Head-Quarters, Fredericton,
12th June, 1818.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the COMMANDER IN CHIEF has been pleased to approve of the following Battalions of Militia being assembled, for Exercise and Drill, the ensuing Season, on the days stated.

1st Division 2d Battalion of York County Militia---near Judge Saunders', on Saturday the 18th July.

2d Division of the same---near Major Ketchum's, on Monday the 20th July.

1st Battalion of King's County Militia ---at Sealey's, on the Long Reach, on Thursday the 15th October.

2d Battalion of King's County Militia ---at Johnston's, on Friday the 16th July.

St. John Militia---at St. John, on Saturday the 17th October.

By order of His Excellency the COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

ARCHD. M'LEAN,
A. A. G. Militia Forces.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL Session of the Peace will be held at the County Court-House, in Fredericton, on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of Granting Retail Licences.

G. CLOPPER, Clk.

Fredericton, 15th June, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers have been duly appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of *James Sloan*, late of the City of Saint John, an absconding debtor, and do hereby require all persons indebted to the said *James Sloan*, on or before the fifteenth day of June next, to pay all such sum or sums of money or other debt, duty or thing, which they owe to the said *James Sloan*, and to deliver all other effect of the said *James Sloan* which he, she or they may have in their hands, power or custody, to the said Trustees; and the said Trustees do hereby desire all the creditors of the said *James Sloan*, on or before the said fifteenth day of June next, to deliver to the said Trustees, or any of them, their respective accounts and demands against the said *James Sloan*.

THOMAS SANCTON,
CRAVEN CALVERLEY,
JOHN CLARKE.

St. John, 23d April, 1818.

MISCELLANY.

From London & Glasgow Papers.

An article from Venice states the outline of the Constitution of the Ionian Isles, as ratified by the Prince Regent. There is to be a Legislative Assembly, chosen by the Electoral Body, a Senate chosen by the Legislative Assembly, and the Judges are to be appointed by the Senate. The elections are to be for five years, the Lords Commissioners to have the power of convoking or proroguing the Parliament, but not of dissolving it; except by virtue of an order of the Government here. Each Island to have a local Government. The dominant religion to be the Greek church. The language to be Greek. There is to be a general printing establishment at Corfu, under the immediate direction of the Senate and the superintendence of the Secretary-General, and no other printing establishment is to be allowed in any of the Islands without the permission of the Senate, and the approbation of the Lords Commissioners.

Miraculous Escape of the Passengers on Board the Countess of Liverpool Packet.—On the 2d March she sailed from Holy-Head, with about 20 passengers; among them were, Sir W. Roberts, Sir N. Colthurst, M. P., Colonel Pepper, &c. &c. She sailed at 11 A. M.—At half-past 12 it blew a gale, and at half-past one a hurricane, which continued until eight o'clock.—About this time vivid lightning came on, with peals of thunder, and a completely black cloud descended on the mast, and opened with a dreadful explosion; a large ball of fire issued from it, took a diagonal direction, and sunk in the sea, within four yards of the vessel, throwing up the water to the height of 40 feet. Five out of seven of the crew that were on deck, were knocked down but afterwards recovered. Part of the ball entered the cabin, and struck a dog which lay at the stove. The wind after this became more moderate.

Extraordinary Accident.—In November last, a fine little boy, about six years old, went unobservedly into the mill at Braceybridge, near Kilham, and took hold of the iron shaft which turns the cylinder with great rapidity, when he unfortunately became entangled, and was whirled violently round and dashed against the wall. One of the servants hearing an unusual noise, went to that part of the mill which it was necessary to stop to disengage the boy from his dreadful situation. The assistance of Dr. Forge, and Mr. Atkinson, of Kilham, being obtained, they found *twelve bones fractured*, viz. those of both legs and thighs, and of both arms and fore arms, and a dislocation of one knee-pan; the fore finger of the right hand was also torn off, besides other lacerations. The boy, who was never insensible, bore his sufferings with great fortitude, and having happily recovered from these accumulated injuries, now runs about without any lameness whatever.—*Hull Advertiser.*

Extraordinary Circumstance.—In a German Journal, called *Miscellanies from the newest Productions of Foreign Literature*, we find the following remarkable, but not improbable account. "A merchant not only heard the name of Bonaparte in the deserts of Tartary, but also saw a biography of him in the Arabic tongue, which contained great falsehoods and exaggerations, and ended with his marriage in the year 1810. This Biography was printed in Paris, and thence it was sent to Aleppo, to be circulated in the East." It may be presumed, that this was not done merely to spread the glory of the hero, but most probably to prepare the way for some great undertaking.

In the Kingdom of Naples, in the very centre of Græcia-Magna, there is an Italo-Greek College, in which upwards of a hundred young men of Epirus and Albania are instructed, chiefly *gratis*, in the Greek language and philosophy.

By accounts, from Rome, dated Feb. 7, we learn the propaganda has received accounts from a Capuchin missionary, who has penetrated into the deserts of Bahia. After having travelled a long time, he met with a tribe of savages, who, being entirely secluded from all others, live more like brute beasts than rational creatures. Father Ludovico found himself surrounded by 53 savages, men and women. They were quite naked, and all armed with bows and arrows. The missionary endeavoured to conciliate them by little presents; at length he inspired them with sufficient confidence to induce them to accompany him to the nearest habitations. He there baptised eight of their children, with the consent of their parents. Another monk having joined Father Ludovico, these two missionaries will attempt to penetrate farther into the interior of the country. This enterprise may be as advantageous to the sciences as to religion.

The *Diario Romano* announces the arrival of Father Angelo di polli, a Franciscan monk, who has been 12 years as a missionary in Egypt. Among other curiosities which he has brought with him, are the dress or covering of a mummy, ornamented with gilding, figures of birds and hieroglyphics. Under this dress there were rolls of paper, only two of which are in good preservation; they contain, as far as can be observed superficially, some account of the life of the deceased in hieroglyphic cahracters. When these rolls shall be properly unfolded and examined, as well as those which are in the Museum at Paris, and which were also brought from Egypt, it is hoped that it will be possible to give a more detailed explanation of them. These MSS. are the oldest that we are acquainted with, and appear to be written in languages that are entirely unknown.

A correspondent, says one of the French Papers, tells us, that among the manuscripts discovered in the ruins of Herculaneum are a Justin and an Aulus Gellius, so well preserved that the persons employed in deciphering them have been able to read the whole of them with very little trouble. This discovery is so much the more valuable, that the texts of these authors have been very much corrupted, and the 8th book of the *Nights* of the latter, which was entirely lost, has thus been recovered.

ANECDOTE of the FIFE GYPSIES.

(From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.)

Geordie Drummond, the gypsey chief formerly mentioned, and of whom I shall have yet occasion sometimes to speak, danced with his seraglio of females in the very same manner as Stewart, without the slightest variation, except that his gestures were on some occasions extremely lascivious. He threw himself into almost every attitude into which the human body can be formed, while his stick was flying round his person with great violence. All the movements of this dance of Geordie's were regulated by the measures of an indecent song, and always at the chorus of which the circular motion of the cudgel ceased, and one of the females joined him with her voice when their gestures became exceedingly obscene. Geordie's appearance, while dancing, is described to me, by a gentleman of observation, exactly like a human figure cut out of wood or pasteboard, with the odd capers of which I have seen children amusing themselves by drawing strings fixed to cords leading from the legs and arms of the whimsical figure. The gypsies at Lochgellie had also a dance peculiar to themselves, and during which they sung a song in the gypsey language, which they called a "crune."

In Dr. Clarke's Travels through Russia we find a description, by that author, of a gypsey dance at Moscow, very similar in all respects to the dance performed by Stewart and Drummond. These travels only came into my hands about three months ago, after I had taken notes of the dances already mentioned. Napkins appear to have been used by the gypsies in Russia, whereas sticks were employed by our Scotch gypsies. No mention, however, is made by Dr. Clarke, whether the females in the dance in Moscow were guided by signs with the napkin, in the manner in which Stewart and Drummond, by their cudgels, directed the women in their dances in Lothian and Fife. The eyes of the females were constantly fixed upon Stewart's cudgel. Dr. Clarke is of the opinion, that the national dance in Russia, called the barina, is derived from the gypsies. This celebrated traveller also thinks it probable, that our common hornpipe is taken from these insignificant wanderers. It appears, by Mr. Holyland's account, that the gypsies in Russia correspond exactly in language, manners, and habits, with those in Britain.

Upon inquiry, I find that the gypsies have had also a particular method of their own in handling the cudgel in their battles; and I am inclined to think, that part of the Hungarian sword exercise, at present practised in our cavalry, is founded upon the gypsey manner of attack and defence. In their mode of fighting with the stick, they seem to have with considerable accuracy exhibited almost all the six cuts or strokes in the Hungarian exercise, even including the direct thrust to the front, which they perform with the club. One of blind Pate Robison's daughters has been frequently heard giving her father a sort of regular word of command in the following manner, when he could not see to lay on the blows himself in their fights. She called to him to "strike down--strike laigh--strike amawin (athwart)—strike-ways—strike shoulder-ways," &c.—Here are nearly all the cuts or strokes of the abovementioned exercise of the sword. Almost all the gypsies were trained to this art of attack and defence by the club, in which they were in general dexterous; and when in the army, I have heard they were considered superior swordsmen.

So dexterous was Tam Gordon, captain of a numerous band of "gillic-wheesils," (signifying, in the west of Fife, the lads who take the purses), at this art of the cudgel, that being once detected picking pockets at a fair in Dunfermline, he set his back to the old Abbey wall, and defended himself against all who attempted to seize him. Forming with rapidity the different guards, and striking with vigour, he swept his bludgeon around the front of his body with great violence, drawing as it were a semi-circle, and all that came within its reach went to the ground. One stout weaver in particular made a bold effort to break in upon him. Tam laid his arm in pieces for his temerity. He at last, like a deer, sprang through an immense crowd, cleaving the mob with his person, brandishing his cudgel in his front, and in his flight crossed the Forth at Queensferry for the south.

As I conceive the manners of the gypsy chief, Geordie Drummond, to be very original, and himself a complete husband in real life, for Jean Gordon, alias Meg Merrilies, the sibyl in the celebrated novel Guy Mannering, the following extract from a communication of a friend of considerable observation, who has often seen Drummond, may be worth preserving. So terrified were some of the inhabitants of Fife for individuals of the gypsey women who followed Geordie, that the moment they entered the door, salt was thrown into the fire, to set at defiance the witchcraft, of which they believed these gypsies were possessed. One female, called dancing Tibby, was in particular an object of considerable apprehension and suspicion. Superstition is still far from being eradicated from the minds of the lower classes in this country; and the gypsies here seem to have been of a ruder cast than those in the southern shires.

13th May, 1817.—"On a traveller coming towards him (says my friend), Geordie had an invariable custom of immediately advancing with antic gestures several yards a-head of his concubines, capering and singing some stanza of a warlike jacobite song, twirling his pike-staff around his head with uncommon dexterity. He would also go through a kind of sword exercise over the head of the astonished traveller, who commonly stood arrested and motionless by these eccentric salutations. Geordie would then shoulder his staff, and with a humble, though apparently uncouth manner, supplicate "a bawbee for poor Geordie." His merry fascinating behaviour, and robust manly appearance, with his clouted drab great-coat, and goat-skin wallet on his back, which contained his rough implements for compressing horns, of which he made spoons, together with his very ancient cocked hat, surmounting dishevelled and silvery locks, seldom failed to excite charity."

This strange man, when provoked, always expressed his contempt, by spitting bitterly, like a wild Arab when insulted. He was supposed to be fully ninety years of age when he died; and notwithstanding this assumed merry fascinating manner, he was at bottom a shrewd, designing, cunning, surly gypsey, and frequently beat his concubines unmercifully. He was from his youth impressed with a belief that he would die in the same house in which he was born. He had travelled over part of the Continent while a soldier in the army; was in several engagements; and, amongst others, he fought in the battle of La Val. And, perhaps, during his long and wayward life, he never had any other residence than merely lodging in the out-houses of the farms at which he halted when travelling the country. He fell sick when he was at some distance from the house in which he prophesied he would die, but he hired a cart or chaise, and drove with haste to his favourite spot. To this house he was allowed admittance, where he closed his earthly career in about forty-eight hours after his arrival.

In all there particular traits, relative to this man, there is something in them entirely foreign, to the manners and habits of any class of our own countrymen. That of capering and dancing on the highways, for the purpose of gaining money from the public, corresponds with the practice of Indian dancers in Hindoston.

The gypsies attended our large country-weddings in former times, both as musicians, and for the purpose of receiving the fragments at these entertainments. At a wedding in the parish of Corstorphine, Charlie Stewart entered into familiar conversation with individuals; joking them about their sweethearts and love matters; telling them he noticed such a one, at such a place;—observing to another, that he saw him at a certain fair---and so on. He inquired about their masters and places of abode, with other particulars.

Here the gypsey character displays itself ---here Stewart, while he seems a mere merry-Andrew to the heedless merry-making people at the wedding, is, with a deep sagacity, actually reading the characters---ascertaining the connections, and place, of residence, of every individual in the country through which he travels. Continually roaming up and down the kingdom individually, in disguise on particular occasions, as well as in large bands; not passing one house in their route; observing every thing that passes in partial assemblies, at large weddings, and general gatherings of the people at fairs in old times; together with their great knowledge of human character; scanning with the eye of a hawk, both male and female, for the purpose of robbing them, the gypsies became thoroughly acquainted, in their own breasts, with every particular incident concerning each individual in the