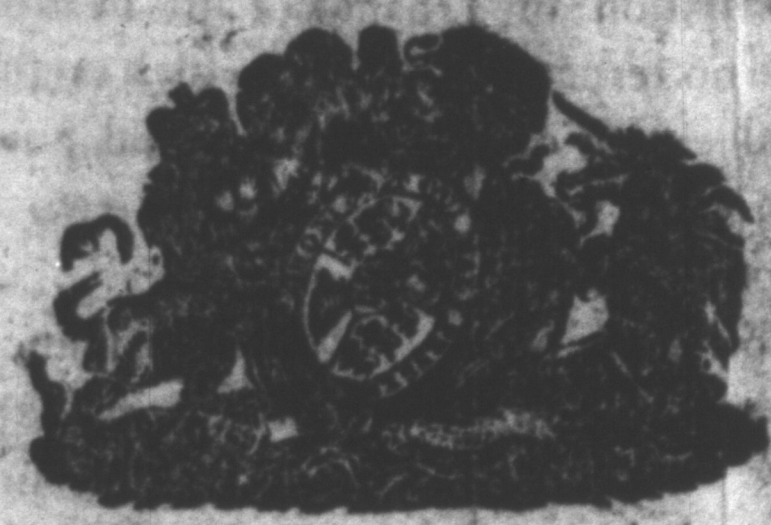


Don Wardshipman

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.



Volume XII.]

TUESDAY, 29th AUGUST, 1825.

[Number 27.]

The Gazette.

BY His Excellency Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, Baronet, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

HOWARD DOUGLAS. A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

By His Excellency's command.

W. M. F. ODELL.

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE.—Those persons who are in possession of UNGRANTED LANDS without legal authority, and who may think they have equitable claims to the favorable consideration of the Government, are hereby notified that unless such claims are preferred, by petition, before the 1st day of May next, they will be proceeded against as INTRUDERS and TRESPASSERS upon the Crown Lands.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.
Crown Lands Office, Fredericton,
26th May, 1825.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE

Provincial Auditor's Office,
Fredericton, 5th July 1825

ALL Persons who have received, and who have not (prior to the 17th March last) accounted for the expenditures of any public monies entrusted to their care and expenditure, are hereby required to make up and transmit their several accounts to this office, without delay, with the proper vouchers in their support. And all persons whose accounts may have been delayed by any unforeseen difficulty in completing the same, are hereby notified that such accounts and vouchers must be transmitted to this office on or before the first day of September next, or their defaults will be reported to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, as directed by the Act of Assembly for "the better examining and auditing the Public Accounts of this Province."

S. D. STREET, Prov. Auditor.

By the Honorable John Saunders, Esq. 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 the application of David Wortman of Fredericton in the County of York and Province aforesaid, Carpenter, and Asa Coy and Thomas Stewart of the same place, Merchants, to me duly made according to the form of the Act of the Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate, as well real as personal, within this Province, of Matthias G. Valentine, late of Fredericton, in the County of York, in the said Province, Carpenter, (which said Matthias G. Valentine is departed from and without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said David Wortman, Asa Coy and Thomas Stewart, and the other Creditors of the said Matthias G. Valentine, if any there be, of their just dues, or else remains con-

cealed within the same 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 Matthias G. Valentine do return and discharge his said debt or debts within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate, as well real as personal of the said Matthias G. Valentine, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Matthias G. Valentine.

Dated at Fredericton the eleventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

JOHN SAUNDERS, Chief Justice.
G. J. DIRBLE, Solicitor.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, }
22d AUGUST, 1825.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions, &c.

1st Batt. Westmorland Militia.

Lieutenant Samuel West, is, from debility and lameness, permitted to retire with his rank.

Ensign George Turner to be Lieutenant, vice West who retires.

Ensign William M'Almon, do. vice Sierra promoted.

Hugh T. M'Almon, gent. to be Ensign, vice William M'Almon promoted.

George Rogers, gent. to be Quartermaster.

1st Batt. Saint John, City Militia.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Lieut. David Brown, vice W. T. Peters who resigned.

Lieut. James Kirk,
" William Scoullar, vice Punam removed from the County.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANT,

2d Lieutenant Michael Hennigar, vice Brown promoted.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANT,

Alexander M'Grouy, gent.

2d Batt. St. John, City Militia.

Lieut. George Bonsall to be Captain, vice Cross resigned.

Ensign Charles Peters to be Lieutenant, vice Bonsall promoted.

TO BE ENSIGNS,

James W. Street, gent.
Jacob Sinder,
Charles Tisdale.

First Rifle Company, St. John Militia.

Thomas M'arkin to be Lieutenant, vice Scoullar promoted.

Royal African Staff Company, St. John Militia.

TO BE CAPTAIN,

Lieutenant Matthias Leavitt.

TO BE 1st LIEUTENANT,

Ensign William M-Mullin vice Ray who retires with his rank.

TO BE 2d LIEUTENANT,

Craven Longstroth, gent.
Henry Partelow, gent.

By Command.

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

AFTER ORDERS.

The resignation of Lieut. R. Godfrey, of the 1st Batt. City Militia, is accepted, and Thomas L. Nicholson appointed Lieutenant in his stead.

By Command.

GEO. SHORE, A. G. M. F.

By the Honorable John Murray Bliss, Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the 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 Elisha Andrews of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte

and Province aforesaid, Esq. and William Henry Mowat, of the same place, Gentlemen, to me duly made according to the form of the Act of the Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal within this Province, of Amos White, late of St. Andrews, in the County aforesaid, Mariner, (which said Amos White is departed from without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said Elisha Andrews and William Henry Mowat, and the other Creditors of said Amos White, if any there be, of their just dues, or else remains concealed within the same, 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 Amos White, do return and discharge his said debt or debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said Amos White, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Amos White.

Dated at St. Andrews the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

J. M. BLISS.
H. HATCH Solicitor.

Montreal 30th July.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—On Friday week, during the thunder storm, two girls, the eldest ten years old, daughters of Basil Moquin, Auv Praires, were killed by lightning, while standing near their father's door; but what is most singular, is, that their mother, who was standing between them at the time, did not receive the slightest injury; a wooden post, near where they stood, was shivered to pieces.

DEATH FROM DRINKING COLD WATER.—Tuesday evening, Pierre Roy, butcher, on his return from Longueil died suddenly in consequence of drinking cold water in a state of extreme heat.

Several other persons have lost their lives from the same cause.

BIRTHS.

On Saturday, the 7th May, at the work-house of Mellis, near Frome, a young woman, only eighteen, was safely delivered of three girls; one was born with eight teeth, the other four, and the third with two. They were all born alive, and were baptized but did not survive, the following day.

On Wednesday last, a woman, who keeps a public house in Cavendish street, in this town, was safely delivered of four children, two boys and two girls, who are all living, and likely to do well.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Kingston, U. C. July 26.

During the present month an unusual degree of heat has prevailed throughout these Provinces and the United States. In New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c. many persons have lost their lives by drinking too freely of cold water. A Providence paper says, "the excessive heat of Sunday and Monday last, [10th and 11th of July,] was fatal to the fish in Brush Pond, in Cranston. This Pond is about three acres, and between two or three feet in depth—yet so intense was the heat that all the fish therein were suffocated. Several hundred perch, pickerel, &c. some weighing a pound and a half, were found floating on the surface of the water, and large quantities were taken from the bottom without any signs of life."

We mentioned, a short time since, that a second Land Company had been formed in Canada for the purchase and settlement of the Crown and Clergy reserves in the lower province. By the late arrivals we learn that a third Company is in progress in London for the same purpose as the second, each probably ignorant of the existence of the other.

The London Company is in communication with the Colonial Office, and a deputation lately waited upon the Earl of Dalhousie to make known their views to him. Among the deputation were Alderman Thompson, Mr. Hawthorn, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. Markland, of Upper Canada, &c. The two companies will probably unite, as it is, we understand, one of the principle objects of the party in Canada to seek assistance and support in England, although rivalry, after all, might not be attended with bad consequences.—*Albion.*

BRITISH TRADE.

We do not know that a more interesting document has been presented to the nation than the Parliamentary Return of ships, tonnage, and men, native and foreign, which have entered the ports of the United Kingdom during the years 1822, 1823 and 1824, respectively distinguishing British ships, &c. from foreign, with the names of the different kingdoms to which the latter belong.

There are various aspects under which this paper may be regarded and all of them more or less important to a just calculation of the progress of our national commerce.—It appears upon the whole, that a greater number of native seamen were employed in the year 1823 than in either of the adjacent years:—

1822,	98,076 seamen
1823,	112,244
1824,	108,700

Hence it appears that the number of our native seamen has increased by 10,000, or full one-tenth above what they amounted to in 1822, although, as compared with 1823, there seems to have been a diminution of between 3000 and 4000. On the other hand, the foreign seamen engaged in carrying on the trade of Great Britain have increased from 28 to 42,000, there being an excess of full one half compared with their number in 1822. It will therefore be evident, that if the shipping interest of this country has gained in some degree since Parliament relaxed the laws affecting our intercourse with foreign nations, these latter nations, have gained considerably more; but that is no reason for repining at the system recently adopted. The general trade of the empire has increased, and a partial admission of foreign merchantmen is the price we have paid for that great national good.

Again: these accounts offer us an opportunity of information upon a curious and highly important topic—namely, the degree in which each foreign state has benefited by the new code or suffered under it. When we examine the condition of our trade with different countries; for instance we find that Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Prussia, are the kingdoms which exhibit the most striking progress in the amount of ships and men which they contribute to the general purposes of our international commerce; while other nations, to whom it would be less desirable to confer a large proportion of the species of advantage, have experienced rather a falling off than an improvement in their respective shares of it. Norway has increased from less than 3000 men to more than 6,000; Prussia, from 2,221 to 5,826; Denmark, from 200 to 1,400. But France, from 7,694 men in the year 1822, has not reached higher in 1824 than 7,457 men; and the United States, in their trade with England, from upwards of 6,000 seamen, have declined of 5,400. The trade between that Republic and Ireland has brought an increase of about 400 sailors into play, from we presume, the more extensive emigrations; but although they may be put down as foreigners, we should not be surprised to learn that they were actually British seamen. We do not know how the fact may be, but as the foreign tonnage has increased in even a larger proportion than the seamen, it cannot be