

Provincial Secretary's Office,
4th June, 1821.
Military Allotments of Land.

SUCH of the Military Allotments of Land, as shall be found unoccupied or uncultivated by the Original Locatee on the 1st of May 1822, will be forfeited and revert to the Crown, and be open to application after the above period.

By Command,
GEO. SHORE, Depy. Sec'y.

NEW-BRUNSWICK,
In Chancery,
The tenth day of March, in the second year of the Reign of King George the Fourth, A.D. 1821.

Between { William Ledden, and } Plaintiff,
James Ledden, and
James McClelland, Defendant.

FORASMUCH as the Court was this day informed by Mr. Peters, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, that the Plaintiff on the thirtieth day of May, A.D. 1818, filed his Bill in this Court against the Defendant, as by the certificate of the Clerk of the Court appears, and took out Process of Subpœna, returnable on the second Tuesday in July then next, requiring the said Defendant to appear to and answer the same; but that the said Defendant could not 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 first day of August next.

By the Court,
WM. F. ODELL, Register.
R. PARKER, Jun. Solicitor.

NEW-BRUNSWICK,
In Chancery,
The tenth day of March, in the second year of the Reign of King George the Fourth, A.D. 1821.

Between { David Hatfield, Plaintiff, and }
James Craft, Defendant.

FORASMUCH as the Court was this day informed by Mr. Peters, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, that the Plaintiff on the twenty-seventh day of October, A.D. 1819, 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 third Tuesday in February then next, requiring the said Defendant to appear to and answer the same; but that the said Defendant could not be found so as to be served with such Process, and is gone out of this 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 first day of August next.

By the Court,
WM. F. ODELL, Register.
R. PARKER, Jun. Solicitor.

By the Honourable WARD CHIPMAN, Esq. one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Malcolm Wilmot, of the Parish of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland, Esquire, to me duly made pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided; I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal, of Thomas Dawson, late of the Parish of Killisborough, in the said County of Westmorland, Farmer, (which said Thomas Dawson, hath departed from this Province, with intent and design, to defraud the said Malcolm Wilmot, and the other Creditors of the said Thomas Dawson, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of law, as is alleged against him,) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said Thomas Dawson, do return and discharge his debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said Thomas Dawson, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said Thomas Dawson.

Dated this fifteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one.
WARD CHIPMAN, J. S. C.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

WHEREAS (in pursuance of an Act passed in the forty-sixth year of the Reign of King George the Third, for relief against absconding Debtors) We the Subscribers have been duly appointed and sworn before the Honourable JOHN SAUNDERS, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for this Province, as Trustees for all and every the Creditors of JAMES ROBSON and ALEXANDER ROBSON, late of the City of Saint John, Sadlers and Ironmongers, Trading as Copartners, absconding Debtors: We do therefore, in pursuance of such an appointment, require all persons indebted to the said JAMES ROBSON and ALEXANDER ROBSON, Trading as Copartners as aforesaid, to pay to us on or before the twentieth day of August next, all such sum or sums of money, debts, duties and things, which they owe to the said JAMES ROBSON and ALEXANDER ROBSON, Trading as Copartners aforesaid, and to deliver to us all other effects of the said JAMES ROBSON and ALEXANDER ROBSON, Trading as Copartners as aforesaid, which they or any of them may have in their hands, power or possession: And all the Creditors of the said JAMES ROBSON and ALEXANDER ROBSON, Trading as Copartners as aforesaid, are also requested to deliver to us on or before the twentieth day of February next, their respective accounts and demands against the said JAMES ROBSON and ALEXANDER ROBSON, Trading as Copartners as aforesaid.

Witness our hands at Fredericton, this 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.
EDWD. J. JARVIS,
JAMES BURNS,
JAMES ROBERTSON, Jun.

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

To all whom it may concern Greeting:

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Robert Pagan, John Campbell, Thomas Wyer, junr. and David W. Jack, to me duly made according to the Act of 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 James Brackett, late of the Parish of Saint George, in the said County of Charlotte, (which said James Brackett is departed from and without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said Robert Pagan, John Campbell, Thomas Wyer, junr. and David W. Jack, and the other Creditors of the said James Brackett, 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 James Brackett, 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 James Brackett, within the said County, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said James Brackett.

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

THOS. WYER, J. C. P.

BERMUDA, MAY 12.

A part of the Letter of his Majesty the King, addressed to his People, has reached us through the Barbados Mercury of the 14th and 17th ultimo. The Editor of that paper quotes the following paragraph from a London journal of the 19th of February last:—"The 12th edition of the Letter from the King to his People is now published by William Sams, bookseller to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, No. 1, St. James's-street. Since the days of Junius no political work has created such a sensation in the political world as this justly celebrated production:—it ought to be (as it deserves to be) read by every one of his Majesty's subjects." These facts are noticed to give an idea of the importance of the subject, and as affording strong presumptive (if not in fact conclusive) evidence of the Letter's being genuine.—Gazette.

A LETTER FROM THE King to his People.

Carlton Palace, December 1, 1820.
To all our loving Subjects and Countrymen, however exalted in rank or humble in station, the King sends alike his most affectionate Greeting:—

The liberty of the Press does not permit to your King the possibility of remaining ignorant of passing events, or unaffected by the public agitation: at one and the same time it conveys to me sentiments of satisfaction or grounds of complaint; the promised support of the constitutional, and the threat of the disaffected. My own conduct, the meas-

ures of my executive, the state of my kingdom, and the condition of my subjects, are placed before me in as many various, confused, and contradictory positions, as the greater or lesser degree of information, the rivalry of party, the animosity of prejudice, or the insidiousness of faction, alternately suggest. In this chaos of contrariety, to me the first great difficulty is, to discover the truth; the next, so to manage the discovery as to produce from it some sound and dispassionate course of action.

This liberty of the press, is itself a great abstract good, capable alike of being converted into a bane or antidote, and, by discreet and conscientious management, capable also of promoting and effecting immortal benefits to mankind, or inflicting upon them irremediable ills, keeps up at least a constant communication between us, depriving the Courtier of the power of concealing from his Sovereign public opinion, and placing him within the effect of inquiry. With such a constant possibility of explanation, a Monarch may be misguided, but cannot be uninformed; he may adopt decisive rules of government, but cannot remain ignorant of their effects.

Although it is presumed that I become acquainted with political occurrences and opinions solely through the channel of my official advisers, and can only constitutionally address my people through the regular organ of Parliament, or of my council, yet, at this momentous crisis, pregnant with evil to our common country, and to me so interesting as a man and a husband, but above all as the inheritor of my Royal Father's Crown, the form and mode of this communication may stand shielded and excused, in the generally anomalous character of the circumstances to which I shall hereafter advert: nor, on so singular an occasion do I think it derogatory to the dignity of my exalted station, to attempt the dispersion of a mist in which too many of my subjects have wandered, led on by a generous delusion.

I will not accuse, I do not accuse, of disaffection either to my person or Government, all who are advocates for the cause of the Queen; for in that cause, I perceive plainly a variety of motives in activity; in the combination of those motives, differing widely from each other, the immediate danger appears to consist: but it is also from their discordance that future tranquillity may be expected. I am persuaded that, could my subjects, upon reflection, be brought to consider the probability of my being an injured and calumniated Prince, they would abstain from further insult to the Crown inherited from George the Third. I am also persuaded that public opinion, although forced into extremes by the goadings of a portion of the daily press, alike unrestrained by truth, and as devoid of principle, as lost to the common civilities of society, would soon right itself; when a plain and simple narrative (such as any man of reasonable mind might comprehend) should supersede the distorted and tortured facts which have lately pre-occupied too great a part of the Nation. So many years have elapsed since the period of my unhappy marriage, that it may not be inexpedient (indeed it appears absolutely necessary, in order to develop certain springs of action,) to recal the times and circumstances in which, and by which, this event was produced.

The French Revolution was at its height; the Royal Family of France had been murdered; Holland had imbibed the revolutionary mania, and the Stadtholder had fled to this protecting country; at home a traitorous spirit was actively at work; trials for high treason had served only to increase the insolence of faction, and foster rebellions; Ireland was on the verge of open revolt; and every political appearance threatened an attempt upon the Constitution of these realms; a dreadful war was raging; yet, amidst and in the face of all these evils, it was the wish of my Royal Father to strengthen the succession to the Throne of these Realms; and the more especially as my Royal Brother of York had been married four years, without the expectation of a family. No moment could be less auspicious than the one chosen. My own inclination was averse to a marriage of expediency; nor need I tell my subjects under what disadvantages a Prince of the Royal Family labours and more especially the Heir Apparent born in the Kingdom, in a chance for matrimonial happiness; and for myself, confined by the laws of my country, within the limits of the Realm, I could never hope

to lead my countrymen to the field of battle in her just wars, or extend my sphere of useful acquirements by foreign travels, and the personal examination of the customs, manners, and government of other countries. Of the character of their Princes and Courtiers I could only learn by intermediate report.

Debarred thus from active employment, and destined to pass my time in royal idleness; surrounded with pleasures at every step, and captivated with beauty; it would not be the most difficult enigma to solve, how I became thoughtlessly extravagant. Notwithstanding I had experienced the generosity of my countrymen, when twenty-four years of age; yet in nine years after, my debts became again the object of serious consideration. In the midst of a war then raging, expensive beyond all former precedent, and with no glimpse of termination; when monarchy throughout Europe was threatened with annihilation; some powerful and unanswerable motive, or some important and ostensible good, could alone justify the minister of the day, in applying to Parliament for the payment of the debts of an extravagant Prince, for such I acknowledge myself to have been.

The justification of the measure was found to be in my marriage.

The nation most generously paid my debts, made provision for such marriage, and I became an expedient party to the contract—For me there was no escape; the interest of my creditors demanded such sacrifice; a sacrifice of which my heart could only appreciate the extent.

But although the match was forced, and I was left (unlike my subjects) to no voluntary choice, I had still a right to expect in a Princess of exalted ancestry, and one previously allied to me by relationship, a female of chaste person and uncontaminated taste.

But the morning which dawned on the consummation of this marriage, witnessed its virtual dissolution.

Our daughter the lamented Princess Charlotte, the child of a fond and admiring nation, was born precisely at the moment prescribed by nature.

Of the causes which led to this immediate separation, which however, was for a time most carefully concealed, and concealed, I trust, for no ungenerous feeling on my part, it does not belong to me to detail the explanation. But who, beside ourselves, was interested in it? Surely, the family of the illustrious female in question! Did they demand a restitution of conjugal rights between us?—Did they interfere to conciliate, to palliate, to explain? Never. By their silence then, was I justified in requiring, at a proper moment, a more openly avowed separation. The first wrong was done to me.

NEW-YORK, MAY 22.

A project is now in agitation, in Lower Canada, for extending the Steam-boat navigation from Montreal to Halifax, and the fishing stations in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. By this means they will render passages much shorter and more certain; and they calculate that by improving the intercourse between the two provinces, Lower Canada will be able to furnish Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick with those supplies of agricultural produce which the two latter now receive from the United States.

THE CORONATION.

The orders of the Board of Works have been executing with more than ordinary energy, in Westminster Hall; and to that circumstance, more than to any other, we were disposed to trace the revived rumours respecting the Coronation of his Majesty; and it is said that the objections of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the ground of the state of public business, to a postponement of the Easter adjournment of the House of Commons, beyond Monday week, comprehended the probability of some notice for concluding the arrangements for his Majesty's coronation. The galleries and the passages, and the servants' glass pantries behind (and ingeniously hid from the passages,) for the different articles required during the grand festival, are all completed in Westminster Hall, except the mere covering of the mats and fresco ornaments in front, which it is estimated could be finished in a fortnight—and these being mere superficial ornaments, it is not necessary they