

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

ROYAL GAZETTE.

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The Gazette.

By His Excellency Major General GEORGE STRACY SMYTH, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Wednesday the fourth of this instant September: I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the first Wednesday in December next ensuing.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command. Wm. F. ODELL.

By the Hon. WARD CHIPMAN, 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. Greeting:

WHEREAS it having been sufficiently attested before me, on the part of Joshua Hughson, of the City of Saint John, Merchant, that William Dougall, late of the City of Saint John, Merchant, is justly indebted to the said Joshua Hughson, in the sum of five hundred and ten pounds, over and above all discounts, and also proved to my satisfaction that the said William Dougall, departed from the Province after the said debt was contracted, and has not resided within the Province for the term of six months preceding this date: Pursuant to 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 the said William Dougall, to be seized and attached, and that unless the said William Dougall, do return and discharge the said debt or debts within six months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said William Dougall, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said William Dougall.

Dated the twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

WARD CHIPMAN.

WHEREAS (in pursuance of an Act passed in the 26th year of His late Majesty's Reign, for relief against absconding Debtors) We, the Subscribers, having been duly appointed and sworn as Trustees for all and every of the Creditors of David Williams, late of Westmorland, in the County of Westmorland, an absconding Debtor, do therefore in pursuance of such appointment, require all persons indebted to the said David Williams, to pay to us on or before the first day of January next, all such sum or sums of money, duties, and things which they owe to the said David Williams, and to deliver to us all other effects of the said David Williams, which they owe or any of them may have in their hands, power, or possession; and all the Creditors of the said David Williams, are requested to deliver unto us on or before the said first day of January, their respective accounts and demands against said David Williams.

Witness our hands, this 18th Oct. 1822. JOSEPH AVARD, Jun. } HENRY CHAPMAN, } SYLVENUS MINOR, } Trustees.

A True Story of a Ghost, and conjugal Fidelity.

Mr. Samuel Fisher, the inventor of the Golden Snuff, was acquainted with a widow lady of excellent character, who resided in Cook. This lady was inconsolable for the death of her husband; the day was spent by her in sighs and incessant lamentations, and her pillow at night was moistened with the tears of her sorrow. Her husband, her dear husband, was the continual theme of her discourse, and she seemed to live for no other object but to recite his praises, and deplore his loss. One morning, her friend Fisher found her in a state of mental agitation, bordering on distraction. Her departed love, she said, had appeared to her in the night, and most peremptorily commanded her to enter the vault where his remains

were deposited, and have the coffin opened. Mr. Fisher remonstrated with her on the absurdity of the idea; he said that the intensity of her sorrow had impaired her intellect; that the phantom was the mere creature of her imagination, and begged of her at least to postpone to some future period her intended visit to the corpse of her husband. The lady acquiesced for that time in his request; but the two succeeding mornings, the angry spirit of her spouse stood at her bed-side, and with loud menaces, repeated his command. S. Fisher, therefore, sent to the sexton, and matters being arranged, the weeping widow and her friend attended in the dismal vault; the coffin was opened with much solemnity, and the faithful matron stooped down, and kissed the clay-cold lips of her adored husband. Having reluctantly parted from the beloved corpse, she spent the remainder of the day in silent anguish. On the succeeding morning Fisher called to bid his friend adieu. The maid-servant told him that she had not yet arisen. "Tell her to get up," said Fisher, "I wish to give her a few words of consolation and advice before my departure." "Ah! Sir," said the smiling girl, "it would be a pity to disturb the new married couple so early in the morning!" "What new married couple?" "My mistress, sir, was married last night." "Married! Impossible! What! the lady who so adored her deceased husband, who was visited nightly by his ghost, and who yesterday so fervently kissed the cold corpse?—surely you jest." "Oh Sir," said the maid, "my late master, poor man, on his death-bed, made my mistress promise, that she would never marry any man after his decease, till he and she should meet again, (which the good man no doubt, thought would never happen till they met in Heaven); and you know, my dear Sir, you kindly introduced them face to face, yesterday.—My mistress, sends you her compliments and thanks together with this bride cake, to distribute among your young friends."

EXTRACTS FROM JOLIFFE'S LETTERS FROM PALESTINE:

The Tomb of our Saviour—The place of Crucifixion—The Garden of Gethsemane.

THE TOMB OF OUR SAVIOUR is inclosed in a church to which it has given name, and appears in the centre of a rotunda, whose summit is crowned by a radiant cupola. Its external appearance is that of a superb mausoleum, having the surface covered with rich crimson damask hangings, striped with gold. The entrance looks towards the east; but, immediately in front, a small chapel has been erected to commemorate the spot, where the angel appeared to the two Mary's. Just beyond this is the vault in which the Redeemer submitted to a temporary interment; the door of admission is very low, probably to prevent its being entered otherwise than in the attitude of adoration. The figure of the cave is nearly square, extending rather more than six feet lengthways, and being within a few inches of the same width: the height I should imagine to be about eight feet; the surface of the rock is lined with marble, and hung with silk of the colour of the firmament. At the north side, on a slab raised about two feet, the body of our Saviour was deposited; the stone, which had been much injured by the devotional zeal of the different pilgrims, is now protected with a marble covering; it is strewn with flowers and bedewed with rose-water, and over it are suspended four-and-forty lamps, which are ever burning. The greater part of these are of silver, richly chased; a few are of gold, and were furnished by the different sects of Christianity, who divide the possession of the church. "The irregularity of the surface on which the temple is erected, has been made subservient to the preservation of that particular

part of the mount, where the sacrifice of our Saviour was accomplished. The place where the cross was planted retains its original elevation, the adjacent ground being merely flattened sufficiently to receive a marble pavement. It is seventeen or eighteen feet above the common floor, and is approached by one and twenty steps. The aperture in which the cross was fixed is below the centre of a Greek altar: it appears to have been perforated in the rock, and is encircled by a large plate of silver, inscribed with bas-relief figures, representative of the Passion and other scriptural subjects; thirteen lamps are constantly burning over the altar."

After passing the bridge thrown over the bed of the rivulet, a few paces brought us to the GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE, where the Messiah prayed in agony, and the sweat fell from him in drops of blood. Here too was the scene of Judas's treason. This spot scarcely half an acre in extent, is partly enclosed by a low wall, and contains eight venerable olive trees, which are said to have been growing at the time of Christ's entrance into the city: they have certainly the marks of extreme age; but Josephus expressly states, that all the trees, which were in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem were cut down by Titus, for the purpose of embarkments. At the summit of the mountain is fixed the scene of our Saviour's last appearance on earth, and his ascension into heaven. The impression said to have been made by his foot is engraven on the surface of the rock, so as to preserve a record of the Messiah's attitude when he bade adieu to this lower world. It appears from thence, that Christ's left hand was towards Jerusalem, which lies west of the mountain, and that his face was consequently directed the north. The view from this elevation is grand and extensive, comprehending the valley watered by the Jordan, and the entrance of that river into the Dead Sea, which appears like a vast plate of burnished silver."

CURE FOR THE LUMBAGO, [Pain in the back.]—Bathe the loins with equal parts of spirits of turpentine and sweet oil, and take fifteen drops of spirits of turpentine going to bed.

ANCIENT MAXIMS.

"Man's actions are good whenever, while acting, he can consider himself as an instrument of the Deity." Heracitus. "A man knows enough for his happiness, if he knows and governs himself." Idem. "To have begun well is to have done something, but not much." Socrates. "He who first distinguished usefulness from Justice was a detestable man." Idem. "There is no true friendship between two bad men, nor between a bad man and a good one." Idem. "There are sordid occupations that must be declined as degrading the soul." Idem. "One of the most important and difficult arts is to unlearn vice." Aristhenes. "Use great personages like fire, always keeping at a proper distance." Diogenes. "They who keep an accurate account of all the days of their lives, may exactly know how long they have lived." Seneca. "Melancholy tempers ought to avoid solitude as a place where sorrow is digging them a grave." Idem. "He is truly generous who benefits an ungrateful man." Idem. "The past and the future may be alike delightful to us, that by remembrance, this by hope." Idem. "Cato lived happy without Fortune, and Socrates, in spite of her, died contented." Idem. "He is wise who learns something of every man." Abon Ezra. "A timid person never learns well, and

an irascible man is always a bad teacher." Idem.

"Before you judge of a man, put yourself in his place, and always begin by supposing him innocent." Idem.

"A nation is more powerful by virtue, than by fire and water. I never saw a people perish who took virtue for their support." Confucius.

"Love mankind in general, but cherish virtuous men. Forget injuries, but never forget benefits." Idem.

TO JOHN BENNETT JUN. ESQUIRE, LONDON.

Havannah, July 13, 1822.

We are sorry to have to add another instance of piracy committed on the English brig Zephyr, Joseph Lumsden, master, from Kingston, Jamaica, bound to London, and is as follows:

On the 7th of July, at half-past three p. m. two vessels appeared a-head, standing to the east. At about three leagues distance from land, the Zephyr was boarded by a piratical schooner, armed with two 9 pounders, small arms, and 35 men. They sent the Captain, a passenger, (Capt. Camper) and six of the crew, on board of the sch'r, leaving 16 of their people to plunder, and run the brig ashore. They took possession of every thing belonging to the passengers as well as the cargo, putting part on board their vessel and throwing part overboard; at same time threatening to kill the master and said Captain Camper. They had taken all the provisions, clothes, watches, and trunks, when, being excessively intoxicated, they became furious: they put the above mentioned Camper and the Captain on board the Zephyr, the rest of the ship's company remaining on board the schooner; commenced forming a pile and set fire to the brig, where they were to perish. In that dreadful moment, the Captain confessed that he had money on board; they immediately put out the fire and carried him into the cabin, where, having recovered his senses, (having been almost suffocated) the Captain pointed out where the money was, amounting to £1500 in doubloons and silver. They took this and went off, sending on board the persons who had remained in the schooner, detaining the mate to navigate their vessel. The brig made sail for Havannah, in order to repair the damages sustained, and arrived here on the 11th inst.

We remain, Sir, your most obedient Servants,

F. FESSER, & Co. Agents to Lloyd's.

P.S. The above circumstance took place off Cape St. Antonio.

The Jamaica Courant of the 14th of August, in noticing the Piracy committed on board the English brig Zephyr, Capt. Lumsden, says:

"With great submission to our friends and the public, we ask if a more distressing narrative of the situation of the master, the crew, and the passengers of any vessel, can be conceived, than that of the Zephyr."

"Capt. Lumsden, we learn, to be a man with a large family, and the property which he has lost, the hard earnings of a long life in the merchant service of his country: the passengers were unprotected females and children, who, in addition to the alarm and terror, into which they must naturally have been thrown, were stripped of every thing they possessed; even to their clothes; and we are therefore led to ask, if it be any atonement to the anxious and distressed minds of the friends and parents of those unfortunate people, to be told with that apathy with which persons sometimes write, that piracies are common events following a long war, and that the Naval Commander on this station has not the means to avert this unparalleled evil."