke the charm of invincibility. Since this action the Royalists have retired towards **Potosi**, and are accompanied by the **Vice Roy La Serna**.—**Gen. Sucre**, with the Colombian division of veterans, according to the last accounts, was at **Arequipa**, in the progress of his march to form a junction with **Santa Cruz**. The inhabitants of the country are universally in favour of their deliverers, the cry of liberty is heard from the mountain summit, and echoed from the valley. One victory of the Patriots in a general action, would settle the long contested question of sovereignty, and conclude the history of tyranny in the territories of Peru; but to our mortification the sword of civil discord is unsheathed, and threatens disappointment to all our fair prospects. **Riva Aguera**, who held the Presidency of the Republic previous to the late occupation of this place by the enemy, and whose want of popularity entitled him to dismission, and in whose place the Congress appointed **Torre Tagle**, is now asserting his pretensions, nor will he relinquish them, notwithstanding the mediation of **Gen. Bolivar**. He is in possession of the northern Provinces, having his head quarters at **Truxillo** with an army of 3000 men, **Bolivar** who is fully empowered to conduct the war according to his own views, will make this his first object, and having added the conquered to his own army, with all possible promptitude, march against the Spaniards; and conclude their more obstinate opposition.

Capt. Storer, of the brig **John**, who arrived here yesterday, in 25 days from **Alvato**, makes the following statement:—

"Hostilities still continue between the castle of **St. Juan de Uloa** and **Veracruz**, and no prospect of an accommodation. The city of **Vera Cruz** was almost in ruins from the bombardment. The Mexican fleet was in **Alvato**, and the castle of **St. Juan de Uloa** received its supplies from **Havana** without any obstruction."

New-Orleans papers to the 4th of Jan. contain intelligence from Mexico, of an alliance between the Republics of Colombia and Mexico. The governments agree to support each other in their independence, and engage to use their good offices to obtain the co-operation of all the South American States for the same object. The 17th articles binds the contracting parties not to accede to any demands of indemnification, tribute or exaction which the Spanish government or any nation in its name or behalf may set up for its loss of the ancient supremacy of the mother country. They also bind themselves not to enter into any treaty with Spain, or any other nation to the prejudice of their independence, but that they shall sustain on all occasions their mutual interests, with a dignity becoming a people free and independent; friends, brothers and confederates.

The same paper contains the report of a Committee of the people of Mexico on the subject of a proposed Constitution for that country.

FEBRUARY 4.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship **James Cropper**, **Capt. Marshall** arrived last evening from **Liverpool**, whence she sailed on the 17th Dec. By this arrival the Editors of the **Commercial Advertiser** have received copious files of London papers to the 15th, and **Liverpool List** to the 17th, with **Lloyd's** and **Shipping List**. Our latest **London Price Current** is of the 9th of Dec.

SPAIN.—The most important article that has met our notice, is the change in the Spanish Ministry.—This event took place on the

2d of Dec.—The **Marquis Casa Irujo**, is appointed prime minister; **Heredia** is appointed minister of Justice; **Don Josef de la Cruz**, minister of War; **Don Luis Lopez Ballasteros**, minister of Finance; and **Villela**, President of the Council. It is but a short time since we announced the appointment of **Saez** to the office of prime minister. **Ferdinand** has sent his beloved confessor back to the Bishopric of **Tortosa**. **Casa Irujo**, although a man of more talent, yet his principles it is said, are not more liberal than the "reverend statesman" who preceded him.

Some disturbance had taken place at **Madrid** at the close of Nov. between some French and Spanish soldiers. The French were roughly handled; the guard coming up, on hearing the noise, took all to the guard-house, where a sergeant commanded. Soon after a detachment of Spanish Lancers came to demand the release of the prisoners, uttering imprecations against the French in general; the people joined them, and the post was on the point of being forced, though the sergeant defended himself bravely, when it was reinforced by a detachment from the nearest post; which had been informed of what was passing by a soldier who made his way through the crowd with his bayonet. **General Bourmont** being informed of this disorder, ordered the drums to beat to arms and the garrison assembled, which cleared the streets. There were two persons killed and several wounded. Order was soon restored; but to prevent the recurrence of similar scenes. **Gen. Bourmont** has ordered all the Spanish troops to quit **Madrid**. The letters from **Madrid** of the 27th say, that the number of persons wounded in the above mentioned affray, was 24; three are dead.

A letter from **Bayonne**, of Dec. 4th, in alluding to this affair, says that seventeen of the persons concerned have been shot.

Letters from **Madrid** of the 30th of November speak of the organization of the army. The King has ordered, that all subalterns and privates who are married, as well as those who enlisted voluntarily for the time that the war should continue, shall be sent to their homes. **Madrid** is still in a state of fermentation. An order has been published prohibiting the inhabitants from conversing on political subjects.

The latest accounts from the Capital of Spain are the 6th of Dec. On the 6th the Deputation of the Kingdom of **Navarre** sent a mission to felicitate **Ferdinand** in its own name, as well as in the name of its faithful subjects. "The **Navarrese**, Sire, who have followed every event, have inscribed their names in the Temple of Fidelity and Heroism, have not been deaf during the disastrous revolution which threatened the liberty of their King."

The brother of **Lopez Banos**, has been arrested at **Cadiz**, and sent to the Castle.

The French troops which have entered France through **Bayonne**, from Spain, during Nov. form a total of 561 officers, 9,489 soldiers, and 4,315 horse or mules.

Accounts from **Madrid** of the 1st. Dec. state, that "all the Ambassadors have remitted a note to our Government, to demand that all the capitulations concluded by the French with several corps of the Constitutionalists and the various garrisons, shall be punctually executed. It is also said that their Excellencies expressed a wish that Spain should be a Representative Government." The same letter adds, that the **Empecinado**, has been set at liberty.

Ferdinand is said to have pronounced the project of the Law of Amnesty, (the chief articles of which, are to bring to trial all persons who held any office during the Revolution,) too rigorous!

It is stated that on the 6th, the birth day of the Queen, a decree of general amnesty would be issued.

There is still more hesitation about re-establishing the Inquisition. The King of