

Howland Chapman

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

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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 intituled "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 intituled an Act to provide for and maintain an Armed 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.
WM. 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 above-mentioned 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.
8th 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 Pettacodiac:—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.
WM. F. ODELL.

The following Circular Letter has been sent by direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, to Persons residing in various parts of the Province, but we publish it here, with a view to give it more extensive circulation, in the hope that all persons who may have it in their power, will be induced to contribute their aid to the exertions of His Excellency to discover and render useful the productions of the Country.

(CIRCULAR)
Fredericton,

SIR,
His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, desirous of making a Collection of all the Mineral productions of this Country, with a view to investigate their qualities, and to ascertain in what way any such as are valuable may be made subjects of advantageous working, has commanded me to prepare this Circular for general distribution in the Province, and to request you will be observant of any specimens you may find, of natures which you may conceive indicative of metallic or other mineral value and to forward the same to me, in small quantities, with a memorandum of the Soil and Site in which they may have been found; and should you know of any persons who may have stated themselves to have heard of any such matters, you will be pleased to call upon them to give further information upon the subject, and to send me specimens and reports of the same, so soon as you may have ascertained the existence and qualities of such production.

I am,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
CHARLES DOUGLAS,
Private Secretary.

Mr. LUCRIN,
It has been justly remarked, that at no period in the history of the world, has the human mind been in a state of greater excitement and activity than at present, particularly in the Mother Country. This activity and mental energy, have been clearly shown, not only in the effects which are daily produced by the power which man has gradually acquired, by turning to his use, the Properties of Natural Agents, such as Steam and Gas, &c. but also in the ardour of new discoveries, in parts of the world hitherto unexplored; and in the device of schemes and institutions, which have for their professed object, the future amelioration of the human race. What may be the result of this disposition, whether it will ultimately be productive of good or not, as that must depend upon the direction in which such a principle is to be exerted, is not for us at present to determine; we are only to hope, that that benign Providence, which watches with ever vigilant eyes over Nations, as well as individuals, will over rule and turn this disposition to the advancement of those purposes, which, under the moral government of a Being that cannot err, must finally terminate in good. It is a subject of deep interest to reflect that this spirit of improvement, and enterprize, has not been confined within the limits of Great Britain, but that it has also extended to His Majesty's Foreign Possessions; and is in active co-operation, at the present moment, in this Province. Under the powerful patronage and fostering care of our worthy Governor, Institutions of different kinds have been formed, of which there is every reason to be confident, that unless through gross mismanagement, afterwards, or the intervention of events, beyond the power of man, either to foresee or to contrive, the results must be happy. In the energetic language of the Prophet, may they take root downward, and bare fruit upward. But it is evident, that this cannot be the case, unless

every one in his own sphere, be ready and willing to contribute, with all the means, of which he is possessed, to the promotion of the final success of undertakings so auspiciously begun. In all ages, Public Spirit, or Patriotism, has been esteemed the first of virtues, as that, which comprehends under it, all the duties which man owes to man, in every relation, circumstance, and situation of human life. It is this principle that has inspired almost all the Heroick Deeds recorded in the annals of ancient and modern times; and which, in concurrence with some other causes, has raised mankind from rudeness and inciviliation, to Literature, Science, and to all those Arts by which human life is not only supported, but adorned. What exalted the Ancient Romans to the mastery of the world; and instead of a horde of rude Barbarians, which they were at first, in the course of not many centuries, rendered them the most warlike, the most powerful, and the most intellectual of Nations. Every one, who has but dipped into their history, will immediately answer, Public Spirit. The sentiment of their great Orator and Statesman, viz. Dear are our Parents, Dear our Relations, but much Dearer our native Country, was carefully imprinted upon the mind, and wrought into the affections of every Roman Youth. It was this spirit which induced the Citizens of that Heroick Nation to endure every privation, to sacrifice their ease and their properties, and to hazard their lives for the interest of their Country; the record of which deeds, independent of the beauty of a very noble language, and the charms of style, cannot be read, even at this distant period, without some kindred emotions of the same enthusiasm. It has been said that Patriotism is not inculcated in the New Testament, and Infidels have been inclined, to raise cavils against our Holy Religion, upon this account. But there were circumstances in the History of the World, at the time when Christianity appeared, which, in the judgement of every candid, thinking, and impartial man, would have rendered the inculcation of this virtue by names peculiarly improper, in a religious system, destined to embrace both the Jew and the Gentile. But who sees not, that Christianity, by refining and purifying the passions, by repressing inordinate self love, and by inculcating the exercise of all the generous, mild and benevolent affections, is favourable in an eminent degree to public welfare, as to individual happiness. And be it ever remembered, that the Author of that Divine Religion, who, exhibited in his own conduct, a perfect model to all his followers, confined his personal ministry, (while on earth), to his own Countrymen, and lamented in pathetic strains over the metropolis of that Country, upon a foresight of the calamities, which its inhabitants were soon to bring upon themselves, for their flagrant wickedness, and incorrigible-hardness of heart.

In civilized life man is born in Society, and is placed under the guardianship and protection of Laws; long before he himself is sensible of the obligation, and he continues to derive from the mutual exertions of that Society, during the whole period of his existence, here below, benefits and blessings, which would be utterly unattainable, in a rude and uncultivated state, where every man must depend upon his own individual energy and solitary resources. This creates a reciprocal obligation upon every member of Society to do every thing he can, for the good of that Society, and to consider himself as sent into the world, not to gratify his own selfish passions, and pursue solely his own interest, but to benefit that Community, of which he is an integral part. It must be left to the Divine, to enforce these obligations by the strong motives revealed in Scripture, and to publish without reserve, the awful sanctions by which they are ratified;

whilst it is the task of the moral Philosopher to trace out from an extensive survey of the subject, the mutual relations and dependencies, which one duty bears to another, and their congruity with the nature of things. These are topics by far too extensive, for our present purpose, and had much better be discussed in the schools of moral philosophy. This, however may be observed, that the man actuated by Publick Spirit, must make many sacrifices, for the good of the Community; he must in many instances, be content to forego his ease, to subdue his selfish passions, to purify and refine those passions, which are of a more social nature from that feculence, which is but too apt to adhere, even to our best affections. A victory gained over passion, is in every instance a noble one, but in none more so, than when that conquest is achieved, from the pure motive of being able thereby to be more extensively useful in the world. When men lay aside their envy and unreasonable jealousies of one another; when they are content to bury in oblivion their mutual offences, and resentment, that they may more effectually co-operate in some good work, this is honorable in the sight of man, and cannot fail to be approved of by that Gracious Being whose power is always subservient to his goodness. There is one black vice, which perhaps more than any other, prevents the good effects of Publick Spirit, viz.—calumny or detraction. Where this is prevalent, it is amply sufficient to poison all the springs of human happiness, and to render abortive, all the effects of the most active, intelligent, and well disposed. It was observed by Lord Bacon, that knowledge is power, and with equal justice it may be remarked, that Reputation, also, is power; as without that, no man, let his abilities be what they may, can be able to be a blessing to his fellow creatures. Great then must be the guilt of those, who endeavour by the breath of calumny, to sully the fame of any in Public Stations, whether in Church or State. Imperfections will cleave even to the wisest and best of men; this is the inseparable lot of humanity, but it is our duty as well as our interest, to throw a veil over the infirmities of our neighbour, and charitably to exhibit his virtues, in the open splendour of day. It is surely as easy to talk of a man's excellencies, as of his defects, and questionless to a good man, much more pleasant; as to a well regulated mind there is something always repulsive in contemplating deformity; and sin and folly are the greatest deformity of all things. The tremendous punishment awaiting those who are prone to this truly degrading sin, is a subject much fitter to be discussed in the Pulpit, than in the columns of a publick Paper. I shall only here observe, that in ruminating upon the principles of human conduct, I have often been at a loss to know what possible pleasure could be derived from the practice of this sin unless upon the supposition that those addicted to it, have a mental taste, analogous to the natural taste of those animals, which delight to feed upon carrion, and bodies in a state of putrefaction. There is nothing but shame to be gained by it, even here, for sane philosophy taught even the Heathen moralist, to hold in equal estimation, the Liar, the Calumniator, the Tale-Bearer, and the Thief.

CIVIS.

Mutiny of the Native Troops near Calcutta.

The free press persecuting Government in the East Indies have put forth the following account of this disastrous event. How much of it is to be believed we leave our readers to judge.

(Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette, November 4.)

"Calcutta, November 4.
"As considerable public anxiety will naturally have been felt, regarding the events which have recently occurred at Barrack-