THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume IV.] TUESDAY, 2d FEBRUARY, 1819. [Number 49.]

The Gazette.

By direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby Given, that upon the present most melancholy occasion of the Death of Our Gracious QUEEN, all His MAJESTY's loyal Subjects in this Province, are expected to put themselves into descent *Mourning*. The same to commence on *Sunday 31st instant.*

By command of His Excellency,
H. H. CARMICHAEL,
Dep. Secretary.

Fredericton, 25th January, 1819.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

WHEREAS (in pursuance of an act entitled "an Act for relief "against absconding Debtors") We, the Subscribers, have been duly appointed and sworn before the Hon. JOHN MURRAY BLISS, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for this Province, as Trustees for all and every the Creditors of *Reuben Smith*, late of the County of York, Farmer, an absconding Debtor: We do, therefore, in pursuance of such our appointment, require all persons indebted to the said *Reuben Smith*, to pay to us, on or before the thirteenth day of February next, all such sum or sums of money, debts, duties and things, which they owe to the said *Reuben Smith*; and to deliver to us all other effects of the said *Reuben Smith*, which they or any of them may have in their hands, power or possession.—And all the Creditors of the said *Reuben Smith* are also required to deliver to us, on or before the first day of March next, their respective accounts and demands against the said *Reuben Smith*.

WITNESS our hands, at Fredericton, this thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

GEO. FREDK. STREET.
GEO. MINCHIN.
WM. TAYLOR.

By the Honorable THOMAS WYER, Esquire, one of the Justices of His MAJESTY's Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Charlotte.

To all to whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of THOMAS WHITLOCK, 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 the said County of Charlotte, of *Alexander M'Donald*, late of Saint George, in the said County of Charlotte, (which same *Alexander M'Donald* has either departed from this Province with intent and design to defraud the said THOMAS WHITLOCK, and the other Creditors of the said *Alexander M'Donald*, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process, as it is alledged against him) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said *Alexander M'Donald* do return and discharge his said debt or debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate, as well real as personal of the said *Alexander M'Donald*, within this County of Charlotte, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said *Alexander M'Donald*.

Dated at Saint Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

THOS. WYER, J. C. P.

AT a General Sessions of the Peace holden at Fredericton on the 15th day of January, 1818,

Ordered that the ASSIZE of BREAD be as follows:—viz.

THE Shilling Wheaten Loaf *lb. oz.*
to weigh - - - - - 2 : 12
Ditto Rye do. 4 : 0
And other Loaves in proportion.

By order of the Court,
G. CLOPPER,
Clerk of the Peace.

NOTICE.

SUCH Persons as are intituled to receive the out Pensions residing within this Province, will forward their Applications and Documents to Captain JENKINS, the Town Major at Fredericton, who is authorised to receive and transmit them to Head Quarters at Quebec.

Fredericton, 11th May, 1818.

Commissariat Office, Fredericton, N. B.
23d December, 1817.

CASH.

ANY Person wishing to remit MONEY to Saint John, may obtain Drafts from this Office, on the Assistant Commissary General, payable at sight.

INTERESTING TO THOUSANDS!

From the Montreal Courant.

COLONY OF BROTHERLY UNION.

It is in agitation to found a Colony upon the ancient Spartan plan, sanctioned by Apostolical usage, of living in common, and enjoying a community of goods. In this establishment, as each will labour for all, and all for each, personal property will be unknown; and all lust of private gain, considered by an imperfect organization of society, will be sacrificed at the shrine of public felicity.

To carry this project into execution, a fertile tract of land, consisting of some thousands of acres, is on the point of being purchased and surveyed.

Husbandmen and artizans of every sort are invited to this Colonization. We tender the right hand of fellowship to the honest and industrious of every description of people, whatever be their religious or political faith.

Want of funds will not furnish a reason to exclude any colonist; and on the other hand, it will be a fundamental law of this establishment that whatever property may be by adventurers put into the common stock, will be considered as a loan, and refunded to them or their assignees on demand.

The colony will be situated within the bounds of Lower Canada, and under the protection and controul of His Majesty's government.

All persons who are willing to embark in this enterprize, are requested to address themselves to the subscriber personally or by letter. They will specify their country, age, profession, number of children, (if married,) property, &c.

No letter will be received but from principals, nor unless *post paid*: every letter to bear on its subscription the words "Colony of Brotherly Union."

As soon as a sufficient number of Applicants shall have enrolled their names, notice will be given by public advertisement to convene and digest a code of laws and regulations for the establishment.

S. CLEVELAND BLYTH.

St. Constant, Lower Canada, Dec. 3, 1818.

The several Gentlemen who conduct the public papers printed in these Provinces and the neighbouring states of America, are respectfully requested to give the above one insertion *pro bono publico*.

From the Bombay Courier of May 3.

TO THE EDITOR,

Sir,—I lately witnessed a trial by ordeal, and send you some account of it for publication.

The Koolies of a village in the northernmost part of Guzerat, were accused of having seized and imprisoned a Bohra, and of extorting a bond from him for 450 rupees.

The Thakurda, or chief, a Khemaria Koolie, named Wagajee, denied every part of the charge, and for the proof of his innocence and that of his people, offered to submit to trial by any kind of ordeal. It is a very common mode of deciding disputes in this part of the country, and is called by the natives of Guzerat, Dheej, or the oath, also Dewya. The kinds of ordeal common here, are dipping the hand in boiling oil, placing a red hot shot in the hand of the accused, or a red hot bar of iron on his neck.

The Bohra agreed to the trial, and it was determined the Koolie should immerse his hand in a vessel of boiling oil. A large copper pot, called by the natives Kurye, full of oil, was put on a fire in the market-place, and a pair of blacksmith's bellows applied until it became very hot, a rupee was then thrown into it.

The Koolie came forward, stripped himself, and bathed, saying his prayers, and protesting his innocence; he resisted all attempts to dissuade him from the trial.

It is a vulgar opinion that the people of Hindoostan are insensible and indifferent to the miseries and misfortunes of their fellow-creatures; I am happy in being able to testify the contrary: on this occasion the crowd assembled seemed universally impressed with the awfulness of an immediate appeal to the Deity, and prayed devoutly that if the Koolie were innocent, he might pass through his test unhurt.

After the ceremonies, Wagajee walked up to the oil, which appeared boiling, and with great unconcern dipped his hand into it, and laid hold of the rupee, which, however, slipped out of his fingers into the oil again; he then held up his hand, that the spectators might satisfy themselves of his veracity. I examined his hand, it appeared as if he had merely put it in cold oil, there were no signs of burn or scald whatever upon it. He was absolved, and dismissed with a present of a new turban, amidst the gratulations of his friends and the multitude. I do not believe, after all, a very large proportion of the people present were convinced of the Koolie's honesty or freedom from guilt in the affair.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

The following recent corroboration of the well known use of *Salt* in the feeding of Cattle, is said to be published by the feeder in the employ of that useful and patriotic gentleman Mr. Curwen.

The following is a correct statement of your experiments in giving salt to cattle under my care, beginning Nov. 19, 1813. From that time until now, your cattle have had salt as below: forty cows and breeding heifers have had each four ounces per day; forty-three young and fat cattle, each three ounces; eighteen working oxen, each four ounces; twenty-one heifers and oxen of one year old, each two ounces; twenty young calves, one ounce each; and one horse employed at the farm, colliers, &c. has had four ounces per day. Four hundred and forty-four sheep have had four stone or two ounces each, per week, given at twice and on slates. The advantage of salt for sheep appears to be great, as we have had none die since we have commenced giving salt. In other years, we lost some of our young ewes and wethers, in what we call the sickness. Our cows, &c. have their salt given in steamed chaff twice a day, which makes them eat it up as well as other inferior food. The horses have their salt given among their steam potatoes, twice a day, which makes them eat it up in their cribs, and is a great benefit to their health and condition. Our cattle have been in the highest health, ever since we have commenced the use of salt. I have now kept your cattle ten years; and they were never so long without some sickness; they were formerly subject to obstructions, inflammations, &c. I have not had occasion to use any medicine since the 29th November last; and I can now show 125 head of cattle, without the exception of any one animal that is out of order. I believe there is nothing that will promote the health of cattle and their good condition more than salt, when regularly administered.

It will appear by this report, that the quantity of salt which Mr. Curwen has given to his cattle with the most complete success, is more than double what Lord Somerville used. The effects of this use of salt in Mr. Curwen's farm yard, at Workington-hall, and the eagerness of the cattle to obtain it, have attracted the attention of the farmers for many miles round; and hundreds of them have come to see the cattle.

From the Delaware Watchman.

MR. OSBORN,

Enclosed I send you an extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Newcastle county, at their meeting in November last; a Report made by Dr. Alexander, on the *Culture of Turnips.*

My neighbour, Peter Bauduy, has this season gone exclusively into the cultivation of that valuable vegetable, so little known in this country. I went to see his field on the 12th inst. and found that it far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. He and myself measured one quarter of an acre, in a piece of ground containing six or seven acres, taking it promiscuously. Two men were employed one hour in pulling them, and five men, one hour and three quarters in cutting off the tops and roots. We then measured them, and the product was *one hundred and twenty three bushels*, which will make an average of *four hundred and ninety-two bushels to the acre.* They were planted in drill, two feet apart one way, and from six to eight inches the other, in the first week in August, ploughed and hoed only once; the ground light and loamy, was in a good state for cultivation, and highly manured before planting. There was a considerable portion of adjoining ground sown in broad cast, on which the turnips were little inferior to those in drill.

The general average of the turnips would weigh from three to six or seven pounds; I saw one which weighed eight and one quarter pounds. The turnip is crisp and sweet, well calculated for culinary purposes; but the great advantage to be derived from them is in the feeding of stock (particularly sheep and black cattle) and improving the ground for Wheat or Barley. The seed was what is generally termed *the large English field turnips.*

Fairfield, (Dela.) Nov. 27, 1818.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, WILLIAM GILLIS, an Indented Apprentice.—He is a stout Lad, about nineteen years of age. Any Person or Persons apprehending the said Apprentice, and restoring Him to me, shall receive

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

I also do forbid any Person or Persons from harbouring, employing or trusting, the said Apprentice on my account.

DANIEL HART.

Miramichi, 10th Nov. 1818.