

Newspaper

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

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The Gazette.

BY His Excellency Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., (L. S.) 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.
Wm. F. ODELL.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, 25th June, 1825.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.
The General Muster of the Militia of King's County will take place as follows:
The 2d Battalion at Sussex Vale on Friday the 8th July.
The 3d Battalion at Hampton Ferry, on Saturday the 9th July.
The 1st Battalion at Capt. Whelpley's on the Long Reach on Monday the 11th July.
By Command,
GEO. SHORE,
Adj. Gen. M. F.

Market Regulations.

At a Court of General Sessions of the Peace of our Lord the King, holden at the County Court House in Fredericton in and for the County of York on the second Tuesday, being the 14th day of June, in the sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.
The following Rules and Regulations are made and ordained, for the better Government of the MARKET established in Fredericton:—
1. The regular Market Hours shall be from SIX in the morning, until TWO in the afternoon of every day in the week, (Sunday excepted) and on Saturday the Market shall be open until the afternoon from Three o'Clock until Sunset.
2. That no Fish, Fresh meat, or Poultry, of any kind, or Butter, shall be sold in any private Stall or Shambles, or in any part of the Town of Fredericton, until the same shall have been regularly exposed for sale in the Market-House for the space of two Hours, under the penalty of Twenty Shillings for each and every offence.
3. That no person shall purchase any Fish, Fresh Meat, or Poultry, of any kind, or Butter, in the said Market, for the purpose of selling the same again, until after the same shall have been exposed for sale in the Market House for at least two hours, under the penalty of Twenty Shillings for each and every offence.
4. That the Clerk of the Market be directed to have some safe place in the Market House for the lodgement of articles brought in the evening, and that he further be directed, to employ a person to keep the passages inside and outside of the Building, in the said order.
H. G. CLOPPER, Ck. of Sessions.

QUEBEC, June 21.

Yesterday afternoon the remains of the late venerable Bishop of this Diocese were interred in the Cathedral Church. The

body had been removed from his Lordship's late residence to the old Castle from whence the interment took place at 3 o'clock, when the corpse was brought out in a coffin covered with black cloth and ornamented with black furniture, and placed upon the Hearse. The procession then moved through a lane formed by the Regiments in Garrison from the Castle to the west door of the Cathedral; the fine Bugles of the 71st Regiment playing the Death March in Saul, and the Medical attendants of the deceased preceding the hearse which was followed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Justice, the Gentlemen of the town Councils, the Judges and Members of the Bar, in their gowns, the Military Officers off duty, the Gentlemen of the Civil and Military Departments, and a long train of respectable citizens in deep mourning. On arriving at the Church Yard the body was received by the Reverend Clergy in their surplices over which they wore black scarfs and on entering the Church the Rev. Dr. Mills commenced the burial service, in the course of which two anthems were performed, the first, composed by the late Dr. Beckwith, of Northwich the second, "I heard a voice from heaven" was composed for the occasion by Mr. Codrington, the scientific organist of the Cathedral, the first part of the service having been gone through in a most solemn and impressive manner, the body was removed from the center aisle and deposited in a vault on the left side of the communicable, when the remainder of the service was read.

The Church was very full, and a great number of Ladies were present to pay a last mark of respect to a character so generally and so justly esteemed.

To the public life of our late excellent Prelate, we cannot pay a more appropriate tribute than in the words of Bishop Tomline, in his life of Mr. Pitt, where speaking of the Act which bestowed on this Colony the Constitution we now enjoy, and established a Protestant Diocese, the learned Bishop thus notices the labours of his friends.

"In 1793, Dr. JACOB MOUNTAIN was consecrated Bishop of Quebec, and went immediately to Canada, where he has ever since presided over the Church, with great honor to himself, and advantage to the concerns of his extensive Diocese, which includes both provinces."

The following Official notice, bears testimony of the esteem in which his virtues were held in this country:—

CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS,
Saturday, June 18th, 1825.

With sentiments of the deepest concern the Lieutenant Governor notifies to the Public the demise, on the night of Thursday last, of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Quebec. In adverting to the unaffected piety, extended charity, and long residence in this Province of the late Bishop, the Lt. Governor conceives he only anticipates the numerous feeling of this community, when he announces his desire, that every practicable degree of respect and veneration should be manifest on this most distressing occasion, to the memory of this excellent and lamented Prelate.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,
LOUIS MONTIZAMBERT,
Actg. Civil Secretary.

It would be presumptuous were we to attempt further to eulogize public virtues and talents to which such honorable testimony has been borne, we therefore leave the task to some abler pen.

In private life a chasm has been created by the death of Dr. Mountain, which will not be easily filled.—To his family the loss is irreparable; they have been deprived of that head to which they looked with equal reverence and affection. He was a firm friend.

Society has lost, not only a pious and zealous christian, but an elegant and accomplished scholar, whose refined and discriminating taste had a happy influence on the circle of which he was the ornament, and in him the poor have lost a generous benefactor, whose numerous and unostentatious charities relieved their wants, and who delighted in the privacy of his good actions.

SUBSIDENCE OF THE BALTIC.

A very singular and interesting fact (says the *Scotman*) has been ascertained respecting the level of the Baltic. It has been long suspected that the waters of this sea were gradually sinking; but a memoir, published in the *Swedish Transactions* for 1823, has put the change beyond a doubt. Mr. Bancroft, assisted by some officers of the Swedish pilotage establishment has examined the Swedish coast with great care from lat. 56 to 62, and Mr. Halstrom has examined those of the Gulf of Bothnia. The results of both inquiries are given in form of a table; and though, as might have been expected, they are completely uniform, they correspond sufficiently to place the subsidence of the waters beyond dispute. The Baltic, it is to be observed, has no tides, and is therefore favourably situated for making observations on its level; but with regard to the periods within which the changes observed have taken place, it was of course necessary to rely on records or oral testimony. At the latitude of where the Baltic unites with the German 55, Ocean through the Categat, no change seems to be perceptible. But from lat. 56 to 63, the observations show a mean fall of one foot and a half in forty years, or four tenths of an inch annually, or three feet ten inches in a century. In the Gulf of Bothnia, the results are more uniform, and indicate a mean fall of four feet four inches in a century, or rather more than half an inch annually. The Baltic is very shallow at present, and if the waters continue to sink as they have done, Revel, Abo, Narva, and a hundred other ports, will by and by be inland towns; the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, and ultimately the Baltic itself will be changed into dry land.

A BILL

[AS AMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE.]

For regulating the Trade of His Majesty's Possessions in America and the West-Indies, and for the Warehousing of Goods therein.

WHEREAS, an Act was passed in the third year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in America and other places in America and the West-Indies," whereby it is enacted, that it shall be lawful to import into any of the Ports in His Majesty's said Possessions enumerated in the Schedule to the said Act annexed (marked A.) and therein denominated "Free Ports," from any Foreign Country on the Continent of North or South America, or from any Foreign Islands in the West Indies, the articles enumerated in another Schedule to the said Act annexed (marked B.) subject nevertheless to the several Duties of Custom set forth in another Schedule to the said Act annexed (marked C.) and that it shall be lawful so to import the same in certain Foreign Ships or Vessels therein mentioned, as well as in British Ships or Vessels:

And whereas another Act was passed in the said Third year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in America and the West-Indies, and other Parts of the World," whereby it is enacted, that it shall be lawful to import in any British Ship or Vessel, owned and

navigated according to law, from any Port in Europe or Africa, or from Gibraltar, the Island of Malta, or the Dependencies thereof, or the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney and Sark, into any of His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations or Islands in America or the West Indies, the articles enumerated or described in a Schedule thereunto annexed (marked A.) subject nevertheless, on importation, to certain Duties of Customs set forth in another Schedule thereunto annexed (marked B.): And whereas it is expedient to permit all Goods (except as hereinafter excepted from any of the said places into any of the said Free Ports, and to charge the same with the like Duties from whichever of the said places the same may be imported; and also to permit any such Goods to be so imported in ships of the country of which the Goods are the produce, as well as in British Ships, but to confine all such importations to the said Free Ports; Be it therefore 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 the several Schedules (marked B. and C. respectively) to the first recited Act annexed, and the several Schedules marked A. and B. respectively) to the second Act annexed, and also that all Duties imposed by either of the said Acts, or by an Act passed in the Fourth year of His said Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for regulating the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in America and the West-Indies, and other parts of the World," shall, from and after the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five be repealed, and the same are hereby repealed accordingly.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, it shall be lawful to import into any of the said Free Ports any goods (except as hereinafter excepted) from any foreign place in America or in Europe, and from any place in Africa, and from Gibraltar, and from the Islands of Malta, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney and Sark, provided such importations be made in British ships, or in ships of the country of which the goods are the produce, subject nevertheless to the powers given to His Majesty by and Act passed in the Fourth year of his reign, intituled, "An Act to authorize His Majesty, under certain circumstances, to regulate the Duties and Drawbacks on Goods imported or exported in Foreign Vessels, and to exempt certain Foreign Vessels from Pilotage," and by another Act passed in the Fifth year of His reign to amend the same: Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend to permit the importation of gunpowder, arms, ammunition, or utensils of war, dried or salted fish, beef, pork or bacon, whale oil, blubber or furs, books in the English language, base or counterfeit coin, into any of the said possessions, nor coffee, cocoa, sugar, molasses or rum of foreign production, into any of the said possessions in South America.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to import any coffee, cocoa, sugar, molasses and rum of foreign production, into any of the British possessions in North America, any thing in any Act or Acts to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, That all coffee, cocoa, sugar molasses and rum, (although the same may be of the British Plantations) having been imported into any of the British Possessions in North America, shall, upon re-exportation from thence, and also upon importation into any other British possessions in South America, or into the United Kingdom, be deemed to be of foreign production.
And be it further enacted, That from and