

Handwritten signature: W. Woodhouseman

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

ROYAL GAZETTE.

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[Number 45.]

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; when 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, intitled "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.

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 Huggson, of the City of Saint John, Merchant, that William Dougall, late of the City of Saint John, Mariner, is justly indebted to the said Joshua Huggson, 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 this twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

WARD CHIPMAN.

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 be 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, Atty.

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. } Trustees. HENRY CHAPMAN, } SYLVENUS MINOR, }

QUACKERY.

There is no species of imposition more frequent, or better patronised at the present time, mangre the general good sense of the American people, and the efforts of satirists, than Literary Quackery. On opening newspapers from different parts of the union, frequently the first thing that attracts the eye in the advertising columns, is—"English Grammar taught in thirty four hours"—"A complete knowledge of the French Language obtained in forty-eight lessons," &c. &c.—or perhaps a GRAMMAR MACHINE will be arrayed before you in all the pomp and confidence of imposing capitals.

We recollect something more than a year ago, to have seen a happy burlesque of these literary mountebanks in a Philadelphia paper, in which the professor announced that he could teach any language, not excepting the Hebrew, Esquimaux or Carraboe, in about three hours, simply by the force of a newly-invented Steam Engine! And we have now before us a no less fortunate "take off," of these arrogant quacks, and their literary labour-saving machines, by a "Professor of Languages, Arts, and Sciences," at Baltimore. This gentleman has so wonderfully improved the system of Education, that we can easily dispense with any more of Mr. Lancaster's Lectures, and as for the unlucky proprietors of Grammar Machines, the best thing they can do, is instantly to convert them into kindling-wood—as all their systems are totally eclipsed. Our gentleman's system is nothing less than to teach all ancient and modern languages, all arts and sciences, by mere inoculation, in the same manner as Physicians inoculate for the small pox! Being prepared with a fresh supply of Latin, French, Greek, German, English, Hebrew, Dutch, Spanish, Irish, Portuguese, Arabic, Chinese, Chaldaic, and

Syriac, lingua matter, he will in consideration of so small a fee as twelve and a half cents per language, inoculate the whole race of fools and dandies, in less than two hours! I flatter myself, says he, that this extraordinary invention, of which I am "sole proprietor," will, as it ought to do, attract the notice of this enlightened nation. In case of war with any foreign power, (say China for example) the army destined to invade that country would easily be inoculated by me with that wonderful language, and would be thus enabled to meet King Log, with his own weapons! Should another war with the Indians take place, I would cheerfully inoculate General Jackson, with the Creek and Cherokee languages (having a little of that valuable matter left) provided he would not order me to be hanged like a wizard or a spy! As a testimonial of the efficacy of his lingua matter, he states the result of a trial upon a large old respectable goat, remarkable for his long beard; I opened (says he) one of his veins and dropt therein half as much Latin matter, as I use for a human being; the effect was sublime—it was sudden—"it was awfully grand." The old goat rolled his eyes fiercely, very much like an enraged Roman orator, started up from the ground and stood erect: three or four times he cried with a loud voice, ba! ba! ba! then making a polite bow, he addressed me to my utter astonishment in these words, "Commodo mihi Virgilium in duas dies si potest feri nullo incommodo tuo." Having fortunately a "miniature edition" of that writer in my pocket, which I had just imported from London, I gratified my pupil with the loan of it. He appeared to read with avidity, and exacted from me the promise to send him a complete Latin Library, provided I could find improved editions.—(Con. Mirror.)

WINTER.

During the seasons of progressive or of decaying vegetation, we regard, as it were, the ornaments, and the ornaments alone, of a magnificent edifice,—our attention is fixed upon the separate and competent parts too much in detail, to obtain any very correct or commanding impression of the whole. But in winter our view is arrested to the simple but magnificent sublimity in which that whole is invested. There is nothing superficial or merely ornamental, to withdraw our attention, from the vast, and the solid, and the intrinsic: from the consideration of that strength, harmony, and proportion, by which God has most forcibly expressed the excellency of his working.

More bulk, however, and compass, and arrangement of parts, fail of conveying that impression of sublimity, and by implication of "Power," which can only be attained when these attributes are combined, in all their extent, with that of Motion. The sea, at rest in all the glassy smoothness of a boundless plain, is indeed an interesting object; and in the still, small whisperings of reflection, gives distinct manifestation of a powerful Creator; but the same object, impelled into "motion," by the breath of Heaven; animated into full swell and swing by the tempest; mixing and mingling with the clouds; struggling with the fury of a troubled and indistinct horizon; detaching itself from the distance, and coming down upon the shore in threatening, and swollen, and accumulating strength; recoiling in broken and ponderous fragments, from the opposing rocks; or tossing, as a thing of nought, the labouring vessel;—this indeed is sublime, and irresistibly suggests his immediate presence and operation, "whose way is upon the mighty waters." Man has thus an opportunity afforded him, during the Winter in particular, of contemplating the Deity in his most striking and essential attitude—in the demonstration of unmeasured Power—

in "the blackness, and the darkness, and the tempest,"—in all those great and arresting movements to which the elements around him are then subjected.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

The following is a description of the Population of Constantinople:

THE TURKS.

Of pure Tartar descent, the Turks still wear traces of the nomadic habits of their ancestors, which have not wholly given way to half a millenium of culture. Not neglected by nature as to heart or understanding, they are wholly so as to taste—in so much that the fairest blossoms of Persian or Arabian poetry, when adopted or transplanted by them, wither, or degenerate into extravagant sprawlings. Simple, upright, temperate, grateful, but also rude, unpolished, rapacious, and indolent, the Turks unite some of the good propensities of the nomade, with some of the imperfections of semi-civilization, and are only corrupt, when they are connected with the government and vitiated by it. They form the greater half of the population of Constantinople.

THE ARABS.

Mostly born in Egypt, the Arabs compose but a small portion of the population of Constantinople, and have chiefly settled there as horstlers, porters, or sellers of sherbet. By their thin meagre figure, by the violence of their motions, by the vivacity of their muscular action, they are distinguished from all other nations of the east, advantageously, as the most lively, irritable, and fiery, unmistakable sons of the desert, whose language, like the burning simoon, snorts from the throat, and hisses like a sword quitting its scabbard. Always talkative and noisy, their common conversation seems to be a continual strife and quarrel. Of the three principal virtues of the Arab, bounty, bravery and eloquence, the last at least has become scarce among them, and even the two former often yield to the spirit of great cities, to the selfishness of commerce, and to the expedienices of advancement. To the Turks they appear, but as a laughable caricature, as the Italians appear to the northern nations of Europe.

THE PERSIANS.

Of these there are so few at Constantinople, that their existence disappears in the crowd, and any nice characterization is hardly possible from the few specimens of observation. They are chiefly merchants, or dervises, intent on gain, the one by commerce, the other by begging. As Shuis, or heretics, they cannot lift up their heads, and are more hated by the fanatical Sunnis, or orthodox, than even the Jews; for the Turks have a proverb, that, at the last day, the Persians shall serve as asses, for the Jews to ride to hell upon. Thus treated, no wonder they have recourse to that lying and cheating of which they are so frequently accused.

THE JEWS.

The curse of reprobation with which this nation has more or less been smitten the whole world through, lies no where so heavy upon them as in the Turkish empire, where they are not only exposed to the ill usage of the domineering party, but also to the scorn and insult of Christian slaves. Christian boys tease the Jews with impunity, especially in the holy week, when they no more dare show themselves than a Sunni in Persia during the anniversary of Hussein's funeral. An idea may be formed of the low estimation in which Jews are held from this circumstance, that a Jew wishing to turn Moslem, is never received immediately into the faith of Islam, but must first get baptized by the Christians, and is thence admitted, as from a higher degree of nobility, into the honours of the true faith. No wonder, therefore, that the Jews form the dregs of the population; they are mostly Carlists.