

proving the road from Lower Loch-Lomond to the settlement at Black River. 100*l.* for improving the road from the Parks on the main road on the Marsh in the vicinity of St. John, to Murphy's Farm on the Kennebeckasis. 25*l.* from Anthony's farm at Red Head to Mispick river. 15*l.* for improving the road from the main road from Charlotte to the settlement near Negro Head. 20*l.* for improving the road leading from the main road from Charlotte to Dipper Harbour.

[Charlotte County will appear in our next.]



[Postscript to the Gazette.]

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR having received the following communication from His MAJESTY'S Ministers, the same is made public for the information and guidance of all concerned.

By Command of His Excellency,
H. H. CARMICHAEL, D. S.

Downing Street, 6th Dec. 1819.

SIR,

"It having been thought expedient, by Royal Proclamation dated the 20th ultimo, to call in the old Mediterranean Passes granted by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for the protection of Vessels against the Barbary Cruizers, and that new Passes should be granted for that purpose, I herewith transmit, for your information and guidance, an order which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to issue upon this occasion.

"I have the honor to be,
&c. &c.

(Signed) "BATHURST."
"Major General Smyth, &c. &c. &c."

At the Court at Carlton House, the 20th of November 1819. Present,
His Royal Highness THE PRINCE REGENT in Council.

WHEREAS the Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of Great Britain, &c. have represented to His Majesty at this Board, that it may have happened, either by Accident or undue Means, that several Passes granted for the Security of the Ships and Vessels belonging to His Majesty's Subjects trading in the Way of the Cruizers belonging to the States of Barbary, have fallen into the Hands of Foreigners, who by Colour of such Passes may carry on their Trade; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty, hath taken the same into His Royal Consideration, and judging it necessary to put a speedy Stop to such indirect Practices, which do not only tend to the Prejudice of His trading Subjects, but may occasion a Misunderstanding between His Majesty and the Governments on the Coast of Barbary; hath therefore thought proper, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, to order, That the present Form of Passes made use of by His Majesty's Subjects trading to the Mediterranean, or to other Parts of the World, in the Way of the Rovers of Barbary, as also the peculiar Form of Passes used by His Majesty's Subjects inhabiting the Town and Garrison of Gibraltar, be altered, and others of a new Form made out and issued in their Stead, under the same Rules and Regulations as were established by Order in Council of the 14th Day of June 1722, so far as the same remain unaltered by the Regulations made by His Majesty's Orders in Council bearing Date respectively on the 28th of August 1776, on the 31st of December 1783, on the 3d of Nov. 1802, and by the Order of this Day's Date, and according to the further Regulations contained in the said Orders; but that the Passes in the present Form be allowed to continue in force for all Vessels sailing from the Ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland during the present Year, in order to give sufficient Time to our Trade to be furnished with Passes of the new Form: and that after the Expiration of that Time, no Passes out of those of the new Form be considered as valid, except in the case of Vessels returning from Foreign Voyages, where they can or be timely furnished with new Passes; and that in such Cases the Passes of the

present Form do continue in force during the Terms herein-after mentioned; that is to say,

For Vessels returning from the Ports to the Northward of the Straights of Gibraltar, and those within the Mediterranean, to the 31st of March 1820:

For Vessels returning from the West Indies, or North America, and the Western Coasts of Africa, to the 30th of June 1820:

For Vessels returning from the East Indies, and all other distant Parts, to the 30th of June 1821:

And to the End that His Majesty's Pleasure hereby signified, may be made known in the most Public manner and without Loss of Time, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty, hath this Day issued His Royal Proclamation, to notify the same to all His Subjects whatsoever, and to require all such of them as have old Passes in their Possession, that they do on or before the Expiration of the Periods above mentioned respectively, return the same (excepting such as are before excepted) into the Admiralty Office, or to the Collectors of the Customs at the Out-Ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or to His Majesty's Governors abroad, and take out Passes of the new Form in lieu thereof, according to the Regulations established by Order in Council on the said 14th of June 1722, so far as the same remain unaltered by the Regulations made by His Majesty's said Orders in Council, bearing Date respectively on the 28th of August 1776, on the 31st of December 1783, on the 3d of November 1802, and by the Order of this Day's Date, and according to the further Regulations contained in the said Orders.

And whereas many Merchant Ships belonging to His Majesty's Subjects, continue several Years trading from Port to Port in the Mediterranean, without returning Home, whereby they cannot conveniently get their Passes exchanged; His Royal Highness hath been therefore pleased to order, that upon the Application of any Owner of such Ships, or other substantial Merchant, to the Office of the Admiralty of Great Britain, &c. and his making Oath of the Property of the Ship, and that Three-fourths of her Company are His Majesty's Subjects according to the Act of Navigation, or such other Proportion as may be authorized by Act of Parliament, and entering into Bond for the Return of the Pass at the End of the Term therein mentioned, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do grant a new Pass, and send the same to such of His Majesty's Consuls in the Mediterranean as the said Owner or Merchant shall desire, with Directions to the Consul upon Application to him from the Master of the Ship for which the Pass is made out, and surrendering up the old Pass, and entering into Bond (of the Form hereunto annexed) for the Return of such new Pass, to deliver the said new Pass to him, transmitting the old one, with the Bond, to the Admiralty Office.

And His Royal Highness doth hereby order and direct the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief for the Time being, of His Majesty's Foreign Governments and Plantations respectively, that upon Application made to them for the Delivery of any Pass for the Use of any Ship or Vessel belonging to His Majesty's Subjects, (such Ship or Vessel having Three-fourths of her Company His Majesty's Subjects, according to the Act of Navigation, or such other Proportion as may be authorized by Parliament), they do take care strictly to adhere to the several Declarations established by the said Order in Council of the 14th of June 1722, so far as the same remain unaltered by the Regulations made by His Majesty's Orders in Council, bearing Date respectively on the 28th of August 1776, on the 31st of December 1783, on the 3d of November 1802, and by the Order of this Day's Date, and to the further Regulations contained in the said last-mentioned Orders in Council, so far as the same relate to them.

Whereof the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Province of New-Brunswick for the Time being, and all others whom it may concern, are to take Notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

CHEWYND.

NOTICE.

By Command of His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

THE Persons now occupying ST. ANDREWS ISLAND, in PAS-SAMAQUODDY BAY, and all others whom it may concern, are hereby required to shew cause before the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR in Council, on the First Tuesday in June next, why the said ISLAND should not now be granted.

H. H. CARMICHAEL, D. S.
Fredericton, 29th February, 1820.

(By Authority.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
Thursday, 24th Feb. 1820.

ORDERED--

THAT it be a standing regulation of this House, that no Monies hereafter be appropriated for Roads or Bridges in any Parish of this Province, in any Year, unless it shall appear by the Certificate of the Clerk of the Sessions of the Peace for the County in which such Parish is situated, that a return of the account of the Statute Labor has been made in the same Year, by the Commissioners of Roads of such Parish, agreeable to the Provisions of an Act, intituled "An Act for regulating, laying out, and repairing Highways and Roads, and for appointing Commissioners and Surveyors of Highways within the several Towns and Parishes in this Province;" and unless also it shall appear by such Certificate, that the Statute Labor has been faithfully performed by the Inhabitants of the Parish for which any Money is intended to be granted, or that the delinquents have been prosecuted.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

29TH FEBRUARY, 1820.

The Quarterly Examination of the 74th Regimental School, (at present consisting of 89 children) will take place on Saturday next the 4th of March, at the hour of 11 o'clock, when all desirous to witness the progress of the children are invited to attend.

SUBSCRIPTIONS since January 31.

Bedell, Esq. D. S.

Mr. John Bedell,

" W. Bedell,

" W. Dibble,

P. Dumaresq, Esq. D. S.

S. M. Keen, Esq. D. S.

Mr. Harley, D. S.

" S. C. Hoares.

Fourteen persons have been aided with provisions and firewood: and seven have been furnished with employment in clearing land, and chopping wood.

The present dependants on the Society, are seven women, six children, three men. These for the most part, would have earned their provisions, if labour had been furnished. The Petitions before the Legislature, on the subject of an Asylum for the Poor, will doubtless meet the attention they deserve: in which case, a renewal of the Bounty on a limited scale, would induce some one to raise Hemp and Flax for so certain a market.

Fifteen acres of tolerable soil under good tillage, would produce a sufficient quantity of these staple articles, to give employment during winter, to all the transient poor that might here assemble, and be in want of labor. This is a proper period for the consideration of this subject. The soil and climate are favorable to the production of these plants. The process of the manufacture is simple. The machinery not in any great degree, expensive. These suggestions are offered to those who are strenuous in the cause of charity.

By such means, a House of Industry may be furnished with profitable labor. If any objections exist to this scheme, it will be of service to society to state them, through the medium of your paper.

EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

MONDAY the 6th instant being the day appointed for the Monthly meeting of the EMIGRANT SOCIETY, the Members are requested to attend at 11 in the forenoon on that day.

SECRETARY:

Emigrant Office, 29th Feby. 1820.

THE COLLEGE SCHOOLS.

On Saturday last these Schools underwent an examination before His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR (as Governor and Visiter of the College) and several of the Trustees. Sir ROBERT and Lady TRENCH were among those who honored the examination with their attendance.

The appearance of the Scholars of both Schools, and the manner in which they performed their exercises, were such as to meet with His Excellency's approbation, and give general satisfaction.

At the close of the examination of the upper School, a Latin Oration, composed for the occasion, was handsomely delivered by Master JOHN FRASER, son of Mr. FRASER, of the 74th Regiment.

The Scholars were assembled together in the large Room, under the superintendance of the Rev. Mr. SOMERVILLE, the principal Preceptor of the College, and amounted upwards of 50. The upper School has 17 Students.

It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant, when the College will be put in such a state as to enable the Youth of this Province, to have the full benefit of an Academic Education, without going abroad.

EMIGRANTS.

Sources of Employment, and Methods of Providing for them.

As the number of destitute Emigrants is, at present, very great in this Province, the want of some permanent source of employment is severely felt. It has unfortunately happened that sufficient labor has not yet been found to keep them employed, and to furnish subsistence for their families; and this is one cause why so many of them apply to other sources for relief. The Emigrant Society has expended considerable sums for that purpose; and for the want of exertions on the part of many individuals, in furnishing the needy with labor, the demands on its bounty still continue.

It is to be regretted that for the want of exertions in this way, many unavoidably eat the bread of idleness. It must indeed be allowed, that labor cannot be procured for all the destitute at present among us; and as their number will doubtless increase, it points out the necessity of resorting to some permanent source for the future. It must likewise be obvious to every reflecting person, that the period is not far distant when a surplus of labourers will be thrown out of the country from its native population. The moment Lumbering is checked, numbers, from their inability to become Agriculturists, will have to become dependent on those who can feed them--thereby adding to the scarcity of labor. To counteract this evil, it would be advisable to begin in time, and get all the destitute provided for as soon as possible, to prevent there being at any time too great a number of unemployed persons among us. To do this, several methods present themselves, such as--1st, To provide a fund of simple labor at places where they usually arrive: such as improving streets, levelling hills, filling up hollows, &c. where most of the labor can be performed with the spade and barrow. 2d, For every person who has means, to extend his business and create as much labor as his circumstances will allow. 3d, For every person who has land, to do as much as he can to settle them as tenants: and lastly, To enable them to become settlers, by giving them small lots of about 25 acres each in the wilderness--settling a number of families together--and by opening roads through the settlements, (the labor to be done by the settlers) bringing labor to their doors, and by that means enabling them to subsist till they can raise a crop, to assist them likewise with a small amount in seeds, &c. by way of loan.

means they would be gradually and permanently provided for, and instead of being a burthen to the Province, soon add to its strength and prosperity. If some such steps are not taken the ensuing spring, to send them from the Towns, to where they can be making provision for themselves, nothing better can be expected than that most of them will sink into a state of pauperism, and what has been done for them this winter, will have to be repeated, without any lasting benefit to them, and to the great damage of the country, by increasing the number of unproductive persons. If they are enabled this spring to commence settling, the women and children will be employed to advantage.