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## CANALS.

A company has been incorporated by the Legislature of Vermont for the purpose of making a canal from the tidewaters of New Haven, to the northern boundary of Connecticut, at the Southwick Ponds. The estimated cost is a little above 400,000 dollars.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has appropriated 20,000 dollars for the purpose of examining routes for a variety of canals from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and to the Potomac and Susquehanna rivers.

The Legislature of New York has appropriated 12,000 dollars to defray the expense of surveying the routes of seventeen new canals.

The bill authorizing the construction of the Raritan and Delaware Canal, across New Jersey, has become a law.

A committee has been appointed in Boston, to determine the practicability of establishing a water transportation to the Connecticut.

It is expected that subscription books will be immediately opened for the purpose of commencing operations on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

It is in contemplation to cut a canal to unite the waters of Boston Bay with of Narragansett Bay.

The progress of the canal to unite the Delaware and Chesapeake rivers is rapid; and its completion may be calculated on at no distant period.

The canals projected in the State of Ohio will be commenced without delay.

From this sketch, partial and brief as it is, some idea may be formed of the ardour and the extent of the public feeling in relation to measures of internal intercourse. And to what better purpose can the surplus capital of the country be applied? If we look at the question in a national view, we may confidently reply that the whole sphere of human enterprise presents no noble object to invite the attention of the wealthy citizen, than the development of our resources, the encouragement of our manufactures, the opening of new fields for our industry, and the greater security of our Union. Regarding the question with reference to individual profit, we might refer to the prodigious increase in the value of most canal stock in Europe, to prove that, even as matters of speculation, investment of this character are, of all investments, the most advantageous. Another era dawns upon us—new and distinct avenues to reputation are opening before us. By the enterprise of our ancestors, the forest has been felled; it is for our enterprise to plant artificial rivers in the wilderness, and to cover the bosom of the waters with keels bearing the products of one section to be exchanged for the products of another; facilitating personal as well as commercial intercourse; and making us feel every day more sensibly our mutual dependence on each other, and more disposed to blend all the separating considerations of soil, and climate, and distance, in one great and common interest.

National Journal.

**Libel Case.**—The action was brought by James Prince, Esq. of Newburyport, against E. W. Allen, editor of the Newburyport Herald, for an alleged libel, came on before Judge Lincoln, on Friday last, at Ipswich. The cause had been tried in the Common Pleas and damages recovered, but on opening the cause by plaintiff's counsel, the Judge unhesitatingly decided that the publication was no libel, and ordered a non-suit. This was a case which excited considerable interest in that part of the country, and distinguished counsel were employed. Messrs. Sallontal, Mosely Shilaber and Cross for plaintiff, and Messrs. Webster, Cummings and Marston, for defendant. This action

has terminated as it should have done; not that we wish to enter into the feelings of either party in the case, but when a little newspaper inquiry, of no importance, or which is only a piece of pleasantry, or difference of opinion on some local affairs, is tortured into a suit, and the conductor of a public print harrassed for it, we are happy to see such conclusions of such matters. These actions, like those for breach of promise of marriage, are getting too common in our country. A few days since a man of respectable standing in life, called at the office of a counsellor, who had been frequently engaged in causes of libel, and insisted that he should bring an action of slander against one of his neighbours; for the following words spoken of him—*Neighbour A. is a clever fellow, but his upper story wants a little fixing up,* and for saying at another time, *he was better fed than taught.* The counsellor declined bringing an action on these words. The client was astonished—he expected to get a thousand or two of dollars—for I was told, said he, *that the truth could not be given in evidence.*

Boston Gazette.

LONDON, April 15.

BRISTOL.

**Trial of Mr. Savary.**—Lord Gifford, the Recorder, entered the Court on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock.

Henry Savary was then placed at the bar, in order to take his trial on the charge of Forgery.

The prisoner, who is stated in the calendar to be 33 years of age, looked pale, and was evidently most feverishly agitated. Those who had long been acquainted with him, declared that Mr. Savary was appallingly altered since his imprisonment. He was dressed in black. He looked at the Bench till the reading of the indictment was commenced, which consisted of 19 counts; he then leant over the bar, and covered his face with his right hand, and he frequently pressed his fingers against his eyes.

Mr. Savary was committed on the 23d Dec. 1824, for having feloniously and falsely made, forged, and counterfeited a certain note of hand, dated Birmingham, the 7th of Oct. 1824, and purporting to be the note of one William Pearson, for the sum of £500 with intent to defraud George Smith and his co-partners, trading under the firm of the Bristol Copper Company.

The Clerk of the Arraigns then addressed the prisoner, "Henry Savary, how say you; are you guilty or not guilty?"

Prisoner, "Guilty."  
This answer was wholly unexpected by the Court, and it was delivered in a firm and deliberate tone. Lord Gifford paused for some moments, appeared to be taken more by surprise than any body else. He changed colour, and was evidently much affected by the painful duty he had to perform. His Lordship at last said, earnestly looking at the prisoner, "Have you well considered your answer?"

Prisoner—I have.

Lord Gifford.—I trust no false hopes have induced you to give that answer? Prisoner replied something about having deliberately pleaded as he had, but he was not distinctly heard.

Lord Gifford again paused a few minutes and then said, "Prisoner, you had better consider a short time before you persevere in pleading guilty."

The prisoner shook his head, reclined on his hand, and again covered his face, agitated by grief. It was intimated to the Court, that the prisoner had no other answer to give than what he had given.

Clerk of the Arraigns.—Shall I enter the verdict my Lord.

Lord Gifford.—Wait a short time.

The prisoner was handed from the dock and in about five minutes he was brought back by direction of the Judge. He appeared to be much more collected and looked partially round the Court.

Lord Gifford.—I understand Henry Savary you persist in pleading guilty.

Prisoner.—I do, my Lord.  
Mr Savary again looked round the Court somewhat collectedly, as if he had relieved his mind.

Lord Gifford having put on the fatal black cap, then addressed the prisoner as follows:—

Henry Savary you have pleaded guilty to the crime of forgery charged against you, the forgery of a bill of Exchange for £500, and purporting to be the note of Wm. Pearson, of Birmingham, and with the intent to defraud the prosecutors in this case. You have, I trust, well considered the consequence of pleading guilty. I trust no false hopes or expectations that by so pleading you should avert the dreadful sentence which it will be my painful duty to pronounce on you, have induced you to plead guilty. You were brought up in commercial pursuits, and you followed them for a considerable period in this respectable city, so that you must have been very intimately acquainted with them; you therefore, could not but know the calamitous consequences to commerce which the crime of forgery is calculated to produce, as well as the magnitude of the penal result to yourself. So essential is it to give security to the circulation of bills of exchange—so important is it in this country to give ground for confidence in such transactions—that it must have been impossible for you, in your own experience, not to have known and felt the importance of such matters, and the extent of injury calculated to be produced by the circulation of forged instruments, whether the names forged were those of existing or non existing persons.

Prisoner.—My Lord, I was not aware that to forge the name of persons not in existence, was criminal.

Mr. Smith, the prosecutor, who was standing near the witnesses box, most agitatingly attempted to address the Court.—My Lord.

Mr. Palmer, one of the Counsel.—My Lord I believe evidence can be adduced of some circumstances.—

Lord Gifford.—All these interruptions are really very irregular. I must proceed, painful as is the duty. It was impossible that you (again addressing the prisoner) should not know you were circulating fictitious and fraudulent paper, and that the intention was to deceive and defraud. You could not be ignorant of those facts. It is melancholy to think that you should have so destroyed your own character, and wound the feelings of others; it is not, however, my wish to add any thing to the grief that they must feel, but let me renew my entreaty that you suffer not yourself to be led away by any delusive hopes or expectations. The scene of this life must shortly close upon you. Let me implore you then to endeavour, not to atone to Society, for that I fear is impossible but to secure your peace with your maker. And let me again say to you that this Court can hold out no expectations that the sentence, which it is now my painful duty to pronounce on you, will not be carried into effect.—His Lordship then pronounced the awful sentence of death upon the unfortunate prisoner.

The prisoner, on hearing the latter words seemed to lose all power of breathing, and dropped his head.

Mr. Smith, who had before attempted to address the Court, made way through the crowd by the witness box towards the bench, and very agitatingly exclaimed, "My Lord, as the prosecutor, I recommend him to mercy. I, the prosecutor, my Lord, recommend him to mercy, if mercy can be shown. The consequences of his crimes were limited,

ed, the public have suffered nothing—hardly any thing.

Lord Gifford leant back on his seat, greatly affected; but made no reply.

The prisoner was then moved from the dock, amidst the deathly silence of a crowded court, many persons present well knowing the prisoner, and his father the banker.

APRIL 12.

Great expectations were entertained by Savary and his distressed relatives that the fatal sentence would be commuted into transportation for life, and the opinion was strengthened by the consideration that the commission of the offence was in ignorance of the law. But the principle *ignorance non excusat legem*, it appears would not avail the prisoner; and accordingly, previous to the departure of Lord Gifford (the Recorder) from Bristol, the execution of Savary was ordered for Tuesday, the 26th inst.

HALIFAX, JUNE 1,

An Act was passed in the last Session of the Legislature of Prince Edward, imposing Duties of—Eighteen Shillings and Eight Pence on every Hundred Weight of Tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured; and four pence per pound upon Tea, imported in that Colony.

Ten Vessels of from 270 to 440 tons were launched at Quebec between the 28th April and 5th May.

The Ship Lyra, arrived at New Bedford on the 18th ult. with 2,100 barrels Sperm Oil.

Lt. Col. Sir James Carmichael Smyth, bart. Major Sir G. C. Hoste, of the Royal Engineers, and Capt. Harris, appointed Commissioners for ascertaining and fixing the boundaries of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, arrived at New York on the 16th ult. from Liverpool.

An immediate survey of the course of the long-contemplated CANAL for connecting the waters of the basin of Minas with those of the Harbour of Halifax, will, we understand, be made by Mr. HALL, Civil Engineer, who arrived here on Saturday last, from Upper Canada, via Boston. The practicability, and probable expense, of the undertaking, will now be ascertained. Should the report of the Gentleman employed be favourable, we sincerely hope some plan will be adopted, either by the Legislature, or Individuals, for accomplishing this desirable object. There can be no doubt but that the Canal would be productive of very beneficial effects. Industrious Settlers, encouraged by the great facility it would afford for transporting the fruits of their labour to Market, would soon be found upon its banks; and Timber, in large quantities, might easily be floated down for shipment at this Port. Mr. Huskisson's bill, which may be expected by the next Packet, will give us an "Unshackled Trade," and it is but natural to suppose that all the resources of the Province will gradually be brought forward, under the excitement and encouraging operation of a widely extended and liberal Commercial Intercourse. The formation of the Canal must have an important effect upon the Interests of the Province.

We have, of late, witnessed, and it is a circumstance that has afforded us much real satisfaction, an unusual degree of unanimity subsisting between the Merchants and other valuable Members of this Community.—The Joint Stock Companies that have been formed, is evidence, strong and conclusive, of the generous and public spirited feeling which now prevails among them; and we ardently hope their Manufactory of Iron, and their East-India and Whale Fishery Speculations, may all prove advantageous; and have the happy effects of exciting them to still greater enterprise, and more active exertions.