

A. G. Dwyer

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The Gazette.

BY His Excellency Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, Baronet, (L. S.) Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. HOWARD DOUGLAS. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS His Majesty hath been pleased, with the advice of His Privy Council, to disallow two Acts passed in this Province, the one intitled "An Act to encourage the Commerce of the Province by granting Bounties on the exportation of certain articles;" the other "An Act to amend an Act intitled an Act to provide for and maintain an Arm-ed Cutter for the protection of the Revenue of the Province;" and by an order of His Majesty in Council to declare the said Acts to be void and of none effect; which Royal disallowance has been duly signified to me by one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State: I have thought fit to publish this Proclamation, that all persons whom it may concern, may be duly notified of the premises, and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twenty-fifth day of February 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. F. ODELL.

By Authority.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Land upon the Nerepis Road, is open to application for all persons who may be entitled to allotments of Land, and who may be desirous of settling thereon. Applicants for Land in that District, will be considered in the quantities to be granted to them, in proportion to the means which they may make it appear to the Council, that they possess of forming a prompt and efficient Settlement.

By Authority.

FOR the Information of those who may have business to transact with the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR; His EXCELLENCY has appointed Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, in each week, as the days on which, from ten to one o'Clock, he will be prepared to attend to the common routine of business.

Though the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR wishes the routine business of the Province to be confined to the abovementioned Days and Hours, yet His EXCELLENCY is accessible at all times to persons on urgent and unforeseen business, and coming from a distant part of the Province.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an Inspection of the Military Allotments on the Saint Andrews Road and Miramichi Portage, will take place in the month of June, after which a Grant will be passed, free of expence to the Parties, to all such Military Settlers as shall be found actually settled upon their Lands; and any disbanded Soldiers who may be desirous of settling on any of those Allotments not already occupied, may obtain location Tickets for that purpose.

By order of His Excellency The Lieutenant-Governor. 6th of March 1825.

IN COUNCIL, 3d MARCH, 1825. His Excellency submitted to the Council, a copy of a Memorial, transmitted by the Secretary of State, of Joseph F. W. Des Barres, Esquire, respecting two large Tracts of Land on the River Petitcodiac: Whereupon, Ordered, That all Parties interested in the said Land, do appear by Counsel before this Board, on the third

Tuesday in February next, to exhibit and be prepared to substantiate their respective claims.

Extract from the Minutes. W. F. ODELL.

ON THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE YEAR.

[The prosperity of the Mother Country must ever be a matter of the highest satisfaction to her loyal Colonies; and we therefore, give with much pleasure, the following brief statement of the comparative increase of the EXPORT TRADE of the United Kingdom, during the years 1823-1824.] - W. CHRON.

A return was made on Friday (Feb. 25, 1825) in the House of Commons, of the Exports of British and Colonial Manufactures and Merchandise, for the year ending 10th Oct. 1824; and the same paper contains a comparative estimate of the produce of the same articles, for the year 1822 and 1823. It will be found at the conclusion of this article.

Before we make any further observation upon this document, we conceive ourselves bound to add, that the Government are entitled to very great praise for the clearness and simplicity with which all the accounts are now made up. In former years, these documents were extended to such a length, and were given with such absurd minuteness, as at once to excite ridicule, and to repel all attempts at perusal; the articles were alphabetically arranged, and that every letter might have its article, and every article its amount, the produce of some of the subjects was set down at nine pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence, or with such absurd particularity. In the papers now before us, this grave and formal folly is avoided. The articles are all arranged under the leading heads of the manufactures of the country. No export is mentioned beneath a hundred thousand pounds, and the produce is every where given in round figures.

We now proceed to a brief examination of the return itself, which affords matter of much satisfaction to every one interested in the wellbeing of the country. The prosperity of commerce and manufactures, employs, pays, and feeds a vast body of men occupied in their several processes, and thus distributes money in wages and profits through every part of the community. The same prosperity administers to the success, and progress of agriculture. It enables so many to buy, and all of them to buy more. It thus raises the price of agricultural produce by a large and plentiful consumption. In so raising the price of produce, it necessarily raises the rent and value of land, and, in turn, sends the surplus capital of the manufacturer and retiring merchant, upon the soil, and enormously augments its value in purchase.

The leading manufactures of the country are cotton, woollen, linen, silk, iron, hardware, brass, and copper; to which we may add, refined sugar, glass, and earthenware. Accordingly, under these eight heads, are the returns now made.

The augmented value of our Cotton Manufactures is the most pleasing feature in this return and the first and most indubitable proof, how far the prosperity of our manufactures has been advanced. It appears, by the papers before us, that, in the year 1822, the annual value of this Export was, in round figures, twenty-three million nine hundred thousand pounds. In the year 1824, the amount of the same article is twenty-six million eight hundred thousand pounds. The amount of this Export is, indeed astonishing; for if we add to the twenty-six millions and odd figures, the further three millions and more, for cotton twist and yarn, the total produce of this Export is thirty millions; that is to say, three-fifths

of the whole export of the country. The article next in consequence, is the Export of woollen goods. Here the increase appears to be about half a million sterling. In this we cannot but observe the vicissitudes of manufactures. About seventy years ago, the great staple of the country was its woollen manufactures. At the present day, our export of cotton manufactures, as above said, exceeds thirty millions, whilst that of our woollen goods, is not seven millions.

When it is considered that every individual in the country, whether man or woman, must have at least one portion of their dress of linen, and this abroad as well as at home, it has always been a subject of astonishment to us, that the produce of our linen manufactures is so inconsiderable. We fear that the cause of this must be sought in the circumstances of those by whom our linen manufactures are at present possessed. The linen manufacture particularly belongs to Ireland, and is doubtless affected by the impediments peculiarly existing in that country. In this branch, however, we are happy to add, that the return of the present year exhibits a considerable increase. The produce of the linen manufactures for 1824, exceeds three millions, whilst in 1822, it was two millions and a half only.

In the Silk Manufacture, there appears upon the face of the returns a slight diminution instead of an increase, but scarcely exceeding twenty thousand pounds. We should not have thought it necessary to have mentioned this, except for the purpose of showing the fairness of these accounts. The truth of the fact we believe to be, that the present improvement of our silk manufactures has led to a very extended consumption amongst ourselves, and in time will obtain for us the market of Europe. It must not, however, be forgotten, that the raw article is the immediate produce of France and Italy, and that, with such an advantage in their favour, it will require some interval of time to compete, equally with them, for the supply of Germany. The total produce of our hardware manufacture, that is to say, hardware and cutlery, iron and steel, wrought and unwrought, is about two millions, and exhibit very little change, but an increase if any thing. It is scarcely necessary to observe that our hardware and cutlery exceed those of any nation in Europe, and are accordingly steadily increasing. From 1822 to the present time, they have augmented to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds.

In Refined Sugar, the value of our annual exports exceeds one million, but in this article, likewise there is a small falling-off. We believe the reason to be, that Russia has become jealous of the British pre-eminence, and under this feeling has nearly shut us out of the supply of her dominions in this article. We understand that the Emperor Alexander most assiduously encourages native manufactures of all kinds, and we believe that sugar refineries are more immediately patronised.

Of our Brass and Copper Manufactures, and our Glass and Earthenware, we have only to observe, that their annual value is one million. In the brass and copper manufactures, there is a considerable falling-off; but in glass and earthenware there is some increase.

The result of the whole comparison is, that the value of our annual export in 1822 was, in round figures, forty-five millions and three quarters, and in 1824, fifty millions and three quarters.

Now this increase must be allowed to be prodigious, being at the rate of ten per cent. In our export of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, there is not, indeed, the same augmentation, but it is interesting to observe how important some articles have recently become. For example, the value of our annual export of coffee and cocoa is now nearly two millions and a half; that of spices, up-

words of half a million, and that of India piece goods, upwards of a million. Our export of raw sugar likewise exceeds one million, whilst that of spirits almost amounts to the same sum.

Upon the whole, we cannot but congratulate the country upon the evidence afforded by these papers of our national prosperity. We have no doubt but the measures now in progress through Parliament, will materially assist in the advancement of this most desirable object. - *Bell's Mess.*

VALUABLE PRESENT.

Sir Isaac Coffin, Admiral in the British Navy, and a native of this State, has addressed a letter to the Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, stating that a Stud Horse and a Mare, of the Yorkshire Cleveland-Bays, the most approved breed in England for the coach and the road, were ready to be presented by him, and to be placed at the direction of the Society, in Liverpool. The Society have unanimously voted their cordial thanks to Admiral Coffin, for his repeated, munificent, and permanently valuable donations to his native State, of some of the finest animals of the most approved breeds in Europe. The Trustees give notice, that these animals will probably arrive in Boston in the month of June, and immediate notice will be given where they are to be placed, that the community for whose advantage they were presented may obtain the benefit intended. - *Salent paper.*

NEW-YORK, March 4.

THE MACKAREL FISHERY.

A writer in the Boston Gazette, states the following facts to show the value and importance of this branch of domestic industry, and its rapid increase: - In 1815 and 16, there were packed in Boston, in each year, about 20,000 bbls. of Mackerel; in 1823 and 4, from 90,000 to 100,000 bbls. - the worth of those in 1824 would average 400,000 dollars. - About one hundred and fifty vessels were employed for catching the fish; and allowing each vessel 7 hands on board, men and boys, it would be evident that 1050 persons were employed in taking the same. - Those vessels, on an average, consume, in saving the mackerel, 100 hhdts. salt each, making 15,000 hhdts. of salt consumed each year: if all the salt used is not imported, it still gives employment to our citizens who are concerned in manufacturing the article. These are not all that find employment in this business; in the city of Boston there are not 5000 fish barrels made yearly, but over 90,000 made in the country.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

According to accounts from the Bank of England, it appears that amongst the public balances in the hands of the company are - Lottery prizes not claimed: £21,415; and respecting the dividends due and demanded, there are quarterly returns to Jan. 5 1825, of about £1,200,000.

Leave has been granted in the House of Commons to suspend the operation of the new standard of weights and measures, until the 1st of Jan. in consequence of some difficulty in constructing the models for that purpose.

On Tuesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieut. Gen. Lord Combermere, G. C. B. was appointed Commander in Chief of the Company's forces, in India, and 2d member of council in Bengal.

The promotion of Flag Officers on the King's birth-day will take in the Captains of 1798, down to Earl Manners, who, it is