

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume VII.]

TUESDAY, 8th MAY, 1821.

[Number 10.]

The Gazette.

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 Subpoena, 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.

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
James Ledden, } Plaintiff,
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 Subpoena, 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.

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 Wilnot, 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 Killborough, in the said County of Westmorland, Farmer, (which said Thomas Dawson, hath departed from this Province, without intent and design, to defraud the said Malcolm Wilnot, 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.

NOTICE.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
13TH APRIL, 1821.

IT having been ordered by Government that no accounts for Postage on Letters, addressed to the Public Offices solely for the benefit of Individuals, be in future allowed. All Persons sending Letters to the Secretary's Office are hereby notified that, unless such Letters are exclusively on Public Business, the Postage must be paid, otherwise they will not be received; and Persons sending Letters to the Office on Public Business are requested to mark them on the outside "on Public Service."

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in twenty-three Lots of Land, described in the King's Grant to Daniel Sawyer, Daniel Fuller, Jacob Farrington, Thomas Farrington, Peter King, Francis Sawyer, Frederick Fox, Peter Barns, Leonard Reed, Elias Querean, James Gieu, Isaac Gieu, Peter Clements, Stephen Vincent, Gardner Gifford, William Church, Timothy Ryans, Charles Ryans, William Lambert, and John Ryans, dated 9th November 1787, situated partly on the River Nashwalkois, in the Parish of Saint Mary, in this County, that in obedience to His Majesty's writ to me directed and delivered, an Inquest will be holden at the County Court-House in Fredericton, on Wednesday the 16th day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to ascertain whether the conditions upon which the same lands were granted, as expressed and contained in the same grant, have been performed.
Dated at Fredericton, the 14th day of April 1821.
E. W. MILLER,
Sheriff of York.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEBRUARY 9.

COLONIAL TIMBER TRADE
(Concluded.)

Let us now consider how our manufacturing interests would be affected by the transfer of the Timber Trade from the British Provinces to the Northern Powers of Europe. The Petitioners state, 'that all importations of British goods must cease; for the Merchant here depends exclusively upon the exportation of Timber to Great Britain to make his remittances.'—This is the case in New-Brunswick, and in Canada the Timber is estimated at half the exports of the Province. Foreign Countries have resources which our Colonies have not. They can trade with all the world; but our Colonies can trade with the Mother Country alone. If, therefore, we discourage any branch of trade with Foreign Countries they can direct it into other channels; but if we put an end to a trade with our Colonies, it is lost to them altogether, and this accounts for our diminished import of Timber from the Northern Powers not having occasioned any diminution in their imports of British Manufactures, while such diminution must be the inevitable effect of our discontinuing to import Timber from our Colonies. The Report of the Lords' Committee states, "That any material diminution of the duty on Foreign Timber, would almost immediately lead to an increased demand of that article for most purposes of building, and enable the countries which produce it, but more especially Sweden and Norway, very greatly to increase their consumption of British produce." But would the will follow the ability; or would not the Bills drawn for these additional cargoes, be negotiated as usual, at Kominsberg, Berlin, Leipsic, and

other places, to pay for foreign manufactures? At least the disposal of them would be optional; but the British Colonist has no alternative; he must draw all his supplies from Great Britain only. Every thing about him and belonging to him, is British; he is clad in British Woollens, Linens, and Leather; the axe which he fells timber is British,—He roasts his meat at a British grate, on a British spit, or boils it in a British pot, eats it off British plates and dishes, with British knives and forks: drinks out of British mugs or glasses, and spreads his meal upon a British table-cloth. All his surplus means are spent in British manufactures and produce; and this expenditure gives life and animation to British industry. The British Manufactures employed to supply his wants, are consumers to the British Landholder, and give him the same encouragement as the consumers employed in the Timber Trade give the Colonial Landholder. Thus the Mother Country and the Colonies reciprocally benefit each other; and the question is, whether we shall give up our Colonists, who must deal with us, for Foreigners who may: in short, whether we shall sacrifice a certainty for an uncertainty.—The Petitioners enumerate the Ship Owners among the parties benefited by the Timber Trade with the Colonies. The Report of the Lords' Committee very coolly states, that by the proposed alteration of the Duties, which would transfer it to the Northern Powers of Europe, 'some portion of the Shipping now employed in transporting the Canadian Timber to this Country, might probably be compelled to seek for other employment; and although there is every reason to expect that the increased supply from the North of Europe would be chiefly in British vessels, the average difference in the length of the voyage might render a smaller amount of shipping necessary to carry on this particular trade.' The extension of the Timber Trade with the Northern Powers, contemplated by the Lords' Committee, is principally with Norway and Sweden; and the assumption that this would be chiefly carried on in British ships, is contrary both to the evidence and to the official documents printed in their Report. Mr. Cowie being asked, 'has the Timber, since you have been conversant with the trade, been principally imported in vessels of British or Swedish built?' answers, 'principally in vessels of Swedish, built—Mr. Polly, in answer to the same question as to Norway, answers, 'generally speaking in Norwegian ships.' And, by the Official Documents, printed in their Appendix, it appears that in the year 1819, the Norwegian tonnage in this trade that cleared from Great Britain was 65,054 tons, and the British tonnage only 11,760 tons. If then the true rule of judging of the future is by the past, about 5-6ths of the tonnage employed in the additional trade with Norway would be foreign, and only 1-6th British, instead of 'the increased supply being chiefly imported in British vessels,' as stated in the Report of the Lords' Committee. The next assertion in that Report 'that the rate of freight and other circumstances attendant on British shipping, enabled it to enter into successful competition with that of every country on the globe,' is, unfortunately, refuted by the undeniable fact, that the value of British shipping is depreciated in a greater degree than that of any other description of property that can be named. The Lords' Committee, however, 'indulge a confident hope that the state of some other branches of trade, in which they are about to engage, will suggest the means of giving additional encouragement to the shipping of this country.'—The Italian proverb says, 'that they who live upon hope may die of hunger;' and if the Lords' Committee continue their labours in the same spirit as they

have begun them, the British Ship Owners have infinitely more to fear than to hope from their exertions. I shall now shew the importance of this question to the British Landholder. Let it be recollected that the Committee on whose Report I have animadverted, was appointed in consequence of a Petition from certain Merchants of the City of London, against every restrictive regulation of trade, not essential to the Revenue; against all duties merely productive from foreign competition; and against the excess of such duties as are partly for the purpose of Revenue, and partly for that of protection. The Petitioners urge the adoption of this new system, on the ground of buying every thing where it can be bought cheapest; and tell us that on every occasion of such concession or relaxation, as they recommend, a great incidental object would be gained by the recognition of a sound principle, or standard, to which all subsequent arrangements might be referred; and by the salutary influence which a promulgation of such just views by the Legislature, and by the Nation at large, could not fail to have on the policy of other States.—The first recognition of this sound principle which we are called upon to make, is in taking off the present restrictive Duties on Timber, and transferring that Trade from our own Colonies to Foreign Powers. But can we stop here? Principles are immutable in their nature, and cannot be taken up and laid down at pleasure; adopted in one instance, and abandoned in another. If we abolish all restrictions on the importation of Foreign Timber, how can we refuse to abolish those on the importation of Foreign Corn? The Gentlemen who have supported this Petition, declare that they have no intention of interfering with the Corn Laws at present; but have not Foreigners this intention? Was not a threat held out at the late Polish Diet, to prohibit the importation of Polish Corn; and if we admit the principle of abolishing all restrictions upon Foreign competition, as a standard to which all subsequent arrangements are to be referred, we must act upon it in all cases, and without any exception, or we shall subject ourselves to the charge of duplicity and injustice, and excite the animosity and perhaps the hostility of Foreign Powers.—In this contest the British Landholder would also have to contend against a great proportion of his fellow subjects. The consumers of the produce of the land would save between twenty and thirty millions per annum, by importing it from Foreign growers. Prices of all commodities, which depend upon the price of food, would be reduced in proportion; the labourer would be better fed and better clothed for less money: the manufacturers would be enabled to undersell the Foreign Manufacturers; the Ship Owner would have as good a chance of bringing home Foreign Corn as Foreign Timber; and in the language of the Report of the Lords' Committee, 'there can be little doubt but that such a measure would enable other Countries greatly to increase their consumption of British produce.' But what would be the situation of the Landholder? Wheat could not be worth more than 40s. per quarter; his land would not pay the expense of cultivation, and therefore would become of as little value as lands in the wilds of North-America. Instead of living upon his rent in ease and comfort, he would be reduced to the state of the Canadian Landholder, and must work as a labourer upon his own estate for the means of subsistence. Such is the condition to which these new Political Economists would reduce the British Landholder. Let him then adhere to that system to which he owes his present opulence, and under which he enjoys protection from Foreign competition; a protection as necessary to him, as to his fellow-subjects in North America, and let him beware of en-