

Wm Chipman Esq

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

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By His Honor WARD CHIPMAN, Esquire, President and (L.S.) Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WARD CHIPMAN.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands Prorogued to Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of June next, then to meet for the dispatch of Business: AND WHEREAS for divers weighty and important considerations, it has been deemed expedient further to prorogue the same General Assembly: I do therefore further prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to WEDNESDAY the TENTH day of SEPTEMBER next ensuing; whereof all persons concerned will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the 26th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and in the Fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By The President's Command. W. M. F. ODELL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we the Subscribers have been duly appointed Trustees of all the Creditors of William Dougald, late of the City of Saint John in the Province of New-Brunswick Mariner, an absconding debtor, and have been duly sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in that case made and provided, and we do hereby require all persons indebted to the said William Dougald, on or before the tenth day of July ensuing the date hereof, to pay to us, or some or one of us, all such sum or sums of money or other debt, duty or thing which they owe to the said William Dougald, and to deliver all other effects of the said William Dougald, which they or any or either of them may have in his, her or their hands, power, or custody, to us, or some or one of us as aforesaid; and we do also desire all the Creditors of the said William Dougald on or before the same day, to deliver to us, or to some or one of us as aforesaid, their respective accounts and demands against the said William Dougald, in order that right and justice may be done agreeably to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Given under our hands at the City of Saint John aforesaid this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

DANIEL SCOVIL, W. TYNG PETERS, STEPHEN SMITH. Trus. tees.

By the Honorable JOHN SAUNDERS, Esquire, Chief Justice of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

To all whom it may concern Greeting: NOTICE is hereby given that upon application of Henry Smith, Esq. to me duly made according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the estate as well real as personal within this Province, of Jesper Underhill, late of the County of Northumberland, (which same Jesper Underhill is departed from and out of the limits of this Province, or else remains concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said Henry Smith, and the other creditors of the said Jesper Underhill, if any there be) of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process

of the Law, as it is alleged against him, to be seized and attached; and that unless the said Jesper Underhill do return and discharge the said debt or debts, within three months from the Publication hereof, all the estate as well real as personal of the said Jesper Underhill within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said Jesper Underhill.

Dated at Fredericton, the third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

JOHN SAUNDERS, C. J. D. L. ROBINSON, Atty.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we the Subscribers have been duly appointed Trustees for all the creditors of James Turnbull, late of St. Andrews in the County of Charlotte, an absconding debtor, and have been duly sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in that case made and provided, and we do hereby require all persons indebted to the said James Turnbull, on or before the 28th day of July next ensuing the date hereof, to pay to us, or some or one of us, all such sums of money or other debt, duty or thing which they owe to the said James Turnbull, and to deliver the said effects of the said James Turnbull, which they or any of them may have in his, her or their hands, power, or custody, to us, or some or one of us as aforesaid, and we do also desire all the creditors of the said James Turnbull, on or before the 28th day of September next, to deliver to us, or some or one of us as aforesaid, their respective accounts and document against the said James Turnbull, in order that right and justice may be done agreeably to the form of the said Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Given under our hands at Saint Andrews aforesaid, in the County aforesaid, the twenty-sixth day of April, A. D. 1823.

JOSEPH CLARKE, ROBERT S. MOWAT, WILLIAM GARNETT. Trus. tees.

NEW BRUNSWICK, } MAY 26th, 1823. IN CHANCERY,

Between HENRY SMITH, Administrator of JAMES BELL, deceased, Plaintiff, and THOMAS HUMPHREYS, ROBERT BOSWELL and BETSY his Wife, and others, Defendants

FORASMUCH as the Court was this day informed by Mr. ROBINSON of Council for the Complainant, that the Complainant's Bill in this cause was filed on the fourteenth day of August last, as by Certificate of his Clerk in Court appears, and Process of Subpoena taken out against the said Defendant ROBERT BOSWELL and BETSY his Wife, but that the said Defendant, ROBERT BOSWELL and BETSY his Wife, now resides without the limits of this Province, at such otherwise abscond to avoid being served with such Process, 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 Court: IT IS ORDERED, that the said Defendant ROBERT BOSWELL and BETSY his WIFE, do appear and answer to the Complainant's Bill on or before the first day of September next.

By the Court, D. L. ROBINSON, Registrar.

NEW BRUNSWICK, } MAY 16th 1823. IN CHANCERY,

Between HUGH JOHNSTON, } Complainant, HUGH JOHNSTON, Junr. } and, And JOSEPH E. FREEMAN, Defendant.

FORASMUCH as the Court was this day informed by Messrs. Charles I. Peters and James Peters, Junr. of Council for the Plaintiff, that the Bill in this cause was filed on the 27th day of February last, as by the Certificate of their Clerk in Court appears, and process of Subpoena taken out against the said Defendant, but that the said Defendant now resides without the limits of this Province, or do otherwise abscond to avoid being served with such Process as by affidavit appears: and the said Certificate and affidavit being read, the truth of the above allegations made out to the satisfaction of the Court: IT IS ORDERED, that the Defendant do appear and answer to the Complainant's Bill on or before the 28th day of August next.

By the Court, D. L. ROBINSON Registrar.

Letters from Mr. Commissioner Robinson, on the Canada Trade, and Canada Union Bills, communicated by the Lieutenant-Governor, January 22nd, 1823. [Continued.]

The number of representatives in Upper Canada is at present less than in the Lower Province, and would no doubt continue so for many years. The latter consists, with very few exceptions, of Canadian French, and I am apprehensive that an Union of the two Provinces would be regarded with such extreme jealousy and repugnance by the great body of the people in Lower Canada, that on future occasions they would even more studiously endeavor to exclude Englishmen from their Assembly, and confine their confidence to those who would sedulously guard their old system of things from innovation, and for many years I fear the people of Upper Canada would find it difficult to obtain any appropriation of Revenue to purposes of public improvement within their Province, or to gain sufficient attention to their local interests from an Assembly of whom the greater number would be unfriendly to their religion, and unacquainted with their laws, and jealous of their influence. If these consequences should follow, they would retard the now rapidly increasing prosperity of Upper Canada at the most critical moment. Perhaps the apprehension is groundless, I state merely my own impression. Upper Canada, it is true, contains at present a much less population than the Lower Province, the one having been first settled by Europeans only forty years ago, and the other more than two hundred: but it is well known, that in extent of land capable of cultivation, in the excellence of its soil, and climate, and consequent capability of production, the former possesses almost unrivalled advantages, and it would be much to be lamented that these should be prevented from developing themselves, by being placed under the control of persons little acquainted with our agricultural interest, and even averse to the system of tenures and of laws under which the Province had so surprisingly flourished.

That it would be thus controlled, at least for many years to come, I take to be certain, especially if the Legislature should be convened at Montreal, for I fear in the present state of Upper Canada, it would be difficult to find Gentlemen who could so completely abandon their own pursuits, as to attend an annual Legislative Session, of three months, at so great a distance from their homes. It could not be expected that the attendance of Members from the Upper Province would be by any means so numerous even in proportion, as from the Lower, and I see great reason to apprehend that in any question in which the interests of the two Provinces may come into competition, such for instance as the proportion of Revenue to be expended in Upper Canada, there would be little chance for some time to come of a fair decision. I fear this the more from the conviction that the mass of the people of Lower Canada would feel extreme annoyance at the Union, looking upon it as a scheme to give to the English population an undue ascendancy, and would be for some time little disposed to unite cordially with us forgetting all distinctions.

It perhaps deserves also to be considered how far it is politic upon National grounds, to unite two Colonies now distinct, thereby involving on all occasions the politics of one with those of the other, giving to them the means of making common cause in any unfortunate distension which might arise and rendering any disagreement, a cause of irritation and of difficulty in two Governments, whereas otherwise it might but affect the tranquillity of one.

Several other considerations of less importance naturally suggest themselves, in weighing the probable consequences of an

Union of the Legislatures. My desire has been to state such as appeared most worthy of notice, and in doing this, I beg not to be understood as presuming to speak the sentiments of the Government, or of the Legislature of Upper Canada, for I am neither authorized nor prepared to state their opinions upon the expediency of an union, which was never, within my knowledge, contemplated by either.

The representations from that Province with which I am charged, were not intended, I am certain to point specifically to that end, and indeed, the measures which I have taken the liberty of proposing, and which are under the consideration of His Majesty's Government, are wholly of a different nature. I cannot even pretend to say how far an Union would be agreeable to the people of Upper Canada generally. I have reason to think the majority of their present representatives are unfavorable to it, from a conviction that it would not be beneficial, though some of that body, for whose opinion I have much respect, think otherwise. I will take the liberty of remarking further, that the Act by which the Province of Quebec was divided, and the present separate Governments established, was the result of great and long deliberation, and if the change of system so matured should prove disagreeable to the inhabitants of both or either of the Provinces, it may be expected that they will feel more deeply in proportion as it shall appear to have been hastily decided on, without an opportunity having been afforded them of making known their sentiments. The people of Canada have been ever treated by Great Britain with a mildness and a degree of parental indulgence that would make them the more sensible to any apparent want of consideration even of their feelings. Another matter occurs to me upon which it is necessary to guard against any erroneous impression. The French inhabitants of Lower Canada, I am firmly persuaded, are as peaceably disposed, as much inclined to submit to authority, and as loyal attached to the British Government, as any portion of His Majesty's subjects, and whatever trouble their Representatives may give by refusing to make a permanent provision for the Civil List, or upon questions of Revenue, or of any kind between themselves and the Executive Government, is not to be ascribed to the preponderance of French influence over the English, but to that desire which is found in all Assemblies to assert to the utmost the share of power which they think the Constitution gives them, a disposition which I think the descendants of English, Irish and Scotch, will be found as likely to persevere in, as the descendants of Frenchmen. It is not my desire, by any thing I have said, to lead to a conclusion that the Legislatures should not be united, unless that inference shall appear to be the sound deduction from the considerations I have stated. I have set down what presented itself on both sides, anxious only that the decision may be made on sure grounds, and not formed upon erroneous conceptions, or expectations which are not likely to be fulfilled.

A TRUE COPY (Signed) G. HILLIER.

STORM. A violent storm occurred at Norwich, (Conn) on Sunday last. Barns and sheds were unroofed, and fences prostrated. In Montville, whilst the officiating minister was reading a hymn, beginning thus:—

"Methinks the last great day is come,  
"Methinks I hear the trumpet sound;  
"That shakes the earth, rends every tomb,  
"And wakes the prisoners underground,"  
a flash of lightning struck the top of the cupola of the meeting house, shattered the belfry, entered the body of the house, shivered several pews to pieces, and killed Mrs. Betsey Bradford, aged 72 years, and Miss Mary S. Comstock, aged 9 years, and