

## THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JUNE 9, 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.

MARK NEEDHAM, ESQ.

By the Honorable William Black, Esquire,  
(L.S.) President and Commander-in-Chief, of the  
Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.  
WILLIAM BLACK.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Tuesday the ninth day of this instant June: I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the second Tuesday in September next ensuing.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, and in the tenth year of His Majesty's Reign.

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

## PROVINCE TREASURY.

District of York County.

List of Licences granted to Hawkers and Pedlars, in this District, under the Act of the General Assembly, 9th and 10th George IV. Cap 27, and published under the provisions of the said Act.

No.	Date.	To whom granted.	Nature of.	Age.	To travel on foot.
1.	April 1, 1829.	Patrick McGraw.	Ireland.	27 years.	do.
2.	" "	Peter Kinney.	do.	24 do.	do.
3.	" "	John Tierney.	do.	23 do.	do.
4.	" "	Thomas Tierney.	do.	23 do.	do.
5.	" "	Richard McGee.	do.	22 do.	do.

H. G. CLOPPER,  
Deputy Province Treasurer.

The May mail arrived in Halifax on the 3rd instant, in 26 days from Falmouth, with London dates to the 7th ult. The *Novascotian* having published an additional sheet on the following day, we are thus enabled to lay before our readers nearly all the intelligence which that paper affords, and which will be found highly important and interesting.

We greatly fear that the information which arrived here by the May mail, respecting the death of the Venerable Archdeacon BERT, is but too well founded in truth. It is stated that the Archdeacon died at BATH near the City of Bathurst, (having intended to take his departure from the latter place, for this Province,) on the 27th of April last; and the intelligence comes from a source which, unhappily, leaves no doubt upon the mind, at the present moment. The Archdeacon had suffered much sickness after his arrival in England, but he was confidently expected here about this time; and being so near the place of his embarkation on the day alluded to as his last on earth, we fear, that but one impression can exist as to the nature of this painful statement.

## LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

We understand from good authority, that an extraordinary ambassador is going from this country to Lisbon, to negotiate for the settlement of the dif-

ferences between Don Miguel and his brother Don Pedro.

It is confidently stated in the city that Lord Cochrane takes the command of the Russian fleet destined for an attack upon Constantinople.

April 27.

**Reduction in the Army.**—There is a report in the military circles, that the following reduction will take place in the course of the year.—The three Regiments of Horse Guards—the 1st Dragoon Guards, and the four Regiments of Light Cavalry in India, to be reduced to six troops, each of sixty men. The whole of the Infantry and Cavalry to retain but one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Major. Each Regiment of Infantry to be reduced to eight companies of eighty men, of which two companies, forming the depot, will remain at home under the senior Captain. The seven Regiments of Dragoon Guards will be formed into four Regiments of Cuirassiers, and a portion of the remainder allowed to form the vacant Regiment, the 5th Dragoons. It is expected that the 3rd Battalion of Grenadier Guards, and the 2nd Battalion of the 1st Foot, will be reduced. Recruiting will be stopped for the whole Army, and that of the East India Company, and the vacancies filled up by such as chose to enter from the disbanded Regiments. The whole will form a reduction of thirty-three troops of Cavalry, and two hundred and twenty-two Companies of infantry—in amount 2,000 Cavalry and 8,000 Infantry.

A Mail from Hamburg arrived yesterday. An extract from the *Saint Petersburg Gazette*, states that the Turks have sustained a complete defeat in the neighbourhood of Akhalzik. The following is the Russian statement of this affair:—A Turkish Army of 20,000 men was besieging the fortress. Neither the gallant defence of the garrison, nor the severe losses which the Turks suffered, abated the temerity of the latter. They repeatedly attempted a storm, and two mines were on the point of being sprung, preparatory to a general assault, when at day break, on the 16th, a corps sent to the relief of the place arrived, and obliged the enemy to raise the siege, and retire in the utmost confusion. Major General Prince Bebutow availed himself of the opportunity to make a sortie, and although his garrison consisted of only eight companies of General Pakeswisch's regiment, and one company of the Cherson Grenadiers, the whole of them having been almost incessantly upon the ramparts since the 4th instant, he pursued the enemy for several weeks, capturing four pieces of artillery, one mortar, two standards, a quantity of stores, and a large number of prisoners.

The *Journal du Havre* says:—"We learn that sixty-seven ships bound for France are in the Baltic taking in lading, and will bring us, in April and May, about 30,000,000lbs. of wheat."

The *Prussian State Gazette* of the 18th April contains very long and most afflicting accounts from Danzig of the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th inst., of the damage done on that tract of land called the Werder, and the city of Danzig itself, by the breaking of the dikes on the Vistula. The Werder, which is of great extent, is a level and most fruitful tract, affording rich pasture, where numerous herds of cattle are fed, so that the whole resembles, or rather did resemble, a Dutch Landscape. On the 9th the impetuous current of the stream, swelled by the immense quantity of snow which has fallen in the interior, and impeded in its regular course by vast masses of ice, broke through the dikes in several places, and all the lower houses, as well in the villages as over the whole plain were soon inundated to the roof, and the water still continued to rise, so that it rose five feet above the summit of the dike, for its whole length of 25 miles. The inhabitants fled to the higher houses and church steeples, but it can hardly be doubted that many have perished, as they were far from expecting such an inundation, and not engaged in fishing, or the navigation of the river, are destitute of boats. Of 8 or 10,000 head of cattle, and 4 or 5,000 houses, it is probable that not a tenth part is saved. In Danzig itself great damage has been done. A quarter called the Lower Town, inhabited by the poorest class, was overflowed in an instant by the giving way of a sluice, and the houses filled up to the roof. The torrent rushed impetuously through the city towards the harbour, and the mouth of the Vistula, overpowering every obstacle in its course, and sweeping considerable houses, with all that they contained, into the sea. It was not till the 12th that the water began to abate, and on the 14th it had fall-

en three feet; but the city seems to be surrounded on three sides by a great lake, and even on the 14th the poor sufferers could not leave the roofs of the houses and the steeples, and the want of food increased their distress. On the 10th, 11th, and 12th, the utmost exertions were made to relieve the distressed; hundreds were saved by means of boats and rafts, and provisions sent to the villages ten to fifteen miles distant, but the extent of the overflowed district is too great. A violent storm and thick drifting snow increased the danger incurred by those who offered to afford relief. A committee has been formed to receive subscriptions, and concert measures for the relief of the sufferers.

May 3.

**House of Lords.**—Tuesday, April 28.—The Duke of Norfolk, Lord Clifford, and Lord Dormer, being Roman Catholics, took the new oath and their seats as Peers of the realm. Lord Lansdowne informed the House, on the part of Lord Anglesea, that he (Lord A.) would move for papers connected with his government when in Ireland on Monday next.

The alarming illness of the Duke of Clarence has caused a great sensation. At the time we were going to the press, the accounts were very distressing indeed.

The elders of the Jews are busy in arranging petitions to Parliament praying the extension of their civil rights.

At Mr. Peel's a meeting was held yesterday, which was attended not only by the ministers, but several ministerial supporters in both Houses. It is said that it related to matters of great moment, and was preliminary to highly important measures which are to be introduced this session. The affairs of Russia and Portugal were discussed, but what occupied most attention was the failing state of our finances. It is reported that an income tax is proposed.—*Standard*.

The following was yesterday inserted in most of the Ministerial Prints:—"We have the strongest reason to believe that the other Great Powers of Europe, in concert with His Majesty's Government, have come to a determination as to the course to be pursued towards the Usurper of the Crown of Portugal. They have caused an intimation to be made to him, in their names, that he must forthwith withdraw from the exercise of his usurped authority; nor after his past conduct, do they consider his renunciation of the Crown a sufficient guarantee for the future: the Powers have consequently declared that his presence, or that of his mother, cannot be any longer permitted in Portugal, or any part of the Peninsula; but that, in the event of his retiring quietly, an ample income for both will be guaranteed to them from the revenues of the *Casa del Infante*. In addition to these facts, we are glad to hear that the most cordial understanding subsists between the British Government and the representatives of Don Pedro in this country. The late presentation of the Chevalier de Barboza to the King, as Portuguese Charge d' Affaires, was, we understand at the especial invitation of Ministers."—*Globe*.

May 4.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on Monday, M. Lepelletier d'Aulnay brought forward his report of the supplementary expenses for the year 1828. Among the principal items were 3,568,000 francs for the extraordinary expenses incurred by the occupation of Spain, and 6,101,000 francs for the expedition to the Morea.

The news from the East is not of material importance. We are merely informed that the Russians continue to advance in small divisions, while the Turks are assembling in considerable force to oppose their progress; but it does not appear that even the advanced guards have yet come in contact with each other.

Respecting the unsettled state of Greece, a letter from Navarin of the 1st April, affords the following interesting information:—"We often heard of the repugnance of Count Capo d'Istria to accept the services of Col. Fabvier; it is now certain that that brave French Officer has not been able to get his co-operation accepted in the regular organization of the troops, and even that the plan is entirely given up by the President, who probably never thought seriously of it. Colonel Fabvier, seeing that he could not overcome the obstinate refusal of the Count, who is devoted to the service of Russia, has left Egina, and repaired to the head quarters of the French army at Navarin, where he is attached to the Staff of Gen. Maison.

May 7.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—On our admission to the gallery at four o'clock, the Speaker was in the Chair, and the Earl of Surrey at the Table, the Clerk administering to him the oath prescribed to