

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume XL.]

TUESDAY, 7th SEPTEMBER, 1824.

[Number 28.]

The Gazette.

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 his 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 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.

FORASMUCH 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 the 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 sum 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 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 }

ANNO QUINTO. GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. LXXXVIII.

An Act to authorize the East India Company to trade direct from China to the British Colonies and Plantations in America.

21st June, 1824.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their own account, or by persons to be licensed by them, should be authorized by Law to export direct from China to the British Colonies and Plantations in America, Tea and other Merchandize: May it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the said United Company, and also for any other of His Majesty's Subjects, with the Special leave and license of the said United Company in writing, or a special leave and licence in writing under their authority for that purpose, to export in ships navigated according to law, from any Port or Ports within the Dominion of the Emperor of China, any Tea, or other Goods, Wares, or Merchandize; the produce or manufacture of any Country within the limits of the said Company's Charter, and to carry the same direct into any of the British Colonies or Plantations in America; any Law, Statute, Charter, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

LAUNCH OF THE GREAT SHIP.

QUEBEC, July 31.—The launch of the great ship took place on Wednesday last, at the point of the Isle of Orleans, in the presence of a very large concourse of people. This is the largest ship in existence, or of the building of which for navigable purposes, we have any authentic record. She is named the **COLUMBUS**.—Her dimensions are, length, 320 feet, breadth of beam, 50 feet, and depth of hold, 30 feet. She is perfectly flatbottomed and wall-sided; the stem and stern posts are nearly perpendicular, and both ends sharpalike: Her tonnage, by register, is 3,690 tons, but she is capable of carrying at least 6,000.—Every precaution has been taken for the safety and comfort of her crew; her cabin and a safety-room being prepared, that should the vessel, by any means, become water-logged, they would endure but little inconvenience.

This ponderous mass was put in motion with as much facility as any smaller vessel, and slid majestically into the St. Lawrence. The length of the ways was 600 feet, and precisely one minute elapsed between her first moving and her reaching the water, her entrance into which was greeted by the music of the military bands in attendance, and salutes of artillery. From her peculiar construction, the wedge-like form of her stern, and the little proportion her breadth bears to her length, she caused but little swell; the smallest boats were hardly tossed, and no sensible motion was felt on board the steam-boats and larger vessels.

She is now taking in her cargo in the Montmorenci channel.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

From the National Journal.

Mr. Lucius Buil who arrived in this city a few days ago, was the bearer of despatches from our Minister at St. Petersburg. By these it appears that a Convention was concluded on the 5th (17th) April last, between Mr. Middleton on the part of the United States, and Count Nesselrode and Mr. Polignac on the part of Russia. We understand that the Convention consists of six articles, in which all the points in dispute between the two governments are adjusted, in a manner the most honourable and advantageous to this country.

The 1st article authorizes the free navigation of the Pacific Ocean by both parties, and recognizes the right of fishing and of landing on all points of the West coast not already occupied, in order to trade with the Aborigines.

2d article provides, that the citizens or subjects of neither country shall land at points occupied by either, without permission of the Governor or Commandant.

3d article fixes the boundary line at 54° north, of which the United States are not to form establishments, and south of which Russia cannot advance.

4th article allows free entrance to both parties for ten years, into all the gulfs, harbours, &c. of each, for the purpose of fishing and trading with the natives.

5th article interdicts a trade in fire-arms and liquors; and provides that violations of this article shall be punished, not by seizure of the vessel, but by penalties, to be prescribed by each government on its own citizens or subjects.

6th This article prescribes that the ratification shall be exchanged within ten months from the date of the treaty.

This Convention may be regarded as a second signal effect of the manly and independent message of our President to the late Congress. If the Emperor Alexander had left it to our own government to fix the terms of the treaty, it could not more completely have secured all our interests in the Pacific. We congratulate the country upon this new evidence of the excellence of the system which has been pursued by our present administration.

DREADFUL SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning Sir James Fitzgerald, of Baker-street, Portman-square, put a period to his existence by shooting himself with a pistol. About five o'clock yesterday morning the servants were alarmed by the report of a pistol; they immediately rushed to their master's apartments, and found the unfortunate gentleman weltering in his blood, though not quite dead; he seemed to suffer the most excruciating pain until two o'clock, when he expired. An inquest was held on the body. Lady Fitzgerald, on being made acquainted with the melancholy catastrophe, was most deeply affected. She has quitted the house, together with her daughter, for the residence of a friend in the neighbourhood. A dispatch was immediately sent off with the intelligence to the son of Sir James, who is on a visit to a friend in Lancashire. The deceased was between 60 or 70 years of age, and was nearly allied to the noble house of Leinster. An Inquest will be held on the body to-morrow morning.

QUEBEC Aug. 7. TEAS.

Rough-guess of the Consumption in British North America.

In Upper-Canada, men who are supposed to be acquainted with the population, estimate the number of families at 40,000, others think this number too high; however if it does not approach thus far it will reach that amount in a few years, and on the information of those conversant with the habits

of the people, and that Tea in general makes part of every meal with many of the families who begin to feel comfortable, the consumption of Tea may be moderately estimated at one Chest to eight families; hence 5000

Four thousand families in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, consuming each at the rate of from half a Chest to one and a half Chest annually, take the medium at only one half Chest for each of these families (not reckoning on the Shipping) 2000

7,000 Families in the Eastern Townships, extending by William-Henry, Chambly, St. John's, and all the South side to St. Regis, one chest to 7 families, 1000

7,000 Families from Three-Rivers exclusively to the River Raisin, and both sides of the Ottawa, including the country part of the Island of Montreal, one Chest to seven families, 1000

6,000 Families from Three-Rivers inclusive downwards, taking in the country on both sides of the St. Lawrence not previously mentioned, and also Gaspé and Chaleur Bay, one Chest to six families, 1000

(And without having reference to near sixty thousand Families more in Lower-Canada, most of whom consume more or less in the course of the year,) this computation is supposed to be considerably under the actual consumption.

Having no satisfactory data to follow in estimating the population of the Lower Provinces, as Halifax, New-Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, (and the shipping frequenting these ports, and there supplied with Tea, as well for immediate use as for Sea Stocks); these may be put at eighty thousand families, nearly all using Tea, the consumption may be taken as in Upper-Canada, at one Chest for eight families, being 10000

Yearly consumption of British North America, 28000

From which a deduction is to be made for the quantity legally imported,

Amount of Chests of Tea legally imported and entered at the Custom-House of Quebec for payment of Provincial Duties last five years, 11,919—

Yearly average, 2,384
Rate the lower Ports above their average, 1816,

Showing the immense quantity 16000 Chests, smuggled into these Provinces,—a loss to the honest trader, British Capital, the Shipping interest, with all the demoralizing consequences that follow.—The Provincial Revenue of the Canadas has for a length of time suffered a loss on the article of Tea of £10,000 annually.

Upper-Canada is mostly supplied with smuggled Goods from New-York;—Quebec, Montreal, and the Eastern Townships partly from New-York and partly from Boston;—The Lower Provinces are supplied from the India Houses at and near Boston, by water and land, on or near to the Bay of Fundy.

The population of Great-Britain consume on the average each something more than one pound and a half of Tea annually. Sales of Tea at the India House of London amounted in 1823 to 28,000,000 pounds;—In British N. America Tea is sold at a much lower price than it is in England; and the consumption is supposed to exceed the proportion allowed to the last.—Rating the population of these Provinces at one million, and the consumption of Tea at 1,600,000 pounds; and allowing 80 lbs.