

NOTICE is hereby given, that We, the Subscribers, have been duly appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of Gavin Smith, late of King's County, Farmer, an absconding debtor, and have been duly sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in that case made and provided; and we do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Gavin Smith, on or before the first day of October 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 Gavin Smith, and to deliver all other effects of the said Gavin Smith, which they, or any, or either 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 also desire all the Creditors of the said Gavin Smith, on or before the same first day of October next, to deliver to us, or to some or one of us as aforesaid, their respective accounts and demands against the said Gavin Smith, in order that right and justice may be done, agreeably to the form of the said Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Given under our hands at the City of Saint John, this twenty seventh day of March, 1818.
EDWARD J. JARVIS, } Trustees
HUGH JOHNSTON, junr. }
RALPH M. JARVIS }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers have been duly appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of James Sloan, late of the City of Saint John, an absconding debtor, and do hereby require all persons indebted to the said James Sloan, on or before the fifteenth day of June next, to pay all such sum or sums of money, or other debt, duty or thing, which they owe to the said James Sloan, and to deliver all other effect of the said James Sloan which he, she or they may have in their hands, power or custody, to the said Trustees; and the said Trustees do hereby desire all the creditors of the said James Sloan, on or before the said fifteenth day of June next, to deliver to the said Trustees, or any of them, their respective accounts and demands against the said James Sloan.

THOMAS SANCTON,
GRAVEN CALVERLEY,
JOHN CLARKE.
St. John, 23d April, 1818.

BY the Honorable JOHN SAUNDERS, Esq. one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: **NOTICE** is hereby given that upon the application of James Fraser, John Fraser, and Alexander Fraser, to me duly made according to the form of the Act of the General Assembly, in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate, as well real as personal, within this Province, of David Shauhenry, late of Northesk, in the County of Northumberland, (which same David Shauhenry has either departed from this Province or is concealed within the same,) to be seized and attached: And that unless the said David Shauhenry shall return and discharge his debts within Six Months from the publication hereof, all the Estate, as well real as personal of the said David Shauhenry, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said David Shauhenry.

Dated at Fredericton, the 4th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.
JOHN SAUNDERS.
J. E. SAUNDERS, Atty.

NOTICE.
SUCH Persons as are entitled to receive the out Pensions residing within this Province, will forward their Applications and Documents to Captain JENKINS, the Town Major at Fredericton, who is authorised to receive and transmit them to Head Quarters at Quebec.
Fredericton, 11th May, 1818.

APPOINTMENT.
His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT has been pleased to appoint John Robinson, Esq. to a seat in His Majesty's Council in this Province.
From the Free Press.
FROM the VOYAGE of H. M. S. ALCESTE TO CHINA.
Description of the Island of LEWCHEW, or LEKEYO.
By DR. McLEOD, OF THE ALCESTE.
(Concluded.)

This superiority of manner brought to recollection the business of Chinese near the Pei-ho. Some mandarins, who were

not of a rank sufficiently high to be entertained in the cabin, were invited to dine with the officers; and some of them, after knowing the leg of a fowl, would without any ceremony thrust the remains of it into any other dish near them, and instead of following our example (as the Lewchews uniformly did) in pouring out the wine into glasses, or, indeed, in any way accommodating themselves to our stile, they would take up, with both hands, the decanter, and applying it to their greasy mouths, thereby secure the exclusive possession of that bottle.

These islanders are represented as being remarkable for their honesty and adherence to truth, and to this character they appear to be fully entitled. The chiefs informed us that there was little probability of their stealing any thing; but, as iron implements were a great temptation, they begged that none might be left carelessly about. Although, however, the rope machinery and other articles remained, for many nights, unguarded on the beach, and their opportunities on board were numberless, yet not one theft occurred during the whole of our sojourn among them. That proud and haughty feeling of national superiority, so strongly existing among the common class of British seamen, which induces them to hold all foreigners cheap, and to treat them with contempt, often calling them outlandish lubbers in their own country, was, at this island, completely subdued and tamed by the gentle manners and kind behaviour of the most pacific people upon earth. Although completely intermixed, and often working together, both on shore and on board, not a single quarrel or complaint took place on either side during the whole of our stay; on the contrary, each succeeding day added to friendship and cordiality.

Although it was, no doubt, infringing on their established rules for strangers to land upon their coasts, yet they granted every possible indulgence, and conceded as far as they could; for their dispositions seemed evidently at war with this unsocial law. When any of the officers wandered into the country beyond the bounds prescribed, they were never rudely repulsed, as in China or Morocco, but mildly entreated to return, as a favour to those in attendance, lest they should incur blame; and, as their appeal was powerful, it was never disregarded.

They erected little temporary bamboo watch-houses or sheds, where those engaged in this duty resided; and, as we wandered about, banded us over from one post to another. In these houses they always pressed the officers to partake of their fare, which was often very good, especially a kind of hung beef, which they have the art of curing extremely well.

They appear to be much accustomed to these picnic sort of parties, having a small japanned box, containing sliding drawers for the various viands, which a boy generally carried, on the end of a bamboo, to any part of the field where they thought proper to dine.

One man, very often accompanied by Geroo, or (as he was sometimes termed, from having a constant smile upon his countenance) the laughing Mandarin, seemed to carry about with him a constant supply of these refreshments, and craggi, a liqueur, which led us to believe that he had been deputed for the express purpose of paying attention to our officers.

The sudden vicissitudes of weather to which we had been exposed, by leaving England during extreme cold, and passing suddenly into the torrid zone, then immediately afterwards into the cold raw climate of the southern Atlantic; meeting with heat again at the Cape of Good Hope; and crossing in higher latitude the Gulf Southern Ocean; and, quickly following that, appearing on the burning coast of Java; might, in fact, be said to have exposed us, in the short period of four months, to the effects of three summers and three winters; and proved, as might naturally be supposed, extremely trying to the health of the men. On our arrival at Lewchew, our cases of sickness, though not numerous, were severe; and to the kindness of the natives may, in a great measure, be attributed their recovery. They were not only comfortably lodged, but the higher class of people daily attended, inquiring into their wants, giving additional cups of tea, and other delicacies, with use whose cases more particularly required them, and paying a cheerful attention to the whole; for theirs was a substantial, not a cold, or ostentatious charity.

A young man, whose case had long been hopeless, died here. On that night a coffin was made by our own carpenters, whilst the natives dug a grave, in the English manner, in a small burial place under some trees near the landing-place.

Next morning we were astonished to find a number of the principal inhabitants clad in deep mourning (white robes with black or blue sashes) waiting to attend the funeral. The captain came on shore with the division of the ship's company to which the man belonged, and proceeded to the garden where the body lay. His messmates bore the coffin, covered with the colours; the seamen ranged themselves two and two in the rear of it; next were the midshipmen; then the superior officers; and last of all the captain, as is usual in military ceremonies of this kind. The natives, who had been watching silently this arrangement, and observing the order of precedence to be inverted,

without the least hint being given, but with unassuming modesty and delicacy which characterize them, when the procession began to move, placed themselves in front of the coffin, and in this order marched slowly to the grave. The utmost decency and silence prevailed whilst the funeral service was performing by the chaplain, although there was a considerable concourse of people; and afterwards they marched back, but in different order, to the garden. Here they took the directions for the shape of the stone to be placed at the head of a tomb, which, as a mark of respect, they had already begun to erect over the grave. This was soon finished; and the shape of the English letters being drawn with Indian ink, they, notwithstanding the simplicity of their tools, cut out with much neatness the following epitaph, which, when explained to them, seemed to be highly gratifying:—

Here lies buried
Aged Twenty-One Years, William Hares, Seaman,
Of His Britannic Majesty's ship Alceste.
Died Oct. 15, 1816.
This Monument was erected
By the King
And Inhabitants
Of this most hospitable Island

The day after the interment they went to the tomb with their priests, and performed the funeral service according to the rites of their own religion. There is not an act of these excellent and interesting people which the mind has not pleasure in contemplating and recollecting. Not satisfied with having smoothed the path of death, they carried their kind regards even beyond the grave!

Of our religion they could form no idea, nor was it possible to explain it to them. They seemed at first to consider us as worshippers of the sun or moon, and, of course, our astronomers as high priests, from seeing them busied about an observatory which had been erected in our garden, with a large telescope for the examination of the heavenly bodies.

One Sunday a number of them were observed, during divine service, peeping through the quarter-deck ports, but were not noticed in sufficient time to invite them in.

The mode of dancing of these people may, strictly speaking, be termed hopping; for they jump a boat upon leg only, keeping the other up, and changing occasionally, making a number of extravagant motions, and clapping with their hands, and singing at the same time their dancing song. According to our notions, this was their only ungraceful action. A number of them thus engaged, move especially when joined by the officers (who must needs acquire their style), formed rather a grotesque assembly. They attempted our mode of country dancing, and managed (considering it was necessary to make use of both feet) tolerably well.

The Lewchews are a very small race of people: the average height of the men not exceeding five feet two inches at the utmost. Almost the whole animal creation here is of a diminutive size, but all excellent in their kind. Their bullocks seldom weighed more than 350lb. but they were plump and well conditioned, and the beef very fine; their goats and pigs were reduced in the same proportion, their poultry seeming to form the only exception. However small the men might be, they were sturdy, well-built, and athletic. The ladies we had no opportunity of measuring, but they appeared to be of corresponding stature.

These islanders, most probably, originated from Japan or Corea, having a good deal of the Osorean lineaments, but rather milder, and softened down. They are obviously not of Chinese origin, having nothing whatever of that drowsy and elongated eye which peculiarly distinguishes the latter; nor would it seem that the few Chinese and their descendants settled on the island freely mixed with native Lewchews; the national features, and the natural disposition of the two people being perfectly distinct, and differing in every respect. Neither have they any mixture of Indian blood, being quite as fair as the southern Europeans; even those who are most exposed being scarcely so swarthy as the same class of people in Spain or Portugal.

The Chinese language is learnt by a few, as the French is in our own country; but the bonzes, who are also schoolmasters, teach the boys their native language, which is a dialect of the Japanese, and is rather soft and harmonious; and they have nothing of that hesitation in utterance, or appearance of choking, which is observed in the former, of requiring the action of the hands to assist the tongue. The orders and tercers of government are in their own, or Japanese character; but they have books in the Chinese language.

They burn the bodies of their dead, and deposit their bones in urns (at least in our neighbourhood), in natural vaults, or caverns of the few Chinese residents here as formed in their own style.

Crimes are said to be very unfrequent among them, and they seem to go perfectly unarmed, for we observed no warlike instruments of any description; and our guns, shot, and musketry, appeared to be objects of great wonder to them. It must have been the novelty of the Chinese to disarm them; for it appears that, in the first instance, they defended themselves nobly against their attacks, as well as those of the Japanese. Not even a bow or arrow was to be seen; and when they observed the effect of fowling pieces in the hands of some of the gentlemen, they begged they might not kill the birds, which they were always glad to see flying about their houses; and if we required them to eat, they would send in their stead an additional quantity of fowls on board every day. An order was immediately issued to desist from this sort of sporting.

The people of Tatar and the north-east islands are reported to have been in possession of books previous to the Chinese attack on Grand Lewchew, and to have been even more polished than in the principal islands. Tatar and Sakhal are said to produce a sort of cedar, termed *hier-mou* by the Chinese, and used by the inhabitants, which is considered incorruptible, and brings a great price, the columns of the palaces of the grandees being generally formed of it.

The vessels of these islands, in the general appearance of their hulls and plan of rigging and sails, are precisely the same, as we had observed throughout the whole of track from the Gulf of Pe-che-lee to Napa-kiang. They had in common use canoes hollowed from the trunk of a tree, much the same in shape as these of other parts of the world where they are employed, and of sufficient size to contain easily from six to eight or

ten people. For purposes of heavier burden, they had boats strongly built, and rather flat-bottomed.

In these boats they brought our water, bullocks, and other stock, on board. The water was not sent in barrels, but in open tubs, and baled from these into our casks.

A few days previous to our leaving the island, intimations were sent, that a man of the first distinction (said to be one of the Princes, and nearest heir to the crown) intended paying a visit to the ship. He was carried down to the mouth of the little river, opposite the anchorage, in a close chair or palanquin, amidst an immense concourse of people, who had flocked from all parts to this spot.—He embarked in great state, in their own boats, with their flags flying; and was saluted on his approach to the ship, by seven guns from each, and received on board the Alceste with every possible respect and attention; the rigging being manned, and the officers in full dress. He was above the usual size of the Lewchews, and had rather more of the European countenance. His robe was of a dark pink-coloured silk; the cap rather lighter, with bright yellow flowers on it. In his mien and deportment, there was much dignified simplicity; for, although his carriage was that of a man of high rank, it was totally unmixd with the least appearance of haughtiness; and his demeanour was, altogether, extremely engaging.

As he passed along the decks, his own people saluted him by kneeling; clasping their hands before their breasts, and bowing the head. He examined minutely, every thing about the ship, and seemed equally pleased and surprised with all he saw. After joining in a sumptuous collation, in the cabin, he took his leave with the same honours as when he came on board, having previously invited the captain and officers to an entertainment on shore. The day appointed for this feast, happening to be the 25th of October, the anniversary of our sovereign's accession to the throne, a royal salute was fired at sunrise, by both ships; at noon the standard was hoisted, the ships dressed in colours and another salute fired; after which the boats, with their flags flying, containing the captain and every officer that possible could be spared, proceeded into Napa-kiang.

They were received precisely as on the former occasion, except that the number of grandees was greater, and there appeared a higher degree of state. The Prince received the party at the gate, and conducted them into the hall. Three tables were laid close to each other; the first for the *great man* and the captains, the second for the superior officers, and the third for the young gentlemen. This prince or chief, did the honours of his own table, occasionally directing his attention to the others; but a man of some rank, was added to each of them, for the purpose of seeing the strangers properly treated, as well as to pass and proclaim the toasts; and for this purpose they allowed to be seated, all the rest standing round the room, but, at the same time, joining heartily in the general mirth and glee. The healths of our king and royal family, were toasted with much respect, and the anniversary of his majesty's accession, was a day of real jubilee at Napafoo. The sovereign of Lewchew, the queen and prince, were proposed by our party; whilst they (never deficient in politeness) toasted the wives and children of their friends, the *Engelles*. In dining on board the ship, captain Maxwell had given confectionary to those who were married, in parcels proportioned to the number of children they had; and on the occasion they returned the compliments in the distribution of which, it was quite amusing to see some of the young midshipmen acquiring at once, *wives and large families*.

Some personal presents from the captains were on this day, offered to the chief, consisting of various articles as before, adding some damask table-cloths, and elegant cut-glasses, which they seemed highly to admire. Specimens of their manufacture in cloth, was sent on board the ships in return.

At their departure, the prince attended the party nearly to the landing-place; and when about to take his leave, two small additional presents (at the suggestion of captain Hall) were given to him as memorials. One was a very neat pocket thermometer (the use of the larger ones having been explained to him on board) and the other a confection set in gold, with a ribbon attached to