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The Gazette.

By His Excellency Major-General GEORGE STRACEY 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 day of December next ensuing: I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the first Wednesday in February next ensuing; then to meet at Fredericton for the Dispatch of Business.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twenty-fifth day of November, 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.

Published by Authority.

WHEREAS in and by the Act of Parliament passed in the third year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in America and the West Indies, and other Places in America and the West Indies," there is no permission granted for the Importation into this Province, of Dead Meats of any kind: All Persons concerned are therefore hereby notified, that the Importation of Dead Meats of all kinds, from the United States of America, into this Province, is prohibited: And any such Articles imported or brought into this Province from the said United States, after the date hereof, will be proceeded against as Articles illegally Imported.

Whereof all Persons concerned will take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of His Excellency the LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

WM. F. ODELL.

Fredericton, 27th November, 1822.

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, } Trustees.
SYLVENUS MINOR, }

By the Honorable EDWARD JAMES JARVIS, 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 James Wood, 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 Thomas A. Hammond, late of the City of Saint John (which same Thomas A. Hammond is departed from and out of the limits

of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said James Wood, and the other creditors of the said Thomas A. Hammond, (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 Thomas A. Hammond do return and discharge the said debt or debts, within three months from the Publication hereof, all the estate as well real as personal of the said Thomas A. Hammond within this Province will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Thomas A. Hammond.

Dated at Saint John, the twenty first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty two.

EDWARD J. JARVIS, J. S. C.
C. S. PUTNAM, Att'y.

From the National Intelligencer, Nov. 28.

Agriculture seems to be daily more honoured in our country. Our fellow-citizens most respected, from their private merits, and most distinguished by their political elevation, compete with each other for the palm of excellence in it, and engage actively in the plans for its improvement. We have seen a Madison retiring from the Presidency to his farm, and becoming the leading Member of a Society for the promotion of agriculture. The venerable Pickering, in his advanced years, handles with equal dexterity the plough and the pen. And there is no man, whatever his merits or his ambition, who is not proud to be accounted, in the practical or even the theoretical pursuit of agriculture, the first among his equals.

This reflection suggested itself on meeting with the subjoined letter in the New-York papers, from the pen of one who, in the course of his life, has filled a large space in the public eye, but seems to be now retiring from the busy scenes of life.

CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 22, 1822.

To the Members of the Ontario Agricultural Society.

Brethren—Hereofore I have, on several occasions, unsuccessfully expressed my desire to retire from your Presidency, and become a private member of the fraternity. My solicitude arose from a belief, that the more diffusive were our honours the more speedily would this Institution rise to that elevation which our interior situation imperiously demands, and which we are certain to attain, if we are true to ourselves and to future generations.

Reasons which are beyond my control, require that a separation between us should take place.

It is known to a great portion of the society, that I have for many months labored under an undefined complaint, alike excruciating in its afflictions, and uncertain as to its result and termination.

In my situation, it cannot be hoped, that for months I can be active; and it becomes you to confer your highest honour on some useful citizen.

Although the irritations of a frame, worn by insupportable pains, may lead to momentary despondency, yet I feel an humble confidence, that the kind power which has hitherto sustained me through every adversity, will once more render me valuable to my family, and useful to my fellow men.

From the semi-savage to its polished state, I have examined with great care and attention the progress of society, and perceive, that in every instance, its march towards real importance, is preceded by a knowledge of husbandry and of the mechanic arts.

With these opinions, I view with deep solicitude the maintenance and progress of our Society; and, notwithstanding I perceive its many imperfections, cannot but hope, that the wisdom of present and future

generations will mature and perfect what we have commenced, and that important and durable benefits will result from these incipient operations. My hope is strengthened by the consideration that, although hitherto no very strong or lasting effects have been evinced among the husbandmen, yet, from the mothers and daughters of our families, we have experienced many solid advantages; and it may safely be estimated, that the industry of our females, arising from this institution, already produces a yearly increased profit of fifty thousand dollars to this infant county.

Should it please kind Providence to restore me to health and action, I shall return to the bosom of your Society, and devote the remainder of my life to advance the interests of our agriculture and manufactures. For, believe me, brethren, if we effectuate those purposes, to which destiny has pointed us, it must be by bringing into our neighbourhoods the arts, the virtues, and the industry, of civilized life. The different orders of the actively virtuous, must be blended into one great society; man must be respected for his usefulness, not for his rank; and nothing short, can form and perpetuate a people calculated to fix the destinies of a continent.

It only remains that I take of you an affectionate farewell.

GIDEON GRANGER.

THE HYPOCONDRIAC.

A young gentleman of good sense and learning had no malady to complain of but the spleen. With this temper he came to the city in order for a cure. Upon examination, no fault could be found with his look and external symptoms, and he declared himself free from mental trouble; but that he was, he knew not howish,—Deep in the shaggs,—Hypp'd to a violent degree, full of the glooms and dismal. The advice given him was, to retire to some pleasant spot in the neighbourhood, within a short call of the Doctors, where he might follow some rural diversions, and conclude with a few friends and a cheerful bottle.

He complied, and took front rooms in a house in the suburbs. Opposite to his apartment was the stall of a Cobler, who was constantly singing some merry catch or song. At this sight the gentleman was some time diverted; but by comparing the cheerful mechanic's condition with his own, he began to envy him, and at last to hate him mortally; in this temper he removed his lodgings, and took some back rooms; but the idea of the happy Cobler haunted him; till at last he imagined he was possessed, and that the Cobler had gone down into his belly, where he lay poking with his awl, gnawing the leather with his teeth, and bearing furiously with his hammer. In this distress the poor patient called in all his physicians, and declared to them he had swallowed a Cobler. On which they said he was mad, and left him as incurable.

At last a young student in physic was introduced; he found the patient in an easy chair groaning hideously, and turning from side to side, according as the Cobler made a puncture or contusion upon the right or left side of the abdomen. After a pause, now pray, Doctor, says the patient, what do you think I am troubled with? The Doctor gravely answers—Really, sir, I am inclined to believe you have swallowed a Cobler—You have it! Oh, the villain! now I feel him pricking me—surely you was sent by Heaven to my deliverance,—Now pray, Doctor, what can you do for me? "To night sir, you shall take a composing draught, that will make both you and your Cobler easy, and to-morrow I will visit you again." The patient returns his thanks, and with a good retaining fee dismisses him.

The young proficient sends for the Cobler, tips him a bank note with the promise of another, gives him instructions, and engages him heartily in the operation. The next morning he revisits his patient, who had slept tolerably well, and orders him to keep his bed till night; he retires to an adjoining room, hung round with old tapestry, where he got things ready for the intended cure. A strong emetic was sent in; a large bathing tub half filled with water, was set close by a closet, to which there was an opening through the hangings. The Doctor had furnished himself with some of the Cobler's tools and utensils; a dim light was placed at the farther end of the room; and the Cobler conveyed behind the hanging.

About 10 at night the patient was introduced in form; took the emetic, and after a plunge or two, the Doctor gravely fished in the liquor with a large ladle, and brought up some ends and hog's bristles. See here, says the operator, we are right! Come, one plunge more,—and then he fishes up an awl, a ball of thread, and some lumps of wax; again, sir,—and then brings up a hammer, a pairing knife, and two heel pieces;—Now, sir, we are near him; shut your eyes close, and take one more hearty plunge. In this interval he lugs in the Cobler, and souses him over head and ears in the tub, and then cries out, open your eyes, sir! We have him! And collaring the Cobler, just risen from the deluge, severely reprimanded him for getting down the gentleman's throat—and then shewed him the shortest way down stairs.

The patient was astonished at his deliverance; but there was no resisting demonstration. That night he took another composing draught and was well the next morning, amply rewarding the doctor for his services.

Method of cleansing Silk, Woolen and Cotton Goods, without damage to the texture or colour.

Take raw potatoes, in the state they are taken out of the earth; wash them well; then rub them on a grater over a vessel of clean water to a fine pulp, pass the liquid matter through a coarse sieve into another tub of clean water; let the mixture stand till the fine white particles of the potatoes are precipitated, then pour the mucilaginous liquor for use. The article to be cleansed should then be laid upon a woolen cloth on a table, and having provided a clean sponge in the potatoe liquor, apply the sponge thus wet upon the article to be cleansed, and rub it well upon it, with repeated portions of the potatoe liquor till the dirt is perfectly separated; then wash the article in clear cold water several times to remove the loose dirt; it may afterwards be smoothed or dried. Two middle sized potatoes will be sufficient for a pint of water.

The white feculo which separates in making the mucilaginous liquor, will answer the purpose of tapoca, will make an useful nourishing food with soup or milk, or serve to make starch for hair powder.

The coarse pulp which does not pass the sieve, is of great use in cleaning worsted, curtains, tapestry, carpets, or other coarse goods.

The mucilaginous liquor of potatoes will clear all sorts of silk, cotton or woolen goods, without hurting the texture of the articles, or spoiling the colour.

It is useful in cleansing oil paintings, or furniture that is soiled.

Dirty painted wainscots may be cleaned by wetting a sponge in the liquor, then dipping in a little fine clean sand, and afterwards rubbing the wainscoat therewith.

At Schenectady (New-York) Agricultural Fair, a bull calf was exhibited, for which the owner refused to take 250 dollars.