

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.



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[Number 25.]

The Gazette.

BY His Honor JOHN MURRAY BLISS,
Esquire, President, and Commander
in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

(L.S.)

J. M. BLISS.

A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Wednesday the Second day of June next; I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the First Wednesday in September next ensuing.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the Thirty-first day of May, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Honor's Command
W. M. F. ODELL.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Fredericton, 13th August, 1824.

HIS Majesty having directed returns to be forthwith made of the general Establishment of the Government of this Province, arranged according to Departments, and including every Individual employed therein, with all the particulars specified in the annexed Schedule, and also a return under similar heads of those public officers who may not be attached to any particular department: all Persons concerned are hereby required in obedience to His Majesty's commands, to forward immediately to this office their respective reports, agreeably to the form prescribed.

By order of His Honor the President.

Return to express in separate columns the following particulars.

- Name, and designation of Office.
- Office.
- Date of appointment.
- By whom appointed and under what Instrument.
- Whether Office executed by Principal or by Deputy, if by Deputy his name.
- Annual salary in sterling and Currency, with rate of Exchange.
- Fees during the year which has expired, in currency and in sterling value.
- Nett amount received by Principal and by Deputy, in currency and sterling.
- Whether Principal or Deputy be allowed a House for personal residence, or what allowance, if any, for House rent or Quarters.
- Whether Office be held by Principal in conjunction with any and what other Civil, Military or Naval office or appointment or place of Profit, in any Colony or on the establishment of the United Kingdom. If the office be held by a Military or Naval Officer whether upon full or half Military or Naval pay, the total amount of pay and allowances of every kind actually received by him in addition to the Profits of his Office.
- Periods during which the officer has been absent on leave from the Colony.
- Whether the Principal or his Deputy enjoy any and what other advantage or profit, not required to be stated in the preceding columns.
- Remarks in explanation of the duties of the office and of such subjects as require elucidation.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, } 22d July, 1824.

In Chancery,
Between Mallory Raymond, Complainant,
and
Richard Carlow, & James Carlow, Defendants.

INASMUCH as the Court was this day informed by Mr. Wetmore, of Council for the Complainant, that the Bill in this cause was filed on the 10th day of April last, as by the Certificate of their Clerk in Court appears, and process of Subpoena taken out against the said Defendants, but that the said Defendants now reside 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, and the truth of the above allegation being made out to the satisfaction of the Court, It is ordered that the said Defendants do appear and answer to the Complainant's bill, on or before the third Tuesday in February next.

By the Court,

D. LUDLOW ROBINSON, Registrar.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That We the Subscribers having been duly appointed Trustees of all the Creditors of James Develin, late of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Carpenter, 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 such case made and provided: And we do hereby require all persons indebted to the said James Develin on or before the Twenty-eighth day of October next ensuing the date hereof, to pay to us, or some, or one of us, all such sums or sums of money, or other debt, duty or thing which they owe to the said James Develin, and to deliver all other effects of the said James Develin, which they, or either, or any of them may have in his, her, or their hands, power or custody, to us, or some, or one of us aforesaid: And we do desire all the Creditors of the said James Develin, 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 James Develin, in order that right and justice may be done pursuant to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Given under our hands at Chatham, the 28th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.
ALEXANDER FRASER, junr. } Trustees.
JOHN M. JOHNSON, }
THOMAS VONDY. }

LONDON, June 10.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Yesterday a Special General Court of the Proprietors of East-India Stock was held at the Company's House in Leaden-hall Street, for the purpose of considering the draft of a Bill before Parliament to authorise the East-India Company to import Teas direct from Canton in China, to Quebec and other Ports in British North America.

The Court met at twelve o'clock, when the proceedings of the last Court were read and approved of.

TEA TRADE IN CANADA.

The Chairman then called the attention of the Court to the draft of the Bill which was before Parliament respecting the Tea Trade with North America. The objects of that Bill, and all the circumstances which led to it, would be found fully explained in a letter from Mr. Huskisson, the President of the Board of Trade, to the Chairman of the Court of Directors, which would be read to the Court. Any information which this Correspondence did not afford, he professed himself willing to supply to the best of his power.

This letter and the Chairman's answer were then read. The letter bore date the 26th ult. and began by calling the attention of the Court of Directors to the state of the Tea Trade with North America. From Official Communications made to Government, it appeared that upwards of 10,000 or 12,000 chests of tea were annually consumed in British America, not a tenth part of which was supplied by the East India Company, but was smuggled in from the U. States. That by this means a Revenue of 90,000l. was levied on the consumption for the use of the Treasury of the United States. The attention of the local Legislature had been called to the subject, and annexed was an Address to the Crown, together with a report of the Assembly of Upper Canada, in which, after alluding to the loss of revenue before stated, three remedies were proposed: namely—firstly, to permit the East-India Company to import Teas direct from Canton to Quebec, or some other convenient mart for British America; secondly to open that trade to individual merchants; thirdly to legalize the traffic now going on, and by imposing some duty on Teas imported from the United States, to indemnify the revenue, in some measure, against loss. Of these propositions the last was so objectionable, that Government would not recommend its adoption, unless nothing better could be devised; the second was referred to the consideration of the Company, as such a permission would interfere with their charter. But it was otherwise open to great difficulties, and the permission might be misconstrued or abused in America. The third only was submitted

to the adoption of the Court. The Letter contained a strong recommendation to the Company to send to Quebec such a quantity of cheap Tea as would meet the demand there. The inducement to smuggling was stated to be the cheapness of the Tea, which after paying American duties, and running all the risk of smuggling, could be sold more cheaply than the Company's Teas imported from this country, although that was subject to no duties outward. The tea was of an inferior quality, but the Company could have no more difficulty in obtaining the same article in China, than the Americans. The letter concluded with expressing a strong conviction, that the Company would comply with the suggestion, and that in so doing they would not suffer any views of private emolument to influence general principles of commerce.

The answer of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman was then read. It was dated the 29th ult. addressed to Mr. Huskisson. It stated that the Court of Directors were not unobservant of the Illegal trade in Tea which had been carried on with Canada, and the prejudice which the revenue suffered for the benefit of the United States. Being anxious to correct this evil the Company professed its willingness to import a supply of Tea direct from Canton for the American market, and in fact orders had been despatched to the Committee of Supercargoes at Canton, to buy up a quantity of inferior Tea, which was to be ready by the 10th of July next. But it was stated that an Act of Parliament was necessary to legalize this trade, as from the laws respecting the Company, no such intercourse could now take place.

The Chairman said that it was under the circumstances detailed in the correspondence which had been just read, that the Act now under consideration was brought into Parliament. That correspondence was so explicit as to the objects of the Act, that there remained for him but little to add. It would be observed that the Company had not parted with any of their privileges, and that what they had done was at the request of Government. They had certainly complied with the wishes of Government more from considerations of a public and commercial nature than from any hope of profit to themselves. He then moved that the Resolution of the Court of Directors might be confirmed by this Court. He added that the powers given to the Company by the Bill were in the alternative either to trade themselves or to license others to do so.

Mr. Randal Jackson said it was important to know, first, whether the Company meant to trade on their own account; and secondly, whether this direct trade from Canton was to be confined to North America, or to extend to the West-India Islands.

The Chairman said that, for the present, the Company were disposed to engage in the trade in ships freighted by themselves, but he could not answer for future arrangements; and secondly that the Bill applied only to the Continent of North America.

Mr. Jackson said that he hoped the Resolution of the Court of Directors would be adhered to, and that they would confine the trade to their own ships. He then adverted to the alarms which were formerly felt at opening the trade of the East otherwise than through the medium of the Port of London.

The Chairman said the Hon. Proprietor's fears were groundless, and that the Company meant to confine the trade to ships freighted by themselves.

Some more conversation occurred between the Chairman, Mr. Carruthers, and Mr. R. Jackson, in which the Chairman stated that the Company were determined to freight ships on their own account, and he thought no objection could be raised to the Compa-

ny's having the power of licensing other persons to carry on this trade.

The Resolution was then agreed to.

JUNE 10.

THE PARLIAMENT.

Yesterday orders were given at the different Public Offices to have all the Papers laid before Parliament forthwith, that had been required to be forwarded to either House; and to the Clerks and Officers of the House of Commons, to have all the several Bills now in hand delivered to the several Members, as they were to be forwarded through their several stages without delay, preparatory to the prorogation of Parliament. The present intention is declared to be, at the Government Offices, that the prorogation shall take place on Thursday, the 17th, or Friday, the 18th inst. There is nothing in the business of either House to prevent the prorogation taking place thus early. All the Government Bills and measures are before the Parliament, and have proceeded to the second reading or to the Committee; so that they can cause no delay. It is known that both Houses have Committees, only recently appointed, still sitting to enquire into the state of the disturbed districts of Ireland. The Commons have made one Report with evidence on the subject, in which Report the Committee lament the necessity of recommending a continuation of the Irish Insurrection Act, which they nevertheless declare to be a violent departure from the fixed principles of the Constitution; and when that report was presented, Mr. Goulburn gave notice that on the succeeding day he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to continue the Insurrection Act.—Sir J. Newport, and other Members, objected to any motion on the subject until the report and evidence were printed.—The Lords have printed some of their evidence, but only for the use of their Committee. A Bill for the continuation of the Irish Insurrection Act has been introduced into the House of Lords, and is in progress, so that it will only have to pass the Commons, and then be prepared for the Royal Assent. Thus there is nothing that is likely to detain the House after the 17th inst.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Aubrey vs. Aspinall.

This was a motion to confirm the report of a Master that a bill was not impertinent.

Mr. Agar opposed the motion, and contended that the supplemental bill contended a repetition of all the facts contained in the bill of revivor, and was therefore impertinent. There were two orders of the Court, one by Lord Bacon, the other by Lord Clarendon, directing that Counsel should not saction, by their signature, any bills which contained useless repetitions, recitals, and tautologies, with the intention of rendering deeds simple.

Mr. Hart said, that the only object of those exceptions was to cause further delay, and alluded to the delay which had been already caused by unnecessary proceedings.

Mr. Barber, on the same side, supported the Master's report and stated the ground on which those repetitions were necessary.

Mr. Agar said, that those repetitions were unnecessary, and unless they were checked by the Court, they would become a dreadful abuse.

The Lord Chancellor—And by the Counsel also.

Mr. Agar allowed that the Counsel also ought to endeavour to put it down, and said that when he was a junior Counsel he had never sanctioned such abuses. He recollected when a Solicitor desired him to draw a Bill so long that the adverse party would be unable to make an office copy. By this means an attachment could be procured and they would be ruined.