

By His Honor the President

# THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume IX.]

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[Number 35.]

## The Gazette.

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 TENTH day of SEPTEMBER next, 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 30th day of August, 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.

WM. F. ODELL.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,  
11th October, 1823.

### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

3d Batt. Northumberland Militia.

John Anderson, to be Capt. vice Johnston, removed from the Province.

James McPherson, to be Lieut. and Adj. vice Newton, removed from the Province.

Capt. Antoine Degrace, to retire with his rank.

Lieut. Thomas Dodd, do. do.

2d Batt. Kings County.

To be Captains—Lieut. Arthur McArthur, Lieut. Samuel Freeze, Lieut. Samuel Stockton, with leave to retire.

To be Lieutenants—Ensign John Cogle, Ensign James Sproule, John McArthur, Gent. Samuel Goslin, do. Samuel McKiely, do. James Ryan, do.

To be Ensigns—William Barbaric, Lemuel Cleveland, Daniel Sheek, Abraham Johnston, Charles Stockton, Oliver B. Cogle.

James Hoyt, to be Quarter-Master.

2d Batt. York.

To be Captain—Josiah Brown.

Lieutenant—Charles Raymond.

Ensign—Elisha Cunliffe.

By Command,

GEO. SHORE, Adj. Gen. M. F.

By the Hon. William Bosford, Esquire, one of the Justices 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 *William Harper*, of Monkton, in the County of Westmorland, Trader, 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 *David Mills*, late of Monkton, in the County of Westmorland, (which same *David Mills* 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 *William Harper* and the other creditors of the said *David Mills*, 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 *David Mills* does 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 *David Mills*, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said *David Mills*.

Dated at Sackville the twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

A. W. DES BARRÉS, Atty.

By the Honourable JOHN MURRAY BLISS, Esquire, one of the Justices 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 the application of *Daniel Leavitt* and *Francis Leavitt*, to me duly made, according to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided, I have directed all the estate, as well real as personal, within this Province, of *Edmond Kirk*, late of the City of Saint John, Baker, (which same *Edmond Kirk*, is departed from and without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said *Daniel Leavitt* and *Francis Leavitt*, and other the Creditors of the said *Edmond Kirk*, (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 *Edmond Kirk*, do return and discharge his said debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the estate as well real as personal, of the said *Edmond Kirk*, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said *Edmond Kirk*.

Dated at the City of St. John, the 1st October, 1823.

G. W. CLEARY, Attorney.

By *Alexander Davidson*, Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Northumberland.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of *James Ledden* and *James Abbott*, of Miramichi, in the County of Northumberland, Merchants, 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 Graham*, late of the Parish of New-Castle, in the County of Northumberland aforesaid, Yeoman, (which said *James Graham* hath departed from this Province, or concealed within it, with intent and design to defraud the said *James Ledden* and *J. Abbott*, and the other Creditors of the said *James Graham*, 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 unless the said *James Graham* 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 Graham*, within this County of Northumberland, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said *James Graham*.

Dated at Nelson, the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

ALEX. DAVIDSON, J.C.P.  
J. A. STREET, Attorney.

[FROM EL COLOMBIANO, OF AUG. 20.]

Statement of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Colombia, presented to the First Constitutional Congress on the 21st of April, 1823.

This latter seemed to prove that as the commerce of Great Britain more immediately interested in than any other, it would have been easy to have come to a mutual understanding, in order that its interests might not be exposed to the vicissitudes of civil war.—But all our efforts hitherto have not been sufficient to induce the government of his Britannic Majesty to enter into direct negotiations with this country. Before the union, both New Granada and Venezuela made every effort to effect this object; and the Republic of Colombia has since renewed

them with the most lively interest. Our anxiety to accomplish it, has been and still is commensurate with the commanding influence which that cabinet has acquired in Europe, and the world at large, more especially since the events of the year 1814: which have stamped Great-Britain the first of all nations in political ascendancy. The English marine the most formidable in the universe, has established every where so extensive a commerce, that little now remains for it to desire.

The friendship of Great Britain is for us an event of the highest importance. The good will which the people of that opulent Empire profess towards us, is no unsatisfactory presage of what we may hope from their government. We have no where met with such zealous and generous friends, and that in the most desperate moments of our struggle. Not content with succouring us from afar, many of them have traversed the ocean, and have come to partake our suffering and our dangers in the field of battle. In short, Colombia owes an immense debt of gratitude to numerous British subjects; and earnestly desires to give them positive proofs of it if not with blameable profusion, at least with the utmost liberality. The merchants and manufacturers of that nation have likewise shown themselves sensible of the advantages which our market offers to them. Petitions from all parts have been presented to the ministry, setting forth the forcible reasons which point out the necessity of mutual arrangements, and even in parliament the most eloquent discourses have been uttered in favour of this measure. In short, the government of his Britannic Majesty in its decree of the 27th of April, 1822, declared the commerce of Great-Britain with the ports of Colombia legal: so that it only now remains to adopt some measure by which that commerce may receive effectual protection.

### GRADUAL INCREASE OF THE IMPORTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

[FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.]

In several of our preceding papers we have endeavoured to give an intelligible account of the great and complicated mass which composes the trade and commerce of the British empire, and we have endeavoured to show, that in all its divisions our trade and commerce are extending. We have further endeavoured to explain the interest which we all have in such extension; and to show that the first and immediate consequence of such augmentation must be the gradual reduction of taxation in general, and the removal, within the next session, of the remaining portion of the window tax.

In our former observations upon this subject, we have confined ourselves chiefly to a view of the Exports, and of their comparative increase within the last three years. In our present remarks, we propose to comprehend the Imports, a branch of our trade no less important in every point of view than the amount of our Exports themselves.

Before we enter upon this subject, we must be allowed a remark, which our own long experience induces and enables us to make. We are old enough to remember the period when the system of political economy entirely prevailed, and when it first gave way (under Adam Smith, in theory, and Burke, in practice) to the present more enlightened doctrines. It was a maxim of Cato, that a good husbandman should sell as much as he can, and buy as little. The old political economy was founded upon this maxim as its cardinal principle. Hence, as Exports were our sales, and Imports apparently our purchases, the old economists adhered with a peculiar fondness to the former, and considered the latter as so much money out of pocket. Upon the same principle, they struck what they called the balance of trade, and considered as an unfavourable

branch of trade, whatever did not exhibit a balance of payment in their favour; forgetting the obvious principle, that it is necessary to buy of one in order to sell to another; and that if we buy the raw material of one and sell the manufactured article to another, it is wholly immaterial what we pay to the one provided we reap the profit in dealing with the other; and that again we may buy of the one, and sell with profit to another, so that our accounts with the one exhibit more purchases, whilst our accounts with the other exhibit likewise more sales; yet that both are in fact parts of the same dealing:—forgetting, we say, all these principles, the economists of the old school gave no attention whatever to our Imports, except to depreciate any continuation of trade with a country from which we imported only. For example, what a drain upon us, they would say, in China, to whom we pay the enormous sum of three millions for tea, which is more over all so much actual money going out of the country, and what does China take in return—nothing; so that it is all a pure balance of trade against us. They would forget, or rather would not see at all, that this three millions expended in China becomes in home circulation nine or ten millions.—that it feeds and maintains home trade to that amount, and of course, proportionately circulates wages, capital, profit;—that circulation is in fact national wealth; and that profit, (no matter from whom made) is so much added to the capital of trade; that the Revenue is moreover fed by the means, and that agriculture and manufactures are supported and augmented by a demand rendered thereby perpetually increasing. In a word, (as this is not our main subject) we have lived to see the former errors, and the present improved knowledge and practice; and, (what is still more,) we have lived to see the thing understood by almost every one. And this we consider, and we think justly, to be one of the most obvious proofs and examples of the progress of knowledge within our own time.

To come, however, to our Imports. In order to find some clue to the complexity of this subject, we have been accustomed in our own minds to divide our imports into two main branches; the raw materials for our manufactures, and imports for mere consumption. Both of these are, in fact, of nearly equal importance to our national welfare, and the accounts (if considered) must be equal proofs of it.—The amount of our import of raw material must necessarily be the measure of the progress of our manufactures.

The amount of articles imported to be consumed, must equally establish two other important points:—the first, the astonishing wealth of a country which can afford to consume so liberally; and secondly, the amount of our domestic circulation, which is, in other words, but another name for our national opulence and prosperity.

Now the principal Imports of the first class (namely raw materials for our manufactures) are, of course, flax, hemp, raw and thrown silk and cotton.

We have merely limits to set down the accounts of the present year under three heads. In 1821, the official value of flax imported was seven hundred and sixty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight pounds. In 1823, the official value of the same article was one million one hundred and ninety-seven thousand two hundred and ninety pounds. In 1821, the official value of hemp imported was three hundred and fifty-five thousand five hundred and ninety-two pounds. In 1823, the official value of the same article was five hundred and nine thousand pounds. In 1821, the official of raw and thrown silk imported was one million three hundred and eighty-three thousand six hundred and four pounds. In 1823, the official value of the same was one million five hundred and thirty-five thousand and seventy-eight pounds. In cotton, the value of