

Ward Chipman, Esq.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

ROYAL GAZETTE.

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The Gazette.

By His Excellency Major-General GEORGE STRACY 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 of this instant September: I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the first Wednesday in December next ensuing.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the third day of September, in 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.

BY AUTHORITY.

City of Saint John, 19th August, 1822.

WHEREAS His Excellency The Lieut. Governor hath received, by the July Packet, from England, the following Acts, passed by the Imperial Parliament, viz.---

"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."---Also,

"An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in America, and the West-Indies, and other Parts of the World."

Which said Acts are to go into operation immediately: All Persons concerned therefore are desired to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By His Excellency's Command, GEORGE SHORE.

Province of New-Brunswick.

THOMAS WYER, Esq. one of the Justices of the Common Pleas of the County of Charlotte, to all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Elisha Andrews, of the Parish of Saint Andrews in the County of Charlotte, Esq. to me duly made, I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal within the Province of New Brunswick, of James Turnbull, Blacksmith, late of Saint Andrews in the said County, which said James Turnbull is departed from the said Province, and hath not resided within the same, for the term of three months next preceding the aforesaid application of the said Elisha Andrews, to be seized and attached, and that unless the said James Turnbull doth return and discharge his said debts within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said James Turnbull within the Province aforesaid, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said James Turnbull.

Dated at Saint Andrews, this 24th day of May, 1822.

THOMAS WYER, J. C. P.

NOTICE.

Secretary's Office, 29th June, 1822.

WARRANTS on the Province Treasury will in future, when they are signed by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, be lodged at the Treasurer's Office in Saint John.

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, was 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 William Dougall, do return and discharge 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.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Mr. Brougham, on Monday, proposed a Resolution: "That the influence of the Crown, in the maintenance of its due negatives, destructive of the independence of Parliament, and inconsistent with the well government of the State." This Resolution, which, as our readers will observe, is much stronger, and a great deal more comprehensive, than Lord Ashburton's celebrated Resolution of 1780, was introduced by a long speech, in the course of which the Honourable and learned Mover displayed his peculiar talents for irony and sarcasm with singular brilliancy and success. In conclusion he intimated, that he considered his Resolution, if adopted by the House, as nothing less than a pledge to Parliamentary Reform.

The Marquis of Londonderry defended the conduct of Parliament for the last 40 years with considerable ingenuity, and deprecated the indirect, and covert style, in which Mr. Brougham had attempted to entrap the House in the approbation of his scheme of Reform.

Mr. Peel said a few words in defence of the University of Oxford, which had, as usual, incurred the bitterness of Mr. Brougham's rebuke. Mr. Brougham replied, and the House divided, when the Resolution was rejected by a majority of 216 to 101.

JULY 2.

Among the various modes of encouraging domestic manufactures, the following Resolution was adopted by one hundred young men, in a village in Pennsylvania; "Resolved, that we will, in paying our addresses to the young ladies, give the most marked preference to such as clothe themselves in homespun, and make use of articles the growth of our own country."

COLD BATH FIELDS PRISON.

The want of means to employ the prisoners in this prison in hard labour, which to many, constitutes the most severe part of their punishment, has, at length been obviated by the completion of a series of revolving wheels in each yard; upon which the prisoners are placed at stated periods, and the motion of which depends upon their constant exertion. On Tuesday last, the plan was brought into complete activity, and all the prisoners in the gaol, both male and female, were set to work. At the first onset it was looked upon as a mere matter of amusement, but the experience of a quarter of an hour at once proved that it was a most irksome occupation. In the end, the whole of the men in one of the wards, to the number of forty, declared they would not work, and absolutely refused to obey their task-masters. Among these were some very notorious characters. The governor, Mr. Adkins, was immediately sent for, and on his arrival he remonstrated with the mutineers on their misconduct. This remonstrance was in vain; one of the ringleaders, acting as spokesman for the rest, positively declared their intention not to go to work again. Mr. Adkins, with becoming firmness, immediately ordered 16 of the most prominent to be double ironed and locked up in their cells, declaring at

the same time that they should remain in this state on an allowance of bread and water, until they thought proper to show contrition for their offence. This had the desired effect. The whole of these who remained, immediately set to work with apparent good will, and in the course of the day, 11 of the 16 who had been locked up, sent for the Governor, and begged to be permitted to resume their occupation, with a promise that he should hear no more of their opposition. Their prayer was complied with, and they mounted the wheel, and in the course of the next day, the remaining five, with a humbled spirit, followed their example. Thus the whole of the prisoners are now kept to actual hard labour, a plan, which experience proves to create a stronger prejudice towards the inside of a prison than any other which can be adopted. At a given signal all the prisoners in the different yards are ordered on the wheels, and immediately set in motion. In the court-yard there is erected a sort of pyramid, surrounded by wood work of a particular construction. Upon looking at which, the governor can at once ascertain the degree of labour which is applied, and thereby discover whether there is any negligence on the part of the prisoners, for which of course, the task-master is answerable. At present the power of the wheels is applied to no profitable purpose, but it is in contemplation to erect a mill outside of the prison for grinding flour, in which it can effectually be brought into action.

JUNE 5.

PARLIAMENTARY.---The Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday brought forward the Budget, which he introduced by detailing at very great length the several heads of the public expenditure and income. The conclusion which the Right Hon. Gentleman deduced from his view of the finances of the country was highly favourable to the opinion of returning prosperity; and he communicated one fact, about which these can be no suspicion, and which seems to justify the full extent of his exultation, namely, that up to Saturday the Revenue for the July Quarter, 1822, exceeded the Revenue for the corresponding Quarter of 1821, by no less a sum than £622,000. The claim of the East India Company too, which had been rated so high as five millions, was, he stated, upon examination, found not to exceed £1,300,000, and was in progress of arrangement upon the basis of that estimate. These are matters concerning which there can be no delusion, and which, therefore the people may confidently treat as a subject of great satisfaction. The other gratifying communications of the Finance Minister necessarily rest on speculation,---they were the prospect of a surplus Revenue of nearly five millions and a half for the next year, and a like excess of six millions for the year ending Jan. 1824. It would not be easy, and laying the speech itself before our Readers, it is not necessary to advert to all the topics embraced in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement; perhaps not the least important of them was a pledge that the laws relating to the Sinking Fund shall undergo a revision in the course of the next session, with a view to the establishment of some rational and comprehensible system of Finance.

Mr. Maberly expressed his dissatisfaction at the terms on which the Chancellor of the Exchequer calculated his surplus for future years; as these terms assumed that, on one side nothing farther was to be gained in the way of retrenchment, and on the other, that nothing was to be resigned by any remission of taxation.

Mr. Ellice and Mr. Ricardo denied that there was an efficient Sinking Fund (or which is the same thing, a surplus revenue) of more than £1,400,000.

Mr. Smith, Mr. Lushington, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Grenfell, and the Marquis

of Londonderry, spoke shortly, and the greater part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Resolutions being agreed to without opposition, a division took place on the Resolution for raising £200,000, by way of lottery, which was carried by a majority of 74 to 34.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hobhouse moved the Repeal of the House and Window Taxes, on the ground that the general decline in prices, while on the one side it afforded an opportunity for reduction in the public expenditure, on the other aggravated in a serious degree the pressure of taxation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer treated the proposition as an attack upon public credit.

Mr. Maberly, in the name of the Opposition, repelled the imputation of a design to defraud the public creditor. What they wanted, was, he said, a frugal and honest administration of the public finances.

Mr. Wynn, Mr. Hume, Mr. Calcraft, &c. also spoke.

On a division, the motion was rejected by a majority of 146 to 50.

The House of Commons did not sit on Wednesday.

LONDON.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, June 21, 1822.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards---Colonel George Stavelly Hill to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Arnold, who retires---Commission dated June 6, 1822.

1. Lloyd Kenyon, Gent. to be Colonel, by purchase, vice Hill---dated as above.

3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards---Lieutenant Robert Haworth Peel, from half-pay of the 2d Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice John Addison, who exchanges, receiving the differences---dated as above.

15th Regiment of Light Dragoons---Assistant Surgeon John Quincey, from the half-pay of the 18th Light Dragoons, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Backhouse, whose appointment has not taken place---dated as above.

16th ditto---Lieutenant William Hilton, to be Adjutant, vice Cureton, who resigns the Adjutancy only---dated as above.

2d Regiment of Foot---Captain Robert Power, from the 20th Foot, to be Captain vice Frankland, who exchanges---dated as above.

7th ditto---Ensign Lord William Thynne, from the 78th Foot, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Calvert, promoted to the 72d Regiment---dated as above.

8th ditto---Ensign Robert Mawdesley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lord Bingham, promoted to the 74th Regiment---dated June 13, 1822.

Ensign Honourable Richard Hare, from the 69th Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Mawdesley---dated as above.

12th ditto---Lieutenant Stirling Freeman Glover, from the 72d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Markham, who exchanges---dated June 6, 1822.

20th ditto---Captain Frederick Wm. Frankland, from the 2d Foot, to be Captain, vice Power, who exchanges---dated as above.

22d ditto---Assistant-Surgeon Charles Thomas Ingham, from the half-pay of the 8th Regiment, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Browne, appointed to the 3d Dragoon Guards---dated June 13, 1822.

23d ditto---Lieutenant George Fielding to be Captain, by purchase, vice Wynne, who retires---dated June 6, 1822.

To be First Lieutenants---Second Lieutenant William Gourlay, vice Fielding---dated June 6, 1822; and Lieut. Charles Beale, from the half-pay of the 81st Regiment, vice Alexander Greig, who exchanges---receiving the differences---dated June 13, 1822.