

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

ROYAL GAZETTE.

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TUESDAY, 17th APRIL, 1821.

[Number 7.]

The Gazette.

By the Hon. 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 SAMUEL STEPHEN, late of Aberdeen, in North Britain, Merchant, but now of the City of St. John, in the Province of New-Brunswick, as well on behalf of himself as for and on the behalf of, and as the duly authorised and empowered Attorney for WILLIAM CLARK, of Aberdeen aforesaid, Ironmonger, to me duly made, pursuant to the directions of the Act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided: I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal, of JAMES ROBSON and ALEXANDER ROBSON, late of the City of Saint John aforesaid, Saddlers and Ironmongers, trading as Co-Partners, (which said JAMES ROBSON and ALEXANDER ROBSON, have either departed from and without the limits of the said Province, or are concealed within the same with intent and design to defraud the said SAMUEL STEPHEN and WILLIAM CLARK, and other Creditors of them the said JAMES and ALEXANDER ROBSON, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of Law, as is alleged against them) to be seized and attached: And that unless the said JAMES and ALEXANDER ROBSON do return and discharge their said debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said JAMES and ALEXANDER ROBSON, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said JAMES and ALEXANDER ROBSON.

Dated at Fredericton, this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

JOHN SAUNDERS.

C. F. STREET, Atty.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, } In Chancery.

The tenth day of March, in the second year of the Reign of King George the Fourth, A.D. 1821.

Between David Hatfield, Plaintiff, and James Crift, Defendant.

FORASMUCH as the Court was this day informed by Mr. Peters, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, that the Plaintiff on the twenty-seventh day of October, A.D. 1819, filed his Bill in this Court against the Defendant, as by the certificate of the Clerk in Court appears, and took out Process of Subpoena, returnable on the third Tuesday in February then next, requiring the said Defendant to appear to and answer the same; but that the said Defendant could not be found so as to be served with such Process, and is gone out of this Province or doth otherwise abscond to avoid being served therewith, as by affidavit appears: And the said certificate and affidavit being read, and the truth of the above allegation being made out to the satisfaction of the said Court,

It is ordered, that the Defendant do appear to the Plaintiff's Bill, on or before the first day of August next.

By the Court,

WM. F. ODELL, Register.

R. PARKER, Jun. Solicitor.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, } In Chancery.

The tenth day of March, in the second year of the Reign of King George the Fourth, A.D. 1821.

Between William Ledden, and James Ledden, } Plaintiff, and James McClelland, Defendant.

FORASMUCH as the Court was this day informed by Mr. Peters, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, that the Plaintiff on the thirtieth day of May, A.D. 1818, filed his Bill in this Court against the Defendant, as by the certificate of the Clerk of the Court appears, and took out Process of Subpoena, returnable on the second Tuesday in July then next, requiring the said Defendant to appear to and answer the same; but that the said Defendant could not be found so as to be served with such Process, and is gone out of the Province or doth otherwise abscond to avoid being served therewith, as by affidavit appears; and the said certificate and affidavit being read, and the truth of the above allegation being made out to the satisfaction of the said Court,

It is ordered, that the Defendant do appear to the Plaintiff's Bill, on or before the first day of August next.

By the Court,

WM. F. ODELL, Register.

R. PARKER, Jun. Solicitor.

By the Honourable WARD CHIPMAN, Esq. 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 Malcolm Wilmot, of the Parish of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland, Esquire, 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 Thomas Dawson, late of the Parish of Killborough, in the said County of Westmorland, Farmer, (which said Thomas Dawson, hath departed from this Province, with intent and design, to defraud the said Malcolm Wilmot, and the other Creditors of the said Thomas Dawson, 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 Thomas Dawson, do return and discharge his debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said Thomas Dawson, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said Thomas Dawson.

Dated this fifteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one. WARD CHIPMAN, J. S. C.

From Bell's Messenger.

The German papers last arrived, contain a declaration by the Allied Powers at Troppau, and a more offensive production and one which will more powerfully excite the feelings of all the British people against it, we have never had an occasion to record. As respects the existing Ministry of England, we say, once for all, that they are unworthy, totally unworthy, to remain the Ministers of a free people, and of a people so high minded, generous, and benevolent, as the community of the British empire, unless they act decidedly in this business—unless they attempt in the first place, by influence, and in the ultimate issue by force of arms, to vindicate the independence of nations and the liberty of mankind. Unless they so act, they are only worthy of being dismissed, with a contempt reduced to compassion in favour of good intentions, accompanied with weak and timid natures.

If any one shall doubt the justice of these terms, we quote only in answer the following passage of this Manifesto:—"Without doubt the Allied Powers have the right to take, in common, measures of precaution against those states whose reforms, engendered by rebellion are openly opposed to legitimate governments. In consequence, the Allied Monarchs, &c. have concerted together the necessary measures, and will attain

the end desired, either by medium or force. And these measures they have communicated to the Courts of London and Paris, nothing doubting, &c.

Without doubt, we reply, all governments have a right to take precautions for their own security and tranquillity; but these precautions must be taken within their own dominions, and in matters of their own undoubted right, and not by invasion and war upon their neighbours, acting only in the exercise of their own absolute rights of independence and self regulation. If, of two independent princes, living in the neighbourhood of each other, one, by a more intelligent system of government and administration, becomes more powerful than the other, the duty of such other is to become more vigilant, or at least to seek an equal increase by similar means. There would be no end of wars, and no possibility of that gradual improvement in the condition of mankind, which is the law and duty of our nature, if this apprehension of remote consequences justified national war. The independence of nations would be but a name.

There are, indeed, certain interests of mankind so great, so vital, so universal—for example, religion and social order as opposed to irreligion and anarchy, as not only to justify, but to require, all christian and civilized nations to unite and go forth for the common defence of that upon which they all alike depend. But civil reforms of government are assuredly not of this kind. This is not the proper sense of legitimacy. Legitimacy is the right, if we may so express, of governments as opposed to anarchy and sanguinary revolutions, but it is in no respect violated by those reforms and changes, which the reason and feelings of mankind from time to time introduce or superadd to the most established systems. Put only one question,—Could the English revolution of 1688, (that of William the Third) have been established under such a system as that of the Alliance at Troppau? And would not the principle here asserted have compelled and justified all the Sovereigns in Europe to invade England at that time, and enforce us to receive back the Stuarts and their despotism?

Again, we say let not the people of England tolerate the active execution of these principles, or they may expect to see the time when a declaration will be issued against themselves. If the present ministry will not defend the independence of Naples and Spain, let us have ministers that will. We have repeatedly stated that the present ministers possess our best wishes, and our full confidence. They still do so, but it will vanish or continue according to their conduct in this question. The business of the Queen is nothing to the importance of this subject. This business is on one side a mere faction, and on the other a stumbling block, and most justly and honourably so, in the way of well meaning and conscientious men. But the common liberty of mankind is concerned in the other. Surely, surely, Europe has not thus become what it is in arms, in arts, and in general civilization, to be rendered in its several divisions of States, Kingdoms, and Empires, the patrimony of Princes, Emperors, and Kings; and surely the progress of Mankind is not now to stop forever,—lest the further profits, personal ease, or personal enjoyment of these feudal possessors, should eventually become diminished and impaired in the gain of their subjects. What would now be the state of Europe, if all the ancient despotisms had been defended and maintained by this general guarantee?

In a word, is not this Holy Alliance, as it is now about to be asserted in practice, an actual confederacy of all the Kings in Europe against the people, and all times as capable of being directed against the most salutary reforms as against the most sanguinary revolutions? And is not the common sense

of mankind opposed to any general confederacy, which proposes as its essential principle and object, to maintain in perpetuity any thing so naturally subject to error and abuse as all human existing institutions—those only excepted (and those only in their first and main principle) which concern revealed religion, in its first truths of the being of God, and the salvation of mankind through our Redeemer.

MARINE HUMANE SOCIETY.

Directions for the recovery of the Apparently Dead, from Drowning.

The restoration of heat is of the greatest consequence to the return of life; when, therefore, the body is taken out of the water, the clothes should be stripped off: or, if naked at the time of the accident, it must be covered with two or three coats of a blanket; the body should then be carefully conveyed to the nearest house with the head a little raised; wipe the body dry with warm cloths, and cleanse the mouth and nostrils.

2. Young children may be put between two persons in a warm bed, and the friction continued, but principally directed to the left side.

3. An adult—lay the body in a bed, &c. in a room that is moderately heated; in cold and damp weather, near the fire, and in warm seasons exposed to the rays of the sun, but air may be admitted, and not more than six persons admitted, as a greater number may retard the return of life.

4. The body is to be gently rubbed with warmed flannels, particularly the spine, inside the legs, thighs, and arms, and particularly the left side; a heated warming-pan, covered with flannel, may be gently and lightly moved over the back and spine. Fomentations of warm spirits may be, with advantage, applied to the pit of the stomach; bladders or bottles filled with hot water, heated bricks or tiles wrapped up in flannel, should also be applied to the soles of the feet, palms of the hands and other parts of the body, and the body should be put into a warm bath as soon as convenient.

5. To restore breathing—Introduce the pipe of a bellows, (when no apparatus is at hand) into one nostril, close the other and the mouth, inflate the lungs, by blowing gently into the nostril, until you perceive the breast to be a little raised as in inspiration: the closed nostril and mouth must then be let free, and a little pressure made upon the chest, so as to expel the air so blown in, and this process to be repeated for some minutes, occasionally, until signs of returning life appear. If the pipe be too large for the nostril, the air may be blown in at the mouth: blowing with the breath can only be recommended when the apparatus or bellows cannot be procured.

6. The bowels should be inflated with the fumes of tobacco, and repeated three or four times within the first hour, by throwing the smoke up the fundament with the machine, or if that cannot be had, the bowl of a tobacco pipe covered, so as to defend the mouth of the assistant. As agitation has proved a powerful auxiliary to the means of recovery, one or more of the assistants should therefore, take hold of the legs and arms, particularly of children, and shake them well for five or six minutes, and this may be repeated several times, within the first hour.

7. When these methods have been continued for an hour, if any brew-house, bake-house, &c. be near, where warm grains, ashes, lees, &c. can be procured, the body should be placed in any of these, moderated to a degree of heat, very little exceeding that of a person in health.

8. If convulsions, or other signs of returning life appear, a tea spoonful or two of warm water may be put into the mouth; and if the power of swallowing has return-