

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

21ST MAY, 1822.

Postscript to the Gazette.

Secretary's Office, 18th May, 1822.

His Excellency The Lieutenant-Governor, has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Peter Smith, to be Tide Surveyor at St. Andrews.

Alexander Thompson, do. West Isles.

David W. Jack, Gunner of dutiable articles at St. Andrews.

Fredericton, 20th May, 1822.

MITTIA GENERAL ORDERS.

It appears by Receipts in the Ordnance Office, that the following Quantity of Arms have at different periods been issued to the Militia of the Province.

Return shewing the Number of Arms issued to the Militia of the Province from the Ordnance Stores at St. John, New-Brunswick, and by whom received.

Date	By whom received	Muskets with Bayonets	Carbines, Horse.	Pistols
1793				
May 24,	G. G. Ludlow,	37		
July 30,	Do. Do.	250		
Aug. 23,	Robert Pagan,	50		
Oct. 28,	G. G. Ludlow,	52		
1794				
March 1,	Robert Pagan,	350		
April 15,	P. M. Namara,	50		
" 26,	James Peters,	200		
" 28,	P. M. Namara,	25		
May 9,	Spicer Lt.	100		
" 16,	P. M. Namara,	22		
June 14,	Geo. Leonard,	200	40	80
Sept. 30,	Do.	75		
1795				
July 7,	James Law,	100		
1799				
May 30,	C. Hatch,	20		
Oct. 12,	R. Carman,	200		
1800				
Sept. 11,	Hugh M. Kay,	200		
May 3,	F. Peabody,	200		
1803				
Oct. 15,	Capt. Ryan,	30		
1805				
Aug. 20,	Major Wetmore,	186		
July 6,	Capt. Humbert,	60		
Aug. 30,	Geo. Leonard,	44	15	20
1806				
June 12,	Major Wetmore,	60		
Sept. 10,	C. Campbell,	25		
1807				
Oct. 10,	Lt. Cl. Wetmore,	197		
Nov. 2,	Col. Hailes,	500		
Dec. 4,	Col. H. McKay,	200		
1808				
March 29,	Lt. Cl. Wetmore,	5		
Sept. 17,	Lt. Cl. Miles,	150		
" 19,	H. J. Saunders,	70		
" 30,	Geo. Leonard,	190		
Oct. 26,	Lt. Cl. Wilson,	400		
1809				
Feb. 1,	Lt. Cl. Wetmore,	186		
" 20,	Lt. Cl. Leonard,	151		
1812				
Jan. 1,	Major Botsford,	200		
July 11,	Col. McKay,	100		
" 13,	Major Botsford,	34		
" 15,	Lt. Cl. Wetmore,	141		
1813	Capt. Dixon,	60		
Sent to the County of				
Northumberland,		300		
from Halifax,				

Total, 5330 55 100

The Commander in Chief begs that Commandants of Corps will use their best endeavours to trace the Distribution of the above Arms, to report what they at present have in their possession, and to render the best account in their power of the remainder.

By Command,

GEO. SHORE, Adj. Gen.

A return of Vessels entered inward at the Naval Office, between 11th and 18th May, 1822.

May 13—Success, Luffcarp, Falmouth, 30—ballast.

Orestes, Nicholson, London, 40—537 barrels, 13 casks wine, brandy, and geneva, 429 chests, casks, bales, and packages of merchandise, and 64 jugs oil—Passenger, Capt. Scott.

Jesse, Elies, Liverpool, 30—100 tons salt, 26 tons coal, 61 tons stone, 2369 bars and bundles iron, 27 crates, 130 kegs paint and jugs oil, 220 casks nails, 9 casks wine and porter, 211 coils cordage, 130 bolts copper, and 104 packages merchandise—2 passengers.

14—Mary-Ann, M. Lean, St. Lucia, 20—16 lbs. 20 casks sugar, 3 puns rum, 3 bales cotton, and 5 bbls coffee—Passenger, Mr. Williams.

Thomas, Garness, Liverpool, 33—9100 bushels salt, 2 tons iron, 50 jars and 2 tierces paint and oil, 30 casks nails, 50 bbls. pork, 1500 pieces and 38 crates earthenware, 91 packages merchandise, 81 bolts and 1 bag copper, and 8 loads teak wood—Passenger, Mr. M. Harries.

15—Dunlop, Brown, Greenock, via Halifax, 4—622 packages merchandise, 195 pieces hollow-ware, 440 bars and bundles iron, 100 bbls. pork, 3 Smith's anvils, and 12 fire dogs.

Canada, Davison, London, via Halifax, 5—129 packages merchandise, 43 chests tea, 8 casks wine, brandy, and geneva, 8 bbls. brown stout, and 100 boxes raisins—4 passengers.

16—Hannah, Smith, Liverpool, 28—105 tons salt, 112 casks nails, 193 packages merchandise, 1385 bars iron, 389 pieces hollow-ware, 13 iron stoves, 317 coils cordage, 72 crates earthenware, 2 iron cables, 2 rolls sheet lead, and 1 bundle sheet copper.

17—Henry, Davis, New-York, 8—820 bbls flour, 30 do bread, 25 do. Indian meal, 5 tierces rice, 2 bbls. beans, 1 do. peas.

Jane, Colley, New-York, 8—90 bbls bread, 49 do. flour, 77 do tar, 4 do nuts, 2 hnds. tobacco, 50 M. shingles, and 44 M. staves.

Colonel Barclay, and W. Chipman, Esq. Commissioners for ascertaining the British and American Boundary Lines, left New York for Liverpool, on the 17th ult.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

His Majesty has been pleased to establish by Letters Patent the Archdeaconry of Quebec in Lower Canada, and the Archdeaconry of York in Upper Canada. We are informed that the Lord Bishop of the Diocese will collate the Rev. Dr. Mountain to the former Archdeaconry, and the Rev. G. O. Stuart to the latter.—City Gazette.

DIED] At New-Maryland Mrs. MARTHA MURRAY, wife of Mr. SALMON MURRAY, aged 42 years.—She has left nine children to lament her loss.

At Annapolis, on the 6th inst. Mrs. MERCY MILLIDGE, relict of the late Colonel THOMAS MILLIDGE, aged 83 years.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

THE Land taken from Nathaniel Trudwell in the Parish of Queensbury, and the property of Henry H. Henley, which was advertised for sale on the 10th inst. will be struck off to the highest bidder, on Saturday next the 25th inst. without reserve or further delay, at Mr. AVERY'S Hotel, by the SHERIFF OF YORK.

20th May, 1822.

NOTICE

THE Baptist Association appointed to meet here on the first Monday in July, is necessarily postponed till the second Monday of aforesaid month. Fredericton, 21st May, 1822.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to the Subscriber not calling to settle their Accounts by the 24th June next, will be proceeded against without further delay.

JEDEDIAH SLASON.

Fredericton, 21st May, 1822.

THE Subscriber wishing to close his lumber concerns for the season, requests his customers to forward their Timber as soon as possible; prompt payments will be made for balances, in British and West-India goods, Building Materials, Farming Utensils, Provisions and Cash.

WANTED

A few Sticks of round White Ash, from one foot diameter and upwards.

P. FISHER.

Fredericton, 14th May, 1822.

LOOK SHARP!

THE Subscriber having taken most of the debts due E. B. WILLIAMS, to collect, requests all debtors to call and liquidate their accounts without delay; good lumber will be taken in payment if delivered soon. The honest man need not fear to call. Every allowance will be made for the depression of the market, the greatest lenity shown to those who exert themselves to discharge their debts, while those who endeavour to protract or evade payment by secretly disposing of their lumber, shuffling or deceit, must Look Sharp.

P. FISHER.

As Notes have been taken for most of the above debts, no further notice will be given.

Fredericton, 14th May, 1822.

C. P. SMILER,

PAINTER, GILDER, AND GLAZIER, RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Fredericton, that he has taken a shop in Carleton Street, directly opposite the Jerusalem Coffee House, where he intends carrying on the above business, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of Public patronage.

N. B. Rooms Papered in the neatest manner.

Fredericton, 21st May, 1822.

NOTICE

ALL Persons are cautioned against purchasing a Note of Hand, drawn by the Subscriber in favor of William King, for Ten Pounds, as said Note is paid.

THOS. JEWETT.

Fredericton, 16th April, 1822.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Mails will be sent to and from Saint John, by the land route and Steam Boat, as usual.

7th May, 1822.

FOR Sale, at Auction, on the first day of June next, on the premises, between the hours of eleven and one, two Building Lots on Brunswick Street, fronting the College Square. Terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale.

ROBT. TURNER.

Fredericton, 7th May, 1822.

REMOVAL.

JOHN R. M'PHERSON, respectfully informs the Public, that he has removed to the House of Mr. NEVENS, in Regent Street, where he has on hand a good stock of Saddlery and Harness, which he will dispose of cheap for Cash.

Old Saddles, &c. repaired on the shortest notice. Day & Martins' Blacking for Sale. Fredericton, 14th May, 1822.

IT being the intention of the Subscriber to leave this place, for England, in July next, he therefore requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment; and those having accounts against him, to render them for adjustment.

STEPHEN WHITE.

Fredericton, 8th April, 1822.

TO LEASE.

Possession given the first day of June next, THAT well known HOUSE and LOT, belonging to the Widow BLAIR, at present occupied by GEORGE FREDERICK STREET, Esq. For particulars enquire of

JOHN M. BLAIR.

23d April, 1822.

ALL Persons are hereby forbid stopping or picking up any Red Pine Timber, between the Tobique River and Fredericton, marked on the ends or sides, or both, with either of the following marks, viz—A X A, or A X A, with the figure 3 in the centre, as the owners will not pay for taking or securing any such Timber; but will prosecute every person to the extent of the Law, that should be found to have the same in possession.

EBENEZER AVERY, Co.

Fredericton, 16th April, 1820.

MRS MARTIN respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Fredericton, that having been appointed Preceptress of the FEMALE MADRAS-SCHOOL, she will teach Reading and Writing, the Elements of Arithmetick, Geography and English Grammar; together with Needle work, plain and ornamental; and by the strictest attention to the improvement of her pupils, she humbly hopes to obtain a share of Public favor.

Fredericton, 20th April, 1822.

FOR SALE,

AT the Store of Messrs. Langen and Robertson, a Pamphlet entitled "Ecclesiastical Polity in British Colonies; or Structures on an article in the London Christian Remembrancer, relating to controversy on Church Affairs, which took place in the Province of New-Brunswick, in the year 1817-18"

By GEORGE BURNS, D. D.

Fredericton, 14th May, 1822.

ROBERT TURNER, informs the Inhabitants of Fredericton, that he has procured a BULL, which he intends keeping in his Stable, and any person bringing their Cows to him, must pay the sum of 2s. 6d. at the time.

Fredericton, 7th May, 1822.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 15.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Lord Palmerston brought on the remaining estimates for the military service. They were severally agreed to without any division.

Lord Palmerston moved a grant of £87,000 for the staff abroad.

Mr. Hume opposed it, proposing an amendment, a reduction of £12,000.

Lord Palmerston said all possible reductions had already taken place in the staff.

Mr. Hume, pressed his amendment, and the house divided—For the original motion 109—For the amendment 33—Majority for the original motion, 76.

The next resolution was £22,061 for the staff of Ireland.

Mr. Maberly recommended his honourable friend (Mr. Hume) to abandon the useless task of disputing the estimates, item by item, since all his exertions were rendered unavailing by the overwhelming majorities of ministers.

Mr. Hume expressed his determination to preserve, notwithstanding the discouraging opposition he had to encounter. Under the peculiar circumstances of Ireland at present, he would not oppose the grant before the house: but he did hope, when peace came, that considerable reductions, would be effected.

On the resolution for voting, £14,512 for the office and staff of the Commander-in-Chief,

Mr. Hume observed, that this was the same charge made last year. The allowance of the Commander in Chief had been increased from nine guineas to sixteen guineas a day, at the commencement of the peace. He saw no reason why this allowance should not be reduced to its former amount. He proposed a reduction of £2541 in the pay of the Commander-in-Chief, and £1000 in that of the Secretaries and Chaplain, making in the whole a sum of £10,856 instead of £14,512.

The amendment was negatived without a division, the original motion carried, and the report ordered to be received on Tuesday next.

MARCH 18.

The House went into a Committee; when the usual Naval Grants were passed, under considerable reductions from the scale of last year.

MARCH 19.

Lord Palmers on presented an account of the number of officers dismissed from the army without trial or court martial, since the year 1792.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Thoughts concerning Education.

(Continued.)

How fond mothers are like to receive this doctrine, is not hard to foresee. What can it be less, than to murder their tender babes, to use them thus? What! put their feet in cold water in frost and snow, when all one can do is little enough to keep them warm? A little to remove their fears by examples, without which the plainest reason is seldom hearken'd to: seneca tells us of himself, Ep. 53, and 83, that he us'd to bathe himself in cold spring water in the midst of winter. He thought it not only tolerable, but healthy fortune, could well have born the expence of a warm bath, and in an age (for he was then old) that would have excus'd greater indulgence. If we think his stoical principles led him to this severity, let it be so, that this sect reconciled cold water to his suffrance. What made it agreeable to his health? that was not impair'd by this hard usage. What shal we say to Horace, who warn'd not himself with the reputation of any sect, and least of all affected, govtal austerities? he assures us he was wont in the winter season to bathe himself in cold water. Perhaps, Italy will be thought in ch warmer than England, and he himself of their waters not to come near ours in winter. The rivers of Italy are warmer, those of Germany, and Poland are much colder, than any in this our country; in these, the Jews, both men and women, bathe at all seasons of the year, without any prejudice to their health. Every one is not apt to believe it is a miracle, or any peculiar virtue of St. Winifred's well, that makes the cold waters of that famous spring do no harm to the tender bodies that bathe in it. Every one is now full of the miracles done by cold baths on decay'd and weak constitutions, for the recovery of health and strength; and therefore they cannot be impracticable or intolerable for the improving and hardening the bodies of those who are in better circumstances.

If these examples of grown men be not thought to reach the case of children, let them examine what the Germans of old, and the Irish now do to them, and they will find, that infants too, as tender as they are thought, may, without any danger, endure bathing of their whole bodies, in cold water. And there are, at this day, ladies in the Highlands of Scotland who use this discipline to their children in winter, and find that cold water does them no harm, even when there is ice in it.

I shall not need here to mention swimming, when he is able to learn. 'Tis that saves many a man's life, and the Romans thought it so necessary, that they rank'd it with letters, and it was the common phrase to mark one ill educated, and good for nothing, that he had neither learnt to read nor to swim: nec literas didit nec natare. But, besides the gaining a skill which may serve him at need, the advantages to health, by often bathing in cold water, during the heat of summer, are so many, that I think nothing need be said to encourage it; provided this one caution be us'd, that he never go into the water when exercise has warm'd him, or left any emotion in his blood or pulse.