

Ward Chapman

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

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The Gazette.

The following Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of New-Brunswick, in the month of March 1820, is confirmed, finally enacted and ratified, by an order of The KING in Council, dated at the Court at Carlton House the 9th day of June 1821.

AN ACT to alter, and in addition to an Act, intituled an Act for establishing a tender in all payments to be made in this Province.

WHEREAS the passing of the milled Doubloon at the current rate of Four Pounds, although conducive of great benefit, has a tendency while the same is not made a legal tender, and while the Spanish Dollar and other Silver Specie are kept at the present current rates, to diminish the circulating quantity of all other Specie in the Province, and is found to be highly inconvenient—

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly, That the milled Doubloon, or Four Pistole Piece of Spain, shall pass current and be received and paid for Four Pounds each, and the aliquot parts thereof at a proportionate value, and the Spanish milled Dollars shall pass current and be received and paid for Five Shillings and Fourpence each, and the aliquot parts of said Dollar shall pass current and be received and paid in the like proportion, and the French Five Franc Pieces shall pass current and be received and paid for Five Shillings each.

II. And be it further enacted, That the herein before mentioned Gold and Silver Coins shall be deemed and considered as a legal tender at the rates aforesaid, in all payments of money to be made in this Province, and shall be so adjudged in all Courts of Justice in the same. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to make any Doubloon or part of a Doubloon that may be plugged, a lawful tender, or any Doubloon weighing less than seventeen pennyweights eight grains, or any aliquot part of a Doubloon deficient of proportionate weight, a lawful tender in any case whatever, except at a deduction of twopence farthing for every grain so deficient.

III. And be it further enacted, That so much of the Act made and passed in the twenty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for establishing a tender in all payments to be made in this Province," as relates to the Spanish milled Dollars being made current at Five Shillings, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

IV. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall not be in force until His Majesty's Royal approbation be thereunto had and declared.

By Command, GEO. SHORE, Dep. Sec.

By JOHN KEILLOR, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Westmorland.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of John Rennison, of the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, labourer, 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 James Hamilton, late of the said Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland aforesaid, gone bankrupt, (which said James Hamilton hath departed from this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said John Rennison, and the other Creditors of the said James Hamilton, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of the Law as is alleged against him) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said James Hamilton do return and discharge his debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the estate as well real as personal of the said James Hamilton, within this County of Westmorland, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said James Hamilton.

Dated at Dorchester, the thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

JOHN KEILLOR, J. C. P.

By the Honourable JOHN ROBINSON, Esquire, one of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New-Brunswick.

To all to whom it may concern, Greeting: NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of John L. Veener,

to me duly made, according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case lately made and provided, I have directed all the estate as well real as personal within this City and County of Saint John, of Raymond Lalibertie, late of the City of Saint John aforesaid, Confectioner, (which same Raymond Lalibertie, is departed from and without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said John L. Veener, and the other Creditors of the said Raymond Lalibertie, (if any such there be) of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of Law as it is alleged against him) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said Raymond Lalibertie, do return and discharge his said debt or debts within three months from the publication hereof, all the estate as well as personal of the said Raymond Lalibertie, within this City and County of Saint John, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Raymond Lalibertie.

Dated at St. John, the twenty-eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one. JOHN ROBINSON, Mayor. W. B. KINNEAR, Att'y.

AT a Special Session of the Peace holden at the County Hall in Fredericton, in and for the County of York, on Saturday the 3d day of November, 1821—

ORDERED, that in future the ASSIZE OF BREAD in the Town of Fredericton, be as follows:

THE Sixpenny Wheat } lb. 02.
Loaf to weigh, - - - 2 : 0
Ditto, Rye, do. - - - 3 : 8
And other Loaves in proportion.
H. G. CLOPPER,
Dy. Clerk of the Peace.

SPEECH OF MR. C. PHILLIPS.

At the late annual dinner of the friends to the London Orphan Asylum, which took place at the City of London Tavern: the Duke of Sussex presided. After dinner, his Royal Highness said, he felt he could not do justice to the objects of the charity, fatigued as he had been by his attendance in the House of Lords; he wished, however, he could induce a distinguished individual near him (Mr. Charles Phillips) to become his substitute on the occasion.

Mr. Phillips rose, amidst general cheering. He felt, he said, after the call which had been unexpectedly, and indeed unnecessarily made on him, that it was impossible not to say a few words in obedience to it.

"The call, however," continued Mr. Phillips, "has been most unnecessary, for it is impossible in my mind, to add any thing to the laudatory statements of the Royal Personage who fills the Chair—statements most eloquently made and powerfully aided, if aid they want, by the influence of his example. However, Sir, on such a subject, silence would be almost criminal. It is utterly impossible to peruse the records of this noble Institution without being filled with admiration at its benevolence to shelter those who are without a home—to cherish those who are without a parent—to protect the innocence which can have known no crime—to rescue misfortune from the temptations which surround it—to substitute education for ignorance, morality for vice, and religion for infidelity—these are its objects, and they are objects in which every creed, and every party, and every human form that wears a heart," must unite in the admiration. Its positive advantages are too obvious to be overlooked, and yet perhaps they are not manifested so clearly in the benefits conferred as in the evils which it may have been the instrument of averting. The statement made by your worthy Sheriff early in this evening, has but too much truth in it. Let any one reflect, who has traversed the

streets of this immense metropolis, how many he has met even in his daily progress, who seem to have been apprenticed from their very infancy to crime—the peach-down of innocence scarcely faded from their cheeks, the mysteries of crime familiar to their memories! Unfortunate wretches, whom the very cradle seems to have heaved into a frightful and almost miraculous maturity of vice! And yet, perhaps, though now the heirs of shame, the foundlings of the scaffold, they might have crowned manhood's virtue with the reverence of age, had they been taught to hush even religion's alphabet. But, alas, their heads were pillowed on a parent's grave, and there was no light to guide them in the desert of their orphanage! Let any man reflect on his hours of relaxation, how mirth has been clouded, and amusement overcast by the melancholy spectacles he has been compelled to witness? How the shadow of what was once health and youth and loveliness, has flitted athwart like a spectre risen from a tomb of virtue. How his spirit has been bowed down—how his heart has been afflicted, as he saw before him the gaudy ruin of life's noblest ornament, woman; in her purity the world's paragon, in her depravity its shame and degradation—the bane or the blessing of civilized society—the charm of man's existence, or its curse—without any modification, either almost an angel or almost a fiend. And yet that hapless outcast, if her infancy had known a moral guardian, might have been the centre of her domestic paradise, diffusing light and joy and luxury around it—the lover's happiness, the infant's guide—the living temple of chastity and beauty, the fairest, the purest, and the loveliest, in which vestal spirits nursed the flame of Heaven. Such are the blessings this charity may confer—such are the calamities it may be the instrument of averting. Many a breaking heart will bless it upon earth—many a soul redeemed will hallow it hereafter; the wounded soldier will think upon his orphan and bless it ere he dies, and the last tear which dims the eye of virtuous misfortune, will be illumined and exalted by the ray of its consolation. Happy are they to whom fortune gives this luxury of benevolence! happy and proud and glorious is the country in which inclination thus anticipates ability; in which charity at the same time makes the people noble, and gives the noble a durable popularity; in which the merchants have been said to be Princes, and in which we see to-night, that the Princes, amid the pageantries of rank, require no monitor to remind them of humanity. This, in my mind, is the peculiar glory of our country; and if I wished to-morrow to display her to the foreigner, I would not turn him to her crowded harbours, to her garden landscape, to her proud metropolis, to her countless marts of opulence and commerce: I would not unfulfil for him her trophied flag, or unroll even the immortal charter of her liberties: No, but I would lead him to institutions such as this; I would show him the monarch's brother, entreating the people in the service of philanthropy. I would shew him her missionaries, at the Tropic and the Pole; her Samaritan benevolence, pouring its oil upon the wounds of the sufferer; her hereditary Howards, Butons, and her Fry's, holding their fortunes but as to the trustees of misery; her sunlike charity, that knows no horizon, that centering here, expands over the world, wherever there is want to be relieved, or injury to be redressed, or sorrow to be comforted; now depopulating the pirate's dungeon; now unfeathering the distant African: conquering with victory, herself a captive; a willing captive in the triumph of humanity. This is her eulogium, far brighter than ambition's crown, far more lasting than conquest's acquisitions; these are the deeds of genuine, permanent, indisputable glory. This is the pillar of her imperishable fame, which shall rise to heaven from its island

base, triumphant and eternal, when empire's monuments are in dust around it. Go on then, first of nations, in the van of charity. The flowers of earth and splendors of eternity shall bloom and beam around you in your progress; and for you, her champions in this trophied enterprise, your country will honour you—your hearts will thank you—when you approach your homes, you will be welcomed there by the spirits of the homeless, to whom you have given shelter—when you embrace your little ones the orphan's blessing will make their eye its throne, and smile upon you the light of its retribution; and if hereafter "the hour of adverse vicissitude should arise," if that home should be desolate, and those dear ones parentless, many a spirit will put up its prayer that the Universal Father may look upon their orphanage, and sooth and shield it with the grace of his protection."

The Duke of Sussex said, he had heard much of the gentleman who had just addressed them, but he had no notion whatever of the effect which his eloquence was calculated to produce upon a public assembly. (Cheers.) The collection amounted to £1500.

Mr. Green's Ascension in a Balloon IN HONOUR OF HIS MAJESTY'S CORONATION.

[His own Account of his Aerial Voyage.]

The balloon in which I ascended was 31 feet in diameter, as near the size as possible of the one of which Lunardi first made an ascension in England. It was inflated with about 1200 cubic feet of carbonated hydrogen gas, supplied from the main pipes of the original chartered Gas Company, and I am much indebted to the gentlemen of the Committee for their kind assistance during the operation of filling. I had no doubt of being able to ascend with the gas, having, since the period when I first conceived the idea that common gas would answer the purposes of aërostation, made frequent experiments all of which completely succeeded; nor was my ardour damped when I knew that, even within an hour of my ascension, persons of great experience in aërostation expressed their opinion that I should not be able to ascend.

About five minutes before I o'clock the ropes were divided; and having taken my seat in the car, the balloon rose in a most majestic manner, nearly perpendicular. The almost deafening shouts of the populace, and the roar of the cannon that took place when I had ascended a considerable distance from the earth, agitated the balloon. I felt the effect of it most sensibly. The moment the discharge of cannon took place, I knew it was the signal to be given when the crown was set upon the head of my most gracious Sovereign, and I drew the cork of a bottle of brandy, and having poured out a full glass, I drank, "Health, long life, and a glorious reign to his Majesty." The effect of the air upon the brandy is worthy of notice; when I drew the cork a report took place, which I attributed to the rarification of the air, similar to that produced by drawing a cork out of a bottle of soda water. When the balloon travelled at its greatest rapidity, I felt not the least motion; it appeared as if the car in which I sat was stationary, and that the earth was receding from me. The balloon took a north-east direction at first; and on my looking down upon the vast assemblage of persons in Westminster, the delight I felt, is out of my power to describe. The view presented one entire living mass of more than a million of human beings. Having ascended as high as I could without throwing out ballast, I determined, as the weather was so fine, to keep in sight as long as possible. I threw out two bags of sand of ten-pounds weight each, and immediately the balloon rose with