

into them, for the purpose of disinfecting the bilge-water. All permanent shingle and small-grained ballast should be replaced by fresh.

It is most frequently with reference to the infection of yellow fever that ships require to be disinfected, and generally in such cases the cargo requires the same treatment as the ship. So far, therefore, as the cargo has not been completely disinfected in the course of the disinfection of the ship, and so far as is practicable, it ought, before it is landed, and part by part as it is moved, to be disinfected by free sprinklings with the solution of chloride of lime or soda — Also in these cases it is to be remembered that persons from on board the infected ship (especially those who have been most in its hold) may carry infection about their persons — in precaution against which danger it is desirable that the persons should have complete baths of soap and water, and that their clothes should partake of the general fumigation of the ship. The person who conducts the fumigation of a ship (especially where there is question of yellow fever) ought not at first to enter the hold, but merely to hang down the hatches, or otherwise place within the hold, the vessel which contains his chemical mixture.

JOHN SIMON.

Medical Department of the Privy Council Office,
July, 1866.

HIS Excellency the Administrator of the Government directs that the following Despatch with Enclosure be published for general information.

(CIRCULAR.)

Downing Street, 21st January, 1867.

SIR.—With reference to my Circular Despatch of the 26th of October last, I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of an Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 28th of December last, extending to the United States of Colombia the provisions of the Foreign Deserters' Act, 1852.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering the Government,
New Brunswick.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 28th day of December, 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the "Foreign Deserters' Act, 1852," it is provided that whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities are or will be given for recovering or apprehending seamen who desert from British Merchant Ships in the territories of any Foreign Power, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council stating that such facilities are or will be given, declare that seamen, not being slaves, who desert from Merchant Ships belonging to such Power, when within Her Majesty's Dominions, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships, and may limit the operation of such Order, and may render the operation thereof subject to such conditions and qualifications, if any, as may be deemed expedient; and whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities are given for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British Merchant Ships in the territories of the United States of Colombia:

Now therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said "Foreign Deserters' Act, 1852," and by and with the advice of the Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that, from and after the publication hereof in the London Gazette, seamen, not being slaves, and not being British subjects, who, within Her Majesty's Dominions, desert from Merchant Ships belonging to the United States of Colombia, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships:

Provided always, that if any such deserter has committed any crime in Her Majesty's Dominions he may be detained until he has been tried by a competent Court, and until his sentence, if any, has been fully carried into effect.

And the Right Honorable the Earl of Carnarvon, the Right Honorable the Viscount Cranborne, and the Right

Honorable Spencer Horatio Walpole, three of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(Signed) EDMUND HARRISON.

CIRCUITS—1867.

His Honor the CHIEF JUSTICE.

King's,	Tuesday,	9th July, 1867.
Victoria,	Wednesday,	18th Sept. "
Carleton,	Tuesday,	24th " "
Saint John,	"	19th Nov. "
Westmorland,	"	14th January, 1868.

WILMOT, J.

Queen's,	Tuesday,	5th March, 1867.
Sittings, (York,)	"	25th June, "
Albert,	"	9th July, "
Westmorland,	"	16th " "
Saint John,	"	13th August, "

ALLEN, J.

Saint John,	Tuesday,	14th May, 1867.
Charlotte,	"	6th Aug. "
Kent,	"	24th Sept. "
Sittings, (York,)	"	14th Jan. 1868
Sunbury,	"	28th " "

WELDON, J.

Kent,	Tuesday,	12th March, 1867.
Restigouche,	"	27th August, "
Gloucester,	"	3rd Sept. "
Northumberland,	"	10th Sept. "
Saint John,	"	14th Jan. 1868.

IN THE SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY.

Between Richard Simonds and Lewis J. Almon, Executors of the last Will and Testament of John Simonds, deceased, Plaintiffs; and
George Rouse and Elizabeth Rouse his wife, and Isabella Paley, Defendants.

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me by Affidavits to my satisfaction, that George Rouse and Elizabeth Rouse his wife, two of the above named defendants, are out of the limits of this Province, so that they cannot be served with summons in this cause; and that the above named Plaintiffs, as Executors of the late John Simonds, have good *prima facie* grounds for filing a Bill against the above named defendants in this cause: I do therefore order that the said defendants George Rouse and Elizabeth Rouse his wife, do cause an appearance to be entered for them in this cause, in our Supreme Court, on the Equity side, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated this 2nd day of February, A. D. 1867.

W. J. RITCHIE.

LEWIS J. ALMON, Plaintiffs' Sol.

THE SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY.

Between Frederick Steves, Plaintiff; and
Charles Dickson, Archibald and William Malcomson, Defendants.

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me by affidavit to my satisfaction, that the above named defendants are severally out of the limits of this Province, so that they cannot be served with summons in this cause, and that the said plaintiff has good *prima facie* grounds for filing a Bill against them: I do therefore order, that the said defendants do severally cause an appearance to be entered for them in this cause, in the Supreme Court of this Province, on the Equity side thereof, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated the first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty six.

W. J. RITCHIE, C. J.

W. JACK, Plaintiff's Sol.

THE SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY.

TUESDAY, 29th JANUARY, 1867.

Before His Honor Mr. Justice ALLEN.

Between Robert Robertson, Plaintiff; and
Elisha Broad, Janet Broad, Phillippa Broad, Norman Broad, and Willard Broad, Defendants.

UPON Motion made this present day unto this Court by Mr. Gregory, being of the Plaintiff's Counsel, and upon reading the affidavit of Elisha Broad, one of the above named Defendants, whereby it appears that Norman Broad and Willard Broad are Infants: It is ordered that unless the said Infant Defendants do cause their appearance to be entered in twenty days from the date of this Order, the Plaintiff shall be at liberty to prove his case against the said Norman Broad, and Willard Broad, by affidavit.

By the Court.

W. CARMAN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Robert Allen and Thomas Allen, I have directed all the Estate, as well real as personal, of John R. Lawrence, in Hopewell, in