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The Gazette.

By His Excellency Major-General GEORGE STRACEY SMYTH, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.
G. S. SMYTH.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Wednesday the fourth day of December next ensuing: I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the first Wednesday in February next ensuing; then to meet at Fredericton for the Dispatch of Business.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twenty-fifth day of November, the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of His Majesty's Reign
By His Excellency's Command.
WM. F. ODELL.

Published by Authority.

WHEREAS in and by the Act of Parliament passed in the third year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in America and the West Indies, and other Places in America," and the West Indies, there is no permission granted for the Importation into this Province, of Dead Meats of any kind: All Persons concerned are therefore hereby notified, that the Importation of Dead Meats of all kinds, from the United States of America, into this Province, is prohibited: And any such Articles imported or brought into this Province from the said United States, after the date hereof, will be proceeded against as Articles illegally Imported.

Whereof all Persons concerned will take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of His Excellency the Lieut. GOVERNOR.

WM. F. ODELL.

Fredericton, 27th November, 1822.

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

To all to whom it may concern, Greeting:

WHEREAS it having been sufficiently attested before me, on the part of Joshua Hughson, of the City of Saint John, Merchant, that William Dougall, late of the City of Saint John, Mariner, is justly indebted to the said Joshua Hughson, in the sum of five hundred and ten pounds, over and above all discounts, and also proved to my satisfaction that the said William Dougall, departed from the Province after the said debt was contracted, and has not resided within the Province for the term of six months preceding this date: Pursuant to 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 the said William Dougall, to be seized and attached, and that unless the said debt or debts within six months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said William Dougall, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said William Dougall.

Dated this twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

WARD CHIPMAN.

By the Honorable EDWARD JAMES JARVIS, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

To all whom it may concern Greeting:
NOTICE is hereby given that upon the application of James Wood, to me duly made according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the estate as well real as personal within this Province, of Thomas A. Hammond, late of the City of Saint John (which same Thomas A. Hammond is departed from and out of the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said James Wood, and the other

creditors of the said Thomas A. Hammond, 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 Thomas A. Hammond do return and discharge the said debt or debts, within three months from the Publication hereof, all the estate as well real as personal of the said Thomas A. Hammond within this Province will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Thomas A. Hammond.

Dated at Saint John, the twenty first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty two.
EDWARD J. JARVIS, J. S. C.
C. S. PUTNAM, Att'y.

WHEREAS (in pursuance of an Act passed in the 26th year of His late Majesty's Reign, for relief against absconding Debtors) We, the Subscribers, having been duly appointed and sworn as Trustees for all and every of the Creditors of David Williams, late of Westmorland, in the County of Westmorland, an absconding Debtor, do therefore in pursuance of such appointment, require all persons indebted to the said David Williams, to pay to us on or before the first day of January next, all such sum or sums of money, duties, and things which they owe to the said David Williams, and to deliver to us all other effects of the said David Williams, which they owe or any of them may have in their hands, power, or possession; and all the Creditors of the said David Williams, are requested to deliver unto us on or before the said first day of January, their respective accounts and demands against said David Williams.

Witness our hands, this 18th Oct. 1822.
JOSEPH AVARD, Jun. } Trustees.
HENRY CHAPMAN, }
SYLVENUS MINOR, }

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 24.

The ship Baffin, Captain Scoresby, Jr. arrived here on Thursday, from Greenland, with 195 tons blubber, the produce of nine whales. During the intervals of the fishery, Captain S. employed himself in making observations on the geography and natural history of the long lost eastern coast of Greenland, which was within sight for 3 months. The result, we understand, is a survey of the eastern coast of that almost unknown country, from lat. 75. N. to 69, comprising an extent of coast, reckoning its numerous indentations, of 800 miles. Captain S. discovered some extensive inlets, from the number of which he is induced to believe the whole country a large assemblage of islands. He landed on various parts of the coast, and on each visit on the shore discovered recent traces of inhabitants, and obtained fragments of their implements. It is important to geography, to know that the form of this land surveyed by Captain S. is extremely unlike what it is represented in our best charts, and that the error in longitude, in most cases, was not less than 15 degrees. We understand that he has made large collections of plants and minerals, particularly of geological specimens. The Baffin left the coast of Greenland on the 27th August, soon after encountered a dangerous storm, in which the Dundee, of London, was dismantled. This vessel (the Dundee) was afterwards towed out of the ice by the Fam., Captain Scoresby, Sen. and attended by her until well equipped with jury masts, and put into a state considered fully capable of performing a passage to Liverpool.

SEPT. 28.

We have been somewhat tardy in expressing our feelings upon the occasion of Mr. Canning's appointment, because we have much reluctance and hesitation in giving expression to sentiments different from the sentiments of those with whom we generally

wish to concur, and from whom we are often glad, to borrow, with confidence, our opinion.

They, to whose opinions we allude, regard with jealousy this appointment, because they believe they have perceived in the former conduct of Mr. Canning, when in his present situation, a proclivity to sarcasm and insolence in his official correspondence, which, again displaying itself, might again, as they conceive it formerly did, induce those contentions with foreign powers which it is our wisest policy, with the extreme caution, to avoid. Heartily concurring, as we do, in this sentiment with regard to what is our obvious policy, that we do not join in the feeling of jealousy which in them arises out of it, is simply because we cannot believe that any Minister, much less a Minister of Mr. Canning's talents, can possibly be insensible to the clear maxims of foreign politics by which this country must in its present condition be guided; or if he could be as blind in this respect as a commonly-styled great predecessor of his was, in somewhat similar circumstances, (Mr. Pitt, in '93.) we yet should be little moved to fear, for we know that the nation would not be now, as it madly was at that period, with the minister to its own ruin. Government, we believe with confidence, dare not involve this country in any war, not at once the justest and most unavoidable.

We regard, on the contrary, rather with satisfaction, this appointment, from this simple sentiment, that in times of great national difficulty we should look with regret upon the abstraction of any item from the general sum of political talent; no matter to what political party it may happen to belong, we would rather have it there than it should be lost to the country. That the present is a period of national difficulty, no one needs to be assured: it is a period, we think, in which no soberly judging well-wisher to this country, however he might desire to see the corrupt power of government diminished, can possibly desire to see it weak in that just power and influence which it owes to the personal talents of its official supporters. We certainly, at least, cannot indulge such a desire, and under the influence of these sentiments, we are free to confess that we cannot view the late ministerial appointment with any great share of that spleen which it seems to have excited generally in the opposition.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

By an Act, passed this last Session of Parliament, viz. 3 Geo. IV. c. 110, all and every of His Majesty's Subjects are forbidden to hoist, carry, or wear, on board any private ship or vessel whatever, the union jack, or any pendant or colours usually worn by His Majesty's ships, or any jack, flag, pendant, or colours, whatever, made in imitation of or resembling those of His Majesty, and every person so offending against such interdiction is liable to a penalty of £500, to be recovered with costs of suit, either in the high Court of Admiralty, or in any of His Majesty's Courts of King's Bench or Exchequer. And it further authorises any officer of His Majesty's navy, customs, or excise, together on board any ship, vessel, or boat, hoisting, wearing, or carrying any such jack, flag, pendant, or colours, contrary to law, and seize and take away the same, and the same thereon to be forfeited. The ensign and colours allowed to be borne by merchant ships, private vessels, or boats, are described in His Majesty's royal proclamation bearing date the 1st January, 1801, now extant.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKES.

Accounts from Aleppo, one of the most beautiful cities in the Ottoman Empire, give the particulars of several shocks of

Earthquakes which were felt in that city between the 18th and 16th August. The first shock which occurred on the evening of the 18th, buried thousands of the inhabitants under the ruins of their elegant mansions of stone. The city is stated to have contained 40,000 houses and 200,000 inhabitants. Two thirds of the houses were in ruins, and with them an immense quantity of valuable goods from Persia and India had been destroyed. The number of sufferers by this event is computed at from 25 to 30,000. Among them was one of the best men in the city, the Imperial Consul Gen. the Edras Von Picotto, who escaped from his own dwelling, but was in consequence of another shock, buried under the ruins of a wall. Antioch and Laodicea, in the Pachalet of Aleppo and Tripoli, are also said to have been destroyed. When the Arabs and Bedouins of Syrian Desert obtained information of the disaster, they hastened in hordes to exercise their trade of plunder—they were, however, driven back, and several Janissaries who had committed depredations were executed.

The extreme hot weather had produced pestilential effluvia, and the unfortunate inhabitants had been compelled to seek for refuge in some remote district.

NATURAL HISTORY.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal.

Gentlemen—A new bird has lately appeared in our vicinity. I purchased one at the Spring Market a few days ago; and believing you to be interested in the progress of Science, I venture to send you a description of it:—Its bill was convex, obtuse, and semi-cylindrical: the mandibles beset with lamellated teeth; tongue ciliated and obtuse, broad, and fringed at the edges, near the roots; nostrils small and oval; toes palmated, and connected by a membrane; colour cinereous on the back and wings, breast white. Its weight was 10 pounds. From its external characteristics, it would therefore be placed in the Linnæan system, in the ORDER, *Anseres*; GENUS *Anas*; SPECIES *Canadensis*; *Anglice*, it would be called a GOOSE.

But it is, in its internal structure, that it differs from all other known birds. On dissecting the crop, we found—first, another neck about 3 inches long, and resembling much the external neck of the bird. A nautical friend of mine, who happened to be present, very aptly denominated it a *spare topmast*, and as the web foot of the bird proved that she was accustomed to a sea-faring life, he supposed it might be set up as a *jury mast* in case of shipwreck. Secondly, a loose adipose substance resembling a mass of tallow. My friend Dr. Spallanzani, who examined it with a microscope, could not discover even a capillary tube that might be considered the medium of circulation. How it grew there, or what was its use, I am altogether unable to conjecture. Thirdly, a loose reticulated membrane, about five inches square, that reminded us all of a piece of domestic sheeting. My nautical friend was delighted with this new discovery. He declared that the bird carried in her crop not only a spare topmast, but a pork barrel and a suit of sails.

On continuing our examination we found in the cavity of the chest, immediately under the sternum, five gizzards. These were folded up in a loose membrane that looked like a piece of the caul of a sheep, and were connected with the sternum by several minute fibres that we at first thought to be brown thread. Not only was the number and position of these gizzards altogether unusual, but we discovered in the midst of them a large calculeous substance—in other words a stone—weighing 7½ ounces. The sailor shook his head and very gravely pronounced this to be bad stowage; for stone ballast he said, is never placed over a cargo of provi-