

## THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 3, 1829.

## ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK, HENRY SMITH, ESQ.

## SAVINGS BANK.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

JEDEDIAH BLASON, ESQ.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Douglas Clarke, to be Clerk of the Customs in the office of the Collector and Comptroller at Miramichi, in the room of Perry Dumaresq, Esquire.

Major George Anderson, to be Supervisor of the Great Road between Magaguadavic, and Carleton, in the room of Colonel Wyer.

From the *Novascotian* we have copied the chief substance of a Debate on the Custom House Question. The Message from Sir Peregrine Maitland, to which the debate refers, was republished in last Gazette.

During the last fortnight we have experienced very severe and tempestuous weather. On the 12th and 14th ult., the Thermometer was 15 degrees below zero, and this morning ten. The immense body of snow now lying upon the ground is cause of great apprehension in the event of a sudden change of weather if accompanied by much rain. Travelling has been long suspended (except in cases of extreme necessity) from the great drifts and depth of the snow, both on the roads and river. The wind raged so violently during a dense snow storm on Saturday week last, that it became dangerous to venture even a short distance from the Town. The oldest Inhabitant remembers no such a season, altogether, for a great many years.

We this week commence the first number of the sixteenth Vol. of the GAZETTE.

Altho' a considerable portion of to-day's Gazette is occupied with matter peculiarly interesting to the Province, we are nevertheless enabled to subjoin a copy of the chief articles of present interest, received by the latest Mails:—

UPPER CANADA.—We have taken from the Upper Canada papers several extracts of Despatches from the Colonial Office, and Messages by Sir John Colborne to the Assembly of that Province. The general tenor of them, and that of the answer to the address of the House on the release of Mr. Collins, the Editor of the *Freeman*, suffering imprisonment for a libel, is such that we can hardly hope that a good understanding will exist much longer.—*Old Quebec Gazette*.

Answer.—“Gentlemen, It is my anxious wish to render service to the Province by concurring with the Legislature in every thing which can promote its peace, prosperity, and happiness; and I regret exceedingly that the House of Assembly should have made an application to me, which the obligation I am under to support the Laws, and my duty to Society, forbid me, I think, to comply with.”

In answer to which the following Resolutions were passed by the House—24 to 19.

Resolved, That this House does not doubt the sincerity of the anxious wish avowed by His Excellency, in his Message, to render service to the Province by concurring with the Legislature in every thing that can promote its peace, prosperity, and happiness, but the imputation which this House apprehends to be conveyed by His Excellency's Message, that they are not equally anxious and industrious for the same great ends, is neither justifiable by their conduct since His Excellency assumed the Government, nor is it what they had reason to expect, and in future, hope to receive, in all Communications from His Excellency to this branch of the Legislature.

Resolved, That while this House does not doubt the disposition of His Excellency properly to extend mercy to those who supplicate it from the throne, they owe it to their own honour and dignity to declare, that by their application for the extension of the Royal clemency towards Francis Collins, they have not merited the imputation which they apprehend to be conveyed in His Excellency's Message, that their request was inconsistent with the due support of the laws and their duty to society.

To an address from the House respecting copies of all official documents relating to the removal of Judge Willis, His Excellency answered, that he would most cheerfully furnish them, but thinks it imprudent to do so, whilst the subject is still undecided by the Government.

## Extract of a Letter from Washington, dated Feb. 11.

General Jackson arrived here this morning a few minutes before 10 o'clock. He was escorted in by the Committee of arrangements on horseback, without parade or noise. A salute was fired after he arrived at his lodgings. He has earnestly desired, while on his journey to the seat of Government, to avoid having any exhibitions of show and parade, and it is gratifying to all his real friends, that his entering into Washington was in a style so truly republican.

The Senate and Representatives assembled this day in the Hall of Representatives, for the purpose of counting the

Electoral votes for President and Vice-President. The Vice President took the Chair a few minutes before the counting was finished. Mr. Tazewell, of the Senate, and Gen. Van Rensselaer, and Mr. Philip P. Barbour, of the House, were appointed tellers.—The galleries, lobby, &c. were crowded to overflowing. As soon as it was announced that Andrew Jackson was elected President for the ensuing four years, there was a spontaneous burst of applause from the galleries. This however was promptly checked by the chair, and the galleries ordered to be cleared. It was evidently an effusion of popular feeling, without the least exhibition of intentional disorder.

General Jackson having now arrived, the printers to the House being chosen, and the electoral votes counted, I presume Congress will apply themselves assiduously to the remaining business of the Session.

## FOR PRESIDENT.

Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee,	178
John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts,	83
	261

## FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina,	171
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania,	83
Wm. Smith, of South Carolina,	7
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## From the New-York Albion, February 14.

The Revolution of Buenos Ayres, which we have recorded in this day's paper, is surely calculated to weaken the confidence of the most sanguine in the experiment of self-governing now making in the Southern Republics. Four out of six of these states—Mexico, Columbia, Buenos Ayres, and Guatemala—have already experienced the horrors of civil war and domestic bloodshed—their governments are overthrown and military power—we will not say despotism, as we hope for something better—is erected upon the ruins of constitutional rights. Guero, a soldier and an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency of Mexico, assembles a band of malcontents, marches into the capital, destroys the existing government and all the constituted authorities not subservient to his will, and places himself at its head, rewarding his adherents according to his own pleasure, and changing the entire order of things in a day. Bolivar, the Liberator of Colombia, finding Santander, the second man in the Republic, intriguing to become the first, takes measures to ruin him. Santander then lays a plan to destroy the life of his chief, which is detected and frustrated, and Santander now lays at the mercy of his conqueror, hourly fearing that fate which he had prepared for his rival. In Buenos Ayres, Lavalle, returning with his army from a successful war, marches his troops into the capital, puts the officers of government to flight, pursues the chief of that government. Dorrego overtakes and attacks him, makes him prisoner, destroys his army, and usurps absolute authority in the most summary manner. Guatemala is a terra incognita in geography, ethics, and politics—all we know of it is, that anarchy and chaos reign triumphant in its mountainous and sequestered territory. These as we said before are rather sorry examples in the art of self-government in the Southern Republics.

## GREECE.

MASSACRE AT CRETE.—A Smyrna article of Dec. 2nd states, that the Turks have deluged the island of Crete with the blood of the Christians. Mahometans, persuaded, that when there shall be no Greeks in the country, there will be no reason for separating it from the Ottoman dominion, have conceived the project of exterminating this race of people, and in two days massacred from 1000 to 1200 people in the city of Candia, alone. Scarce a sufficient number of Christians were left to drag the carcasses of their countrymen to the sea. That being done, the unhappy wretches who had been spared were assassinated. At Sude, at Spina Longa, at Retimo, all who were not Mahometans, were put to the sword. It is said that this horrible massacre was perpetrated, in consequence of a secret order of the Grand Seigneur, who has formed the project of extirpating Christianity throughout his empire.

PORTUGAL.—Great consternation is said to have been produced at Court, on account of recent despatches from Rio Janeiro, disclosing a resolution of the Emperor to avenge himself of Don Miguel, for usurping the Rights of the Queen Donna Maria. Secret family councils are talked of, which resulted in orders to arrest all seditious people. The state of the country was wretched. The Court Bulletin says, his Majesty will be confined to his bed a few days longer, when he will be able to go out. The fractured bone has united. Mean time, it appears that Miguel is in great alarm, lest he should be put down by the people and soldiery. He was occupied in giving orders as to the mode of trial of those who might, or had conspired against his person.

A Brazilian Slave Ship, having on board 471 Slaves, was cast away near Santos, about 15th December. The Captain and Crew, together with the Slaves, except sixty, were lost.

## Married.

At Dorchester, N. B., on Thursday 26th ultimo, by the Rev. C. Milner, JOHN W. WELDON, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to FRANCES, youngest Daughter of the late Hon. Judge Upham.

## Died.

On the 20th ult., at his residence in St. Mary's, in the 59th year of his age, Mr. CHARLES DUFF. He was an old and respectable inhabitant of this Province, and is universally regretted by a numerous circle of acquaintance.

The following genuine American story is related by Judge Hall in his *Letters from the West*. We notice, however that the hon. Judge does not vouch for the truth of it. There are few Americans who would be so scrupulous:—A weary way-farer, who journeyed through Ohio a few years ago, illustrated his remarks upon the badness of the roads by relating the following curious fact.—He was floundering through the mire, as many an honest gentleman flounders through life, getting along with difficulty, but still getting along; sometimes wading to the saddle girth in water, sometimes clambering over logs, and occasionally plunged in a quagmire. While carefully picking his way by a spot more miry than the rest, he espied a man's hat, a very creditable beaver, lying with the crown upwards in the mud, and as he approached, was not a little startled to see it move. This happened in a dismal swamp, where the cypress waved its melancholy branches over the dark soil, and the frogs croaked as mournfully as they did of old under the reign of King Sork, and as incessantly as if an influenza had invaded their borders; and our traveller's flesh began to creep at beholding a hat move without the agency of a head. 'When the brains are out the head will die,' thought he, 'and when the head is out, the hat, by the same rule, should receive its quietus.' Not being very superstitious, and determined to penetrate the mystery, the solitary rider checked his nag, and extending his long whip, fairly upset the hat—when lo! beneath it appeared a man's head, not 'The ghastly form,

The lip pale, quivering, and the beamless eye,  
No more with ardour bright;

but a living, laughing head, by which our inquisitive traveller heard himself saluted with "Hollo, stranger! who told you to knock my hat off?" The person thus addressed was so utterly astonished as not to be able for a moment to understand that the apparition was no other than a fellow creature up to the neck in the mire; but he no sooner came to this conclusion than he promptly apologised for the indecorum of which he had been guilty, and tendered his services to the gentleman in the mud-puddle. 'I will alight,' said he, 'and endeavour to draw you forth.' 'Oh, never mind,' said the other, 'I'm in rather a bad fix it is true, but I have an excellent horse under me, who has carried me through many a worse place than this—we shall get along.'—If this story prove the badness of the road in Ohio, I think it also demonstrates the goodness of horses, and the perseverance of their riders. That it is true it is not for me to assert, as I get it from second hand—but I will venture to asseverate that it is as true as one half of all that has been written in relation to this country; and if it be in itself but half true, I am privileged as a traveller to relate it."

The Meeting of the York Agricultural and Emigrant Society, that was advertised for the 21st of February, was unavoidably postponed in consequence of the Weather. The Members and Friends are requested to meet at the County Court-House on Tuesday, the 17th instant.

By order of the President.

W. WILMOT, Secretary.

Fredericton, March 2, 1829.

In the matter of John Milligan, }  
an absconding Debtor, }

NOTICE is hereby given, that a general meeting of all the Creditors of the above named John Milligan, is requested on Monday the 5th day of April next, at Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, at 12 o'clock noon, to examine and ascertain the debts due to each person: At which time all Creditors are expected to come prepared to substantiate their demands against the said John Milligan, by proof, attestation, or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Trustees.

THOMAS C. ALLAN, } Trustees for all the  
HENRY B. ALLISON, } Creditors of the said  
GEORGE HENDERSON, } absconding Debtor.

Newcastle, January 31, 1829. pd.

## HOUSE &amp; ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GILDING, GLAZING, and PAPER HANGING

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has a very convenient Paint Shop in the House formerly occupied by Mr. Howden, where he will be enabled to Execute all kind of Ornamental Painting, Stages, Sleds, Signs, and Head boards lettered, Pictures and Maps Varnished, frames Gilded, &c., at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Also has for sale Linseed Oil, and White Lead.  
Fredericton, Nov. 7, 1828. L. WARREN.