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THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume V.]

TUESDAY, 7th DECEMBER, 1819.

[Number 41.]

The Gazette.

By His Excellency Major-General
GEORGE STRACEY SMYTH,
(L.S.) Lieutenant-Governor and Com-
mander-in-Chief of the Province of
New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.
G. S. SMYTH.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a General Assembly of this Province has been summoned to meet at Fredericton on the third Tuesday of this inst. November: I have thought fit by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, to prorogue the said General Assembly: and the same is hereby prorogued to the third Tuesday in January next ensuing, then to meet at Fredericton for the dispatch of Business.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's command,
H. H. CARMICHAEL,
Dep.-Secretary.

BY AUTHORITY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
26th April, 1819.

WHEREAS divers Persons have at different Periods, had allotments of Land, and have neglected to take out their GRANTS for the same, as required by the ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS, notwithstanding repeated cautions given on this subject: Such Persons are again hereby notified that the LANDS which may have been so allotted to them, are, by the ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS, forfeited, and are open to any new application, although they may have been cultivated or transferred to other Persons.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
24th May, 1819.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are cautioned against purchasing Allotments made to the MILITARY in this Province since the late War; as no Title can be given to such Lands until the original Military Settlers shall have resided on them for three years, and made a suitable cultivation.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of *David Tozer*, of the Parish of Northesk, in the County of Northumberland, Yeoman, to me duly made, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate, as well real as personal of *Benjamin Chaplin*, late of the Parish of Northesk, in the County of Northumberland, aforesaid, Yeoman, (which said *Benjamin Chaplin* is departed from and without the limits of this Province, or concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said *David Tozer* and the other Creditors of the said *Benjamin Chaplin*, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of law as is alleged against him) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said *Benjamin Chaplin* do return and discharge his said debt or debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said *Benjamin Chaplin*, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said *Benjamin Chaplin*.

Dated at Northumberland aforesaid, the thirtieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

JOHN SAUNDERS.
GEO. L. WEIMORE Atty.

AT a Special Session of the Peace holden at the County Court-House in Fredericton, in and for the County of York, on Thursday the 20th May, 1819, for the purpose of Regulating the Assize of Bread in the Town of Fredericton, Ordered, that from Thursday the 27th inst the ASSIZE of BREAD be as follows:

THE Sixpenny Wheat *lb. oz.*
Loaf to weigh - - - 2 : 0
Ditto - Rye do. 3 : 0
And other Loaves in proportion.

By order of the Court, G. CLOPPER,
Clerk of the Peace.

Commissariat-Office, Fredericton, N. B.
23d December, 1817.

CASH.

ANY Person wishing to remit MONEY to Saint John, may obtain Drafts from this Office, on the Assistant Commissary General, payable at sight.

By the Hon. WARD CHIPMAN, 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 *SAMUEL SCOVIL*, Esquire, to me duly made, according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate, as well real as personal, within this Province, of *Benjamin Emmons*, late of the City and County of Saint John, Carpenter, (which same *Benjamin Emmons* is departed from and without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said *SAMUEL SCOVIL* and the other Creditors of the said *Benjamin Emmons*, (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 *Benjamin Emmons* do return and discharge his said debt or debts within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate, as well real as personal, of the said *Benjamin Emmons* within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said *Benjamin Emmons*.

Dated at the City of St. John, the 10th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

WARD CHIPMAN, J. S. C.
WM. BOYD KINNEAR, Atty.

By ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, Esq. one of the Justices of His Majesty's Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application of *JAMES LEDDEN* and *JAMES ABBOTT*, of the Parish of New-Castle, in the County of Northumberland, Merchants, to me duly made, pursuant to the directions of the Act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided, stating that *James Stewart*, late of the Parish of Ludlow, is justly indebted to them in the sum of two hundred and thirty-eight pounds, fifteen shillings and eight-pence, and hath departed from this Province after the said debt was contracted, or keeps himself concealed to avoid being served with the ordinary process of law, with an intention of defrauding his Creditors, which departure or concealment has been proved to my satisfaction, I have directed all the estate real and personal, of the said *James Stewart*, within the said County, to be seized and attached; and that unless he the said *James Stewart* shall return and discharge his debt or debts, within three months after publication hereof, all his estate, real and personal, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his Creditors.

Dated at Nelson, in the said County of Northumberland, the fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

ALEX. DAVIDSON, J. C. P.
THOMAS H. PETERS, Atty.

TISDALES' GRAIN-CLEARING MACHINE.

The body of this machine is a frustum of a cone, having a case of sheet iron which is perforated all over; the holes being very close together and about half the size of a grain of wheat. On the surface of the inner cone, stiff bristles are closely and firmly set, which come in contact with this perforated case. The machine acts perpendicularly, its motion being somewhat similar to that of a coffee mill, the bristles acting as so many teeth, which forcibly press the grain against the inner side of the perforated case, and through these holes every thing smaller than the grain is worked out. The grain descends into a shoe which has a sieve bottom, the openings of which are also smaller than the grain. Now, to prevent larger substances from entering the machine:—To effect this the hopper at the top has a sieve, shoe, or bason, the spaces of which are sufficiently large to allow the grain readily to pass through, but not so large as to allow any substances to pass, which are over the size of the grain.

It is worked by a crank, and the hopper is kept agitated as in the common mill, to cause the grain to pass rapidly. It is confidently believed that this machine will separate the wild onion seed from wheat. Its construction is simple and cheap, and, I doubt not, it will become eminently useful to our extensive growers of wheat, for which it is most particularly designed, although it can be adapted to every species of grain.

Yours respectfully
MECHANICUS.

Washington City, September, 1819.

The inventor, Mr. Ephraim Tisdale, of Herkimer, N. J. has authorized Mr. Wm. Blagrove, agent for patent and copy rights at Washington, to dispose of rights to the above described machine.

IDEA OF MEXICAN WEALTH.

FROM THE TRAVELS OF HUMBOLDT.

This traveller affirms that the riches of Mexico are infinitely superior to those of Peru. I know of no Peruvian family (says he) in the possession of a fixed and certain revenue of 130,000 francs, (26,000 dollars) but in Mexico there are individuals who possess no mines, and whose revenue amounts to a million of francs, (200,000 dollars). The family of the Count de la Valenciano possesses alone, on the ridge of the Andes, a property worth 25 millions of francs, (5,000,000 dollars), without including the mine of Valenciano, which yields one year with another, a nett revenue of 1,500,000 livres, (240,000 dollars.)

The Count de Regia built, at his own expence, two vessels of the largest size, worth 600,000 dollars, and presented them to the King of Spain.

The family of Fagoaga, well known for its beneficence, intelligence, and zeal for the public good, exhibits the example of the greatest wealth which was ever derived from a mine. A single vein which the marquis of Fagoaga possesses, in the district of Sombredath, left in five or six months, all charges deducted, a nett profit of 4 millions of dollars.

The European reader will be still more astonished, when I inform him of the extraordinary fact that this family lent, about the year 1800, a sum of more than three millions and a half of francs, (700,000 dollars,) without interest, to a friend whose fortune they believed would be made by it in a solid manner.

To complete the view of the immense wealth centered in the hands of a few individuals in Mexico, it is only necessary to add, that, amongst instances of individual opulence, nine clergymen, only, possess an annual income, collectively, of 539,000

dollars—a sum almost equal to the whole expences of the civil government of the United States.

From the Journal of Gen. Pike.

I had the curiosity to visit a silver mine, (says Mr. Pike,) and endeavoured to get the Spanish officers to accompany me, but always found them backward in those visits, deferring them to some future time. Attended by my friend Dr. Robinson, I went one day through many of the furnaces near Chihuahua and observed the manner which was pursued to analyze the mineral and extract the metal. Learnt that the one was brought in bags upon mules from the mine to the furnace, then ground or pounded into small pieces not larger than a nut, and precipitated into water in a sieve, which permitted the smaller particles, in the course of several progressive operations, to escape into a small tub. From the particles which remained at the bottom of the tub, after it had been purified of the earthly particles, there was a proportion of metal extracted by a nicer process; but the larger parts were put into a furnace, similar to our iron furnaces; and, when in a state of fusion, was let out into a bed of sand prepared for it. In this bed the melted silver was formed into bars, about the size of our pig iron; averaging in value 2,500 dollars each.

The gold was cast into a mould something like a bowl, and stamped by the King's assayers with its value; generally amounting to 8 or 10,000 dollars.

These bars of gold and silver are received into the King's treasury in payment, and have a currency through the country. But many of the owners of mines, having no use for their money, pile away their bars of gold and silver in their cellars; where it remains for their posterity, of no service to themselves or the world.

The annual product of all the mines is immense: amounting to the astonishing sum of 14 millions of dollars in gold, and 50 millions in silver; the king's part of which is 12,000,000 of dollars.

Yet, notwithstanding this abundance of the precious metals, the necessities of life, owing to the fertility of the soil, and the deliciousness of the climate, are cheaper than in any part of the United States. For instance:

Flour, by the cwt.	5	dols.
Salt, by the mule load	3	
Sheep, each	1	
Beeves, each	5	
Delicious wine, by the bbl.	15	
Horses, each	11	
Mules, each.	30	

The price of all kinds of labour is excessively high; lands very cheap; large districts being uninhabited.

Among the military the following is the annual pay of the respective grades, from a private to a colonel:

Private	388	dols.
Corporal	300	
Sergeant	350	
Ensign	300	
2d. Lieutenant	1000	
1st Lieutenant	1500	
Captain	2400	
Major	3000	
Lieutenant-Colonel	4000	
Colonel	4500	

Doctors Crichton, Blunn, and Ross, of Baltimore have been very successful in restoring patients sinking under pulmonary complaints, by causing them to inhale the steam of boiling tar. Some of this is to be put in a stone, or other suitable vessel, and placed over a burning lamp, in the room in which the patient resides, so as to keep the room constantly well filled with the vapor of the boiling tar, and in order to do this, the boiling should be repeated three or four times a day.—*Am. Paper.*