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THE NEW-ROYAL



BRUNSWICK GAZETTE

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TUESDAY, MARCH 13th 1827.

[NUMBER 2.]

THE GAZETTE.

BY AUTHORITY.

In Council, 14th Feb. 1827.

It having been represented that many lots on the Chepody Road, to which Persons residing in various parts of the Province, pretend to have claims, are still unimproved; and some of these claimants have offered their lots for sale: It is therefore ordered that unless the claimants of these lots do apply for, and take out their Grants, and commence building and improving on their respective allotments, within one month, their lots shall be forfeited, and will be then open to application.

Extract from the Minutes.

W. M. F. ODELL.

By the Honorable John Saunders, Esq. Chief Justice of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that upon application of William Ward, and Jacob Howland, to me duly made according to the form of 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 Simeon Henderson, late of Buron in the County of Sunbury and Province afore said Yeoman, (which said Simeon Henderson hath departed from and without the limits of this Province or is concealed within the same with intent and design to defraud the said William Ward and Jacob Howland and other Creditors of the said Simeon Henderson if any there be of their just dues, or to avoid being served with the ordinary process of law as is alleged against him,) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said Simeon Henderson do return and discharge his said Debts within three months from the date hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said Simeon Henderson, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said Simeon Henderson.

Dated at Fredericton, this Twenty-fifth day of November in the year of our Lord 1826.

JOHN SAUNDERS, Chief Justice.

1 Disburse Atty. }
at Petitioning Cra }

In the Matter of Joseph Kenah Esquire, a Debtor departed from this Province.

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the Creditors of the above named Joseph Kenah Esquire, is requested on Wednesday the seventh day of March next at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Office of George F. Street Esquire Fredericton, to examine and see the debts due to each person ascertained: at which time all Creditors are expected to come prepared to substantiate their demands against the said Joseph Kenah, by proof, attestation or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the Trustees.

GEORGE F. STREET, } Trustees.
GEORGE MINCHIN, }
H. G. CLOPPER, }

Fredericton, 16th December 1826.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 1.

The following is an extract from the Report of the trial of the pirates, MARCHANT CURTIS:—

"Scarcely had their sentences been promulgated by the Court, ere Marchant and Curtis both burst forth with the most violent exclamations. This," said Curtis, "is the best news I have heard these months;" and "if this," said Marchant, "is to be my

sentence, I wish the time to be altered.—I am willing to die to-morrow—I shall die contented and happy; for I did not wilfully kill the mate. He struck me twice before I struck him once; and I have too much English blood in my veins to receive two blows from a Yankee, without returning one.—No! I will never suffer any man to strike me the third time without defending myself.—I am happy—I wish to-morrow was the day fixed for my death.—But I did not wilfully kill the mate.—I shall die contented.—This man Custis knows that I did not wilfully kill Jenkins—and I am not afraid to meet him before my God!" As he proceeded, his articulation grew more rapid and incoherent—his eyes rolled wildly in their sockets, and his hands became clenched;—the blood rushed into his cheeks, and a demoniacal laugh hung quivering upon his lips—his brain seemed to be reeling in despair; and for the honor of mankind, it is to be hoped, that no human being could be in his right mind, and thus stand, as it were upon the very threshold of eternity, and call down upon the heads of those around him, such blasphemous denunciations—such frightful imprecations, as fell from the mouth of this unhappy man. A more appalling scene cannot be imagined. The spectators appeared to shrink back with horror, as from some unearthly spectacle; and were not relieved from their painful situation, until the officers bound the prisoners and conducted them from the Court House."

February 3.

SUICIDE.—Early on Wednesday morning last Charles Marchant, (an assumed name,) who was to have been executed the next day for murder and piracy, committed suicide in his cell in our prison. It appeared he had torn a strip from his blanket, which he made fast by a complete sailor's knot to the upper grate of the window, and made a noose of his handkerchief, a small bandanna. He had fastened his chains

to his waistband to prevent their giving an alarm, and must have used the tub of the cell as a platform. The distance from the noose to the floor was less than his own length, (nearly six feet): and he must have bent his knees and made other efforts, to effect strangulation. He was found quite dead in the morning, and one of the inmates of the prison heard groans proceeding from his cell or near it, about one o'clock in the morning. He continued incorrigible to the last hour he was seen alive, and indulged in exclamations and songs the preceding evening. He had previously been deprived of his jackknife and every offensive weapon. He was about 24 years of age; has respectable parents and connections in England; and communicated his real name to the British Consul. At one time he made confessions, but refused to attest to them, and afterwards destroyed them. Agreeably to law, his body was delivered to the Professor of Anatomy of Harvard University, (Dr. J. C. Warren) who gave an interesting lecture on it, at the Medical School yesterday, on the process of indigestion, and the organs connected with it. From some appearances of the stomach suspicions were entertained that he had, previously to his suicide, attempted to destroy himself by poison.

EXECUTION.—On Thursday, a little after 11 o'clock, Sylvester Colson, convicted of murder and piracy with Marchant, was executed in the rear of the yard of the prison in Leverett-street. He was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Sharp, ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and appeared extremely contrite. While the Rev. Clergyman addressed the Throne of Grace, in prayer, the prisoner appeared to respond his supplication—was very attentive while the Marshal was reading the Warrant of Execution; and after being pinned, advanced to the trap, and addressed a few words to the assembled spectators, which were very

numerous—He hoped his unhappy fate would be a warning to all sinners—and added, "I have been a great sinner." Before, and after this, he repeated many times—"God receive my spirit; God pardon me for Jesus Christ's sake;" which he continued till he was launched into eternity. The execution was performed without any accident, and the sufferings of the prisoner were apparently few. After hanging over half an hour, the body was taken down, placed in a coffin, and delivered agreeably to law, to the Faculty for dissection. The day was cold, but fine.

GALVANIC EXPERIMENT.

On being removed to the house, Colson's body was submitted to a powerful Galvanic battery, consisting of several troughs of various sizes, and the whole number of plates was about 400—the smallest 2 inches, the largest 6. We understood, at the time, that it was of great importance, in order to have the most perfect effect, that the galvanism should be transmitted along the principal nerve of the muscle;—that to do this would require much dissection, that the Surgeons to whom the body had been given were unwilling to have the dissections made, as the body would have been injured for their anatomical researches; and that of course, the Galvanism was only applied to the skin and muscular substance, by inserting large pins, or by very small incisions through the skin. We also were informed, that other circumstances rendered it necessary to avoid making many necessary preliminary arrangements, and that there was but just time to put up the battery, and fire the troughs, on the morning of the day. The subject had also been suspended on a very cold day, over half an hour, and some time elapsed before he was placed on the table. Notwithstanding these circumstances, the exhibition was to us astonishing; and gave a good test of the powerful effects of Galvanic experiments.