

Provincial Secretary's Office,
4th June, 1821.

Military Allotments of Land.

SUCH of the Military Allotments of Land, as shall be found unoccupied or uncultivated by the Original Locatee on the 1st of May 1822, will be forfeited and revert to the Crown, and be open to application after the above period.

By Command,
GEO. SHORE, Depy. Sec'y.

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 } Plaintiff,
 } *James Ledden,* 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 Subpœna, 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.

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 Craft,* 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 Subpœna, 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.

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 Wilnot, 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 Wilnot, 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.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

WHEREAS (in pursuance of an Act passed in the forty-sixth year of the Reign of King George the Third, for relief against absconding Debtors) We the Subscribers have been duly appointed and sworn before the Honourable JOHN SAUNDERS, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for this Province, as Trustees for all and every the Creditors of JAMES ROBSON and ALEXANDER ROBSON, late of the City of Saint John, Sadlers and Ironmongers, Trading as Copartners, absconding Debtors: We do therefore, in pursuance of such an appointment, require all persons indebted to the said JAMES ROBSON and ALEXANDER ROBSON, Trading as Copartners as aforesaid, to pay to us on or before the twentieth day of August next, all such sums of money, debts, duties and things, which they owe to the said JAMES ROBSON and ALEXANDER ROBSON, Trading as Copartners as aforesaid, and to deliver to us all other effects of the said JAMES ROBSON and ALEXANDER ROBSON, Trading as Copartners as aforesaid, which they or any of them may have in their hands, power or possession:

And all the Creditors of the said JAMES ROBSON and ALEXANDER ROBSON, Trading as Copartners as aforesaid, are also requested to deliver to us on or before the twentieth day of February next, their respective accounts and demands against the said JAMES ROBSON and ALEXANDER ROBSON, Trading as Copartners as aforesaid.

Witness our hands at Fredericton, this 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

EDWD. J. JARVIS,
JAMES BURNS,
JAMES ROBERTSON, Jun.

By THOMAS WYER, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Charlotte.

To all whom it may concern Greeting:

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of *Robert Pagan, John Campbell, Thomas Wyer, junr. and David W. Jack,* to me duly made according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the estate as well real as personal, within the said County of Charlotte, of *James Bracket,* late of the Parish of Saint George, in the said County of Charlotte, (which said *James Bracket* is departed from and without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said *Roberti Pagan, John Campbell, Thomas Wyer, junr. and David W. Jack,* and the other Creditors of the said *James Bracket,* 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 *James Bracket,* 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 *James Bracket,* within the said County, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said *James Bracket.*

Dated at Saint Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, this twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

THOS. WYER, J. C. P.

THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty has, since her return to England, suffered oppressions and insults, so harsh and galling in their nature, there are few individuals who, under like sufferings, must not have experienced their injurious effect in their bodily health. Her Majesty, fortunately, is one of those few individuals, and for this privilege she is indebted to her extraordinary fortitude and patience, and the strength of her constitution. Her Majesty, we repeat, is not in bad health; she has not consulted any Physicians, nor required any medical advice whatever since her return. But whatever the opinions of the Physicians might be, we are well assured that Her Majesty has not the remotest intention of leaving England again. She has already experienced that it is in England alone she can be protected from the persecutions of her enemies, as it is by residing here only she can hope that her conduct can be free from the misinterpretations of spies and the misrepresentations of suborned traducers: Her Majesty, therefore, will not voluntarily throw away the shield of public opinion in England, under which she has already found protection and shelter.—(British Press.)

Libel on the Queen.—The Editor of the Western Luminary, printed at Exeter, has been tried for a libel against the Queen: he was found guilty, but strongly recommended to the clemency of the crown.

GREEK INSURRECTION.

To arms, for our Country and our Religion. The hour has struck, valiant Greeks.

For a long time the people of Europe fighting for their rights and liberties, invited us to follow them. They, altho' almost free, have sought with all their strength to increase their liberty, and thus all their happiness.

Our brethren and our friends are ready on all sides. The Servians, the Sultanes, and all Epirus, await us in arms. Let us unite with enthusiasm, our country calls us on.

Europe has its looks fixed upon us, and is astonished at our tranquillity. Let the sound, then, of our warlike trumpet resound through all the mountains—let the valleys re-echo the terrible din of our arms! Europe will admire our valour, and our trembling and debased enemies will fly before us.

The civilized people of Europe are busy in laying the foundations of their own happiness, and full of gratitude for the benefits they received from our ancestors, desire the liberty of Greece. Showing ourselves worthy of our virtuous ancestors, and of the age, we hope to deserve their support and aid, and many of our liberty, will come to fight by our sides. Let us march friends, and you will see one of the first powers protect our rights. You will see, even among our enemies, some who will turn their backs on them, and will join us, drawn on by the justice of our cause. Let them present themselves with sincerity, and our country will receive them into her bosom. What then holds back your powerful arm? The enemy is weak and without courage, without vigour; our Generals are skilful, and the whole nation filled with enthusiasm—

Assemble, valiant and generous Greeks! Let the nation phalanxes form, let the patriotic, legions present themselves, and you will see the old Colossi of Despotism fall of themselves before our victorious standards. To the sound of our trumpet, echo will answer from all the shores of the seas of Ionian and the Ægean. The Greek ships, which in time of peace, knew how to trade and fight, will spread fire and sword through all the ports of the tyrant, terror and death. What Greek friend will hear with indifference the call of his country? At Rome a friend of Cæsar's shewing the bloody garment of the tyrant, roused the people to enthusiasm. What will you do then Greeks? You, whose country, stripped of her vestments, shews her wounds, and with a broken voice implores the help of her children? Providence, my dear fellow citizens, taking pity on our misfortunes, has so combined affairs, that with little trouble and efforts, we shall be able to acquire with liberty every happiness. If then, by an unpardonable indifference, we do not take advantage of them, the tyrant, becoming more furious, will multiply his strength, and we shall be forever the most wretched of all nations.

Turn your eyes, fellow citizens, and observe our deplorable situation; see our temples defiled, our children torn from our arms by our barbarous tyrants for their shameful pleasures; our houses despoiled; our fields devastated, and ourselves vile slaves. It is time to break an insupportable yoke, to deliver our country; to throw down the crescent from its height; to elevate the cross, the standard by which we may still conquer, and thus avenge our country and our holy religion, from the profanation and the mockery of barbarians.

Among ourselves, the most noble is he who would most bravely defend the right of his country; and who would most usefully serve it. The assembled nation will direct its friends, and to a supreme tribunal all our actions will be subjected.

Let us, then, all act with one mind. Let the rich sacrifice a portion of their wealth. Let the ministers of religion excite the people by their own example. Let the learned contribute by their useful counsels; and let our brethren who serve foreign powers, either in a military or civil capacity, each take his leave of the Power whom he serves, and all united run the sublime and brilliant career which now opens to them. Let them each pay to his country the tribute which is due to her. Let us arm ourselves without delay with our ancient valor, and I promise, in a short time, victory, and with it every happiness. Where shall be found those mercenaries and vile slaves who would dare to oppose a nation combating for its own independence? Witness the heroic efforts of our ancestors. Witness Spain, which, single and alone, conquered the invincible phalanxes of a tyrant.

Fellow Citizens! Union, respect for our holy religion, obedience to the laws, and to the Chiefs, a noble bravery and constancy, assure us victory. It will crown with laurels ever verdant our heroic efforts. It will engrave in ineffacible characters our names in the Temple of Immortality for the example of future generations. The country will recompense her true children who obey her voice, by the prince of glory and of honor.—But she will reprove as illegitimate, and as Asiatic bastards, those who show themselves deaf and disobedient to her call, abandoning their name, like that of traitors, to the malediction of posterity.

Let us recollect, brave and generous Greeks; the liberty of the classic land of Greece; the battles of Marathon and Thermopylæ; let us combat upon the tombs of our ancestors, who to leave us free, fought and died. The blood of our tyrants is dear to the shades of the Theban Epaminondas, and of the Athenian Thrasylulus, who conquered and destroyed the thirty tyrants—to those of Harmodius and Aristogiton, who broke the yoke of Pisistratus—to that of Timoleon, who restored liberty to Corinth and to Syracuse—above all, to those of Miltiades, Themistocles, Leonidas, and the three hundred who massacred so many times their number of the innumerable army of the barbarous Persians—the hour is come to destroy their successors, more barbarous and still more detestable. Let us do this or perish.—To arms then, my friends, your Country calls you.

[Signed] ALEX. YSILANTI,
Jassy, Feb. 23 [March 7], 1821.

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

Extent, Boundaries, Names, Historical Epochs, Religion, Government and Laws, Divisions, Population, Seminaries of Learning, Chief Towns, Roads, Trade.

Extent—Nova-Scotia, is a large peninsula, reaching from the province of New-Brunswick into the Atlantic. It lies between lat. 43 30 and 48 4 N. and between lon. 58 50 and 67 deg. W. Its length is 307 miles, its breadth 154, and it contains about 14,000 square miles.

Boundaries.—Bounded N. E. by the gulf of St. Lawrence and the straits of Northumberland and Cancean; E. S. and S. W. by the Atlantic ocean; W. by the bays of Fundy and Verie, and the province of New-Brunswick with which it is connected by an isthmus about 18 miles wide.

Names.—The name first given this province by the French was *Acadia*, which was intended by them to denote a country of indefinite extent in the northern part of N. America. James I. of Scotland gave it its present name in the year 1621.

Historical Epochs.—In the year 1594, one May, an Englishman, touched upon the coast.

1598. The Isle of Sabie was peopled by a number of French convicts, left there by the Marquis De la Roche, who explored the west of Nova-Scotia, but made no settlement.

1605. Henry IV. of France granted the Sieur de Montz a patent of the American territories from lat. 40 deg. N. In the following year that adventurer made a settlement at Annapolis.

1613. Annapolis was destroyed by an English expedition from Virginia.

1621. James I. of Scotland granted sir William Alexander of Menstry a patent of Nova-Scotia under the great seal of Scotland; by what right it is hard to tell. It was created into a palatinate, to be held as a fief of the crown of Scotland; and the patentee had the usual powers of a count palatine. No settlements of any consequence were made under this patent.

1749. The English government published proposals for the establishment of a new settlement at Chebucto (Halifax). An expedition sailed from England in the autumn of this year, under general Cornwallis, consisting of 2700 persons. Parliament devoted £40,000 sterling to defray the expenses, 30,000 annually to support the settlement till 1755. Many of the settlers, however, soon deserted. The soil was barren, the climate severe, and the Indians numerous and hostile, and prompted to war, and furnished with weapons by the Canadian French. The progress of the settlement for the first 11 years was extremely slow.

1760. The capture of Canada this year relieved the settlers of their dangers