THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume V.] TUESDAY, 6th APRIL, 1819. [Number 6.]

The Gazette.

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.

By ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, Esq. one of the Justices of his Majesty's Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application of MICHAEL LUMLEY, of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Yeoman, to me duly made pursuant to the directions of the Act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided, stating that *Robert C. Commelin*, late of the Parish of Chatham, in the said County, is justly indebted to him in the *sum of one hundred and sixty-four pounds eighteen shillings*: And hath departed from this Province after the said debt was contracted, or keeps himself concealed to avoid being served with the ordinary process of law, with an intention of defrauding his Creditors, which departure or concealment has been proved to my satisfaction; I have directed all the Estate real and personal of the said *Robert C. Commelin*, within the said County, to be seized and attached, and that unless he the said *Robert C. Commelin*, shall return and discharge his debt or debts, within three months after publication hereof, all his Estate, real and personal, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his Creditors.

Dated at Nelson, in the said County of Northumberland, the twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

ALX. DAVIDSON, J. C. P.

T. H. PETERS, ATTY.

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.

NEW-BRUUNSWICK.

IN CHANCERY---the 20th day of February, in the fifty-ninth year of the Reign of King *George* the *Third*---1819.

Between { THOMAS HORSFIELD, *Plff.* and GAVIN SMITH, *Defendant.*

FORASMUCH as this Court was this present day informed by Mr. *Peters*, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, that the Plaintiff on the twelfth day of June last, filed his Bill in this Court against the Defendant, as by the Certificate of the Clerk in Court appears, and took out Process of *Subpœna*, returnable on the second Tuesday in July last, requiring the Defendant to appear to and answer the same; but that upon inquiring at the Defendant's usual place of abode, he was not to be found, so as to be served with such Process, and is gone out of the Province, or doth otherwise abscond to avoid being served therewith, as by affidavit appears---And the said Certificate and affidavit being read, and the truth of the above allegation being made out to the satisfaction of the said Court,---

IT IS ORDERED, that the Defendant do appear to the Plaintiff's Bill on or before the thirty-first day of July next.

By the Court,
M. C. HAILES, Register.

R. PARKER, Jun. } Plaintiff's Solicitor. }

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.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

The only additional information of Spain we have gleaned, is, that a foreign Nobleman of considerable rank had arrived in the Spanish capital from Aix-la-Chapelle, with dispatches to King Ferdinand himself, containing, as it was supposed, a remonstrance from the Allied Sovereigns assembled in Congress. On the third, we understand that he was still waiting for the result of his mission, which it was evident had created a strong sensation at Court, and this had been increased by the public feeling openly expressed at the strange and unexpected occurrence. It was understood that he was the bearer of an admonition to the King, urging him to change his measures, and seek a reconciliation with his people. It is reported that this news had produced a most electrical effect among the people, and the hotel of the Nobleman alluded to was continually surrounded by an immense concourse of people, hailing him and the Sovereigns who sent him, as the liberators and saviours of their country, and calling down benedictions on their heads. As however, a great deal of demur and dilemma had been evinced at Court, and some apprehensions were entertained that the King and his advisers would treat the application with contempt, and persist in their old systems, it is added, that a secret association had been formed to support a change of measures, and that the persons thus pledged to each other in tha capital amounted to 40,000.

The Courier of last night says—

It has been stated to us, that there are letters from Madrid to so late a date as the 3d inst. which do not contain any information of much importance respecting the internal state of that country. We have no doubt that such letters have been received—but it is said that many persons who write from Madrid, studiously avoid speaking of, or even alluding to political affairs.—Be this, however, as it may, we added (in our short paragraph of Tuesday relative to a report of very important intelligence having been received, which we could not trace to such a source as to enable us to assert that it deserved credit,) "that we were not unprepared for tidings of the deepest interest from that quarter. A crisis, says one letter from Madrid, seems to be inevitable, and at no great distance.' We dwelt therefore chiefly upon the probability of what was likely to take place.—and nothing has occurred to shake that opinion. It is difficult to procure accurate information from that country, and therefore not easy to form any very decisive opinion; but we are quite convinced that things cannot long remain as they are.

Copy of a letter dated from one of the towns in the neighbourhood of Madrid.

"——, 26th Nov. 1818.

"It is no longer possible to inhabit this country, on every side crumbling under the weight of the most revolting faneticism. Don Francisco de V——y C——a was carried off on the 17th of this month, from the bosom of his family, by familiars of the Holy Office, and he has since disappeared, no one knows where. The school of artillery formerly so flourishing, is almost entirely annihilated; the pupils desert it *en masse*, the Jenite wishing to take upon them more power than their Officers and Professors. The roads are infested with robbers and armed brigands, who hinder the communication with the Castiles and the kingdom of Leon. Commerce has entirely disappeared—in a word, our prospective is frightful. The Grand Inquisitor sends orders of the day like the Generals who commanded us when we were fighting and shedding our blood to defend the rights of the tyrant who covers Spain with mourning and desolation."

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FROM THE CORNWALL GAZETTE.

SEDITIOUS AND BLASPHEMOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Some of the incendiaries of the metropolis who have distinguished themselves by their efforts for reforming the nation, have carried their effrontery so far, as to announce, by placards posted in all the streets, that *all* the works of Thos. Paine may now be had of a certain publisher, whose name and residence are mentioned. It is also known, that large editions of Paine's *Age of Reason*, and other works of a similar tendency have been prepared for distribution in this country and Ireland. On this subject the following excellent remarks are made by a correspondent in the TIMES:—

"It is with a mixture of astonishment and indignation that I observe large placards posted in all the streets of this professedly Christian metropolis, announcing that an entire edition of all the works of Paine, may be obtained at the shop of a certain publisher. I had hoped, in common with "all who call themselves Christians," that when British juries had repeatedly pronounced these writings impious and blasphemous, we should not have lived to see our holy religion thus publicly insulted, in opposition to the common law of the land, and the general sense of the nation. I had hoped, that the terrible example of the French Revolution, and the narrow escape of England from the devastating and demoralizing influence of those infidel principles which produced it, had opened the eyes of all our own countrymen to the awful consequences of defying the vengeance of Heaven, ridiculing the Scriptures of truth, and trampling upon the eternal distinction which subsists between right and wrong. Not only are such outrages as these offensive to him who has given the world a revelation, by which it shall be judged, but they are deeply injurious to the nation which can endure and tolerate them. There is not an individual among us who has not a personal interest in entering his protest against the open irreligion and rank blasphemy which abound in the writings of Paine, a wan who, as he lived without God, so, like his colleague Voltaire, he died without hope. In the name, then, of the English nation, and of every individual in it, I call upon the executive Government, and its legal advisers, not to sleep at their posts, now that Infidelity has again dared to withdraw from that hiding-place into which the general execration and sufferings of the world had driven her, and again to stalk abroad in open day-light to the terror of every man who fears God and loves his country. I conjure them to employ those legitimate means of our common defence, which the providence of God, and the wisdom of our ancestors have placed in their hands, for the purpose of averting from the nation the wrath of an offended Deity, and of removing from us the reproach of all Christian Europe. I have said, that the nation has an interest in seeing that this blot is wiped from its escutcheon: let Mr. Burke say this better for me, who has well observed that "whatever tends to disunite man from God, tends equally to disunite man from man." This result, indeed, must needs take place, both by the ordinance of God, and in the very nature of things. Without a reverence for Divine Revelation, and a a sense of future responsibility, man must revert to a state of nature, and the enemy of his Creator cannot but be the enemy of himself, and of his species. Let then the governors and the governed among us both feel and act upon the conviction, that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but that sin is a reproach to any people;" and more especially on an occasion like the present, let the nation as one man unite in honouring the God of its fathers, by openly and unanimously declaring itself against the infamous, pernicious, and oft-refuted falsehoods of that modern apostle of the prime destroyer of men, whose writings are now, by a mischievous and malignant activity, again brought forth to the light."

In the neighbouring county of Devonshire also, if we may believe an Exeter paper, Sedition is busy in circulating its moral poison. We are assured, that in the extensive towns of Plymouth, Stonehouse and Dock, a fellow has been protected from punishment as a vagrant by the gift of a hawker's licence, and is still employed in scattering the infamous PARODIES, and other publications of the worst tendency among our soldiers, seamen, and a numerous population, whom his employers seem to conceive that a change of times there, has prepared for seduction. We have been told from more than one quarter, says the Editor of the same paper, (The Western Luminary) that the artisans of Plymouth Dock yard are regularly supplied with all the publications that appear against the Church and State.

We have not heard that this torrent of pollution has yet extended itself to Cornwall, though it seems to have reached our very threshold. We trust that this notice of the subject will have the effect of rousing those who are more especially entrusted with the preservation of religion, morality and social order, to exert all their vigilence for preventing the introduction of this contagion into our County.

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KINGSTON, JAM. SEPT. 26.

A London paper says, "A very flattering opinion of the English Funds must be indulged in the West-Indies, since, among others, a mercantile house lately sent a remittance to this city of £10.000 to purchase Three *per Cent.* Consols, should they not be higher than 100; but, if above par, to wait further orders!!!

Among the wonderful discoveries of the present ingenious age, is the art of making writing paper of turnips and beet root. For