

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

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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.

IN pursuance of the powers vested in me by an Act of Parliament passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intitled, "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, to appoint, and I do hereby, by and with the advice aforesaid, appoint the Parish of Saint Stephen in the County of Charlotte, a place of Entry for the entry of Goods brought or imported from any adjoining Foreign Country, pursuant to the provisions of the said Act—of which all persons concerned will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the Fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.
By His Excellency's Command.
Wm. F. ODELL.

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.

IN Pursuance of the Powers vested in me by an Act of Parliament passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty intitled "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, to appoint and I do hereby, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, appoint the Town of Fredericton and the Parish of Woodstock in the County of York, as Places of Entry for the entry of Goods brought or imported from any adjoining Foreign Country pursuant to the Provisions of the said Act:—Of which all Persons concerned will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the first day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six and in the Seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.
By His Excellency's Command.
Wm. F. ODELL.

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.

WHEREAS by an ordinance establishing fees to be taken in the Province of New-Brunswick, made and passed by His Excellency THOMAS CARLETON, Esquire, Governor of this Province, in Council, the second day of March one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, there are allowed and established among other fees the following, that is to say:

For Attornies in the Supreme Court, Travelling charges per day 10s.
For Counsel in the Supreme Court, travelling charges the same as Attornies, and no more than one Counsel to be allowed in taxing Costs.

And whereas in the present circumstances of the Country, it is expedient and proper that the said fees for travelling charges to Attornies and Counsel in the Supreme Court should be abolished, I do therefore, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, ordain and declare that the said fees for travelling charges herein before specified, be and the same are hereby abolished.

And I do further by and with the advice and consent aforesaid; ordain and declare that henceforth any Judge of the Supreme Court before whom a cause shall be tried or after being entered for trial, shall by rule of Court be referred to arbitration, may allow

to be taxed in the Bill of Costs in such cause, a Counsel fee at his discretion, in no case to exceed five Guineas.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six and in the seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.
Wm. 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 Lieut. Gov. Crown Lands Office, Fredericton, 26th May 1825.

NEW-BRUNSWICK,
In Chancery, 9th Jan. 1826.
Nathaniel H. De Veber, Complainant,
and
William B. Lowndes, Defendant.

FORASMUCH as the Court was this day informed by Mr. Peters of Counsel for the Complainant, that the Bill in this cause was filed on the twenty-fifth day of September last as by the Certificate of his Clerk in Court appears and process of Subpoena taken out against the above named Defendant, but that the said Defendant had departed from the Province in the month of August or beginning of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and has not resided within this Province for the term of twelve months next preceding the commencement of this Suit, as by affidavit appears. And the said Certificate and affidavit being read, and the truth of the above allegation being made out to the satisfaction of the Court, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear and answer to the said Complainant's Bill on or before the second Tuesday in May next.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the Subscribers having been duly appointed Trustees of all the Creditors of Amos White, late of the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, an absconding Debtor, and have been duly sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided: and we do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Amos White on or before the twenty-fourth day of May next ensuing the date hereof to pay to us, or some, or one of us all such sum or sums of money, or other debt, duty or things, which they owe to the said Amos White, and to deliver all the effects of the said Amos White, which they, or either, or any of them may have in his, her, or their hands, power or custody, to us, or some, or one of us aforesaid: and we do desire all the Creditors of the said Amos White on or before the same day to deliver to us, or to some or one of us, as aforesaid, their respective accounts and demands against the said Amos White, in order that right and justice may be done pursuant to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Given under our hands, at Saint Andrews the 24th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.
HARRIS HATCH,
PETER STUBBS,
ALEX. STRACHEN, Senr.

NOTICE.
By order of the Honourable John Murray Bliss, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that upon application and due proof made to the said Justice (pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of the said Province, made and provided, for relief against absconding debtors) by William Roberts, of Fredericton in the County of York, Merchant, a Creditor of Stair B. Agnew, late of St. Mary's in the County aforesaid, an absconding debtor.—He the said Justice hath directed all the Estate real and personal of the said Stair B. Agnew to be seized. And that unless he the said Stair B. Agnew, shall discharge his said debts, within three months after publication of this notice, all his Estate real and personal, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his Creditors.

J. M. BLISS.
Dated the sixth day of February, 1826.
G. P. BLISS, Atty for Wm. ROBERTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the Subscribers have been duly appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of Joseph Kenah late of Fredericton, in the County of York Esquire (a debtor departed from this Province) and have been duly sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, pursuant to the directions of the Acts of

Assembly, in that case made and provided: And we do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Joseph Kenah; on or before the twentieth day of June next, ensuing the date hereof, to pay to us or some or one of us, all such sum or sums of money or other debt duty or thing, which they owe to the said Joseph Kenah; and to deliver the other effects to the said Joseph Kenah; which they or any or either of them may have in his, her or their hands, power or custody, to us or some or one of us, as aforesaid; and we do also desire all the Creditors of the said Joseph Kenah, on or before the said twentieth day of June next, to deliver to us or some, or one of us aforesaid, their respective Accounts and documents against the said Joseph Kenah, in order that Right and Justice may be done, agreeably to the form of the said Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided.

Given under our hands at Fredericton, in the said County of York, the Fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.
George Frd. Street,
George Minchin,
H. G. Clupper, Trustees

By the Honourable JOHN SAUNDERS, Chief Justice of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that upon the application of Abraham Brown, of the Parish of Fredericton, in the County of York, and Province aforesaid, Tavern Keeper, to me duly made pursuant to the directions of the Act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the estate as well real as personal of James Cameron, late of the Parish, County and Province, aforesaid, Merchant, (which said James Cameron hath either departed from and without the limits of the said Province or is concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said Abraham Brown, and other Creditors of the said James Cameron if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of Law, as is alleged against him) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said James Cameron do return and discharge his said debts within three months from the publication hereof, all the estate as well real as personal of the said James Cameron, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said James Cameron.

Dated at Fredericton, this eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.
JOHN SAUNDERS, C. J.
G. F. STREET,
Atty for A. Brown.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
House of Commons, Feb. 13.
(Concluded.)

I am sure the Honourable Gentleman cannot charge the sum advanced to the Government from the Bank, on its institution, as that which is to be complained of as an impediment. That advance, coeval with the Bank, has been considered as one of the conditions of its existence. When the balance is to be struck, it must not be left out of our consideration, that the Bank divide eight per cent. on a capital of 14,000,000, instead of 7 per cent. upon the original capital of 12,000,000. The Hon Member is aware at what time, and under what circumstances, this change was effected. It accrued from a series of bonuses, divided amongst the Bank Proprietors, during the suspension of cash payments. It was with a reference to this practice, that I moved in the Bullion Committee not a theoretical but a practical resolution, that during the continuance of the suspension of cash payments, the Bank dividends should never be increased. Nothing then has been proved to show that the bank has been rendered unfit to exercise the functions of a Bank. Sorry should I be if such a case could be made out, for if the Honourable Gentleman would suggest a measure which might offer temporary relief, he must be aware that the Bank is the only instrument by means of which his object can be effected. It would therefore be in my judgment the greatest imaginable misfortune for the Country if that body were not in full possession of all the efficiency and power which ought to belong to such an establishment. At present, so far as the Government is concerned, the affairs of the bank are more embarrassed than they were in any of those years to which retrospection can be carried. Such being the case, what is the danger to be apprehended from dealing as we propose to deal with the Country banks? It is admitted that it is difficult to get at the exact amount of their

issues of small notes. But it is thought we approximate to it when we take them to 6,000,000. Some name 4,000,000, and be it 6,000,000, or be it 4,000,000, it is proposed that these at the end of three years shall be withdrawn from circulation. This is the effect of my Right Honourable Friend's proposition. Surely it will not be contended that gradually to diminish the circulation at the rate of a third part in each of three successive years could be attended with any thing like a shock to the credit of firms that have in the recent concussion displayed such unequivocal testimony of stability. Suppose there were eight hundred Country Banks in England. Perhaps recent unfortunate events may have reduced them to about 700. Divide between these the number of small notes supposed to be in circulation, and at the most it will not give an average of more than 8,000, for each.

These 8,000, then are to be withdrawn in three years; that is to say, a sum of more than 2,000, and not so much as 3,000, annually. Now, after all we have heard, and truly, I admit, of the unquestionable solidity of the Country banks, are we to be told that to withdraw such an amount in small notes, in the time which has been named—that this calling in of from 2 to 3,000, per annum, would produce such a strain upon them that the law could not be satisfied without plunging the Country into new confusion and general distress? Quite sure I am that, when the proposition of the Hon. Gentleman is reduced to its proper dimensions, and gauged by arithmetic, no feeling will remain but that of astonishment that it could ever have been swelled by ingenuity to an argument of such magnitude. This alteration, Sir, though small in its effects, will be mighty in principle. If we can by its means restore to the Country the fixed principle of a metallic currency, I say that we shall have achieved a mighty good, and conquered an incalculable and a growing evil. I will, with the permission of the House, quote a sentence from a letter which was addressed to me by Mr. Burke, at a time when a subject nearly similar to that which now occupies our attention was the subject of discussion. I came into Parliament two years before that great and illustrious man quitted public life, but I had the honour of some intimacy with him in private life, and shortly previous to his lamented death, and while he was upon that bed of sickness from which he never rose, he addressed to me the letter to which I have alluded, and which I have preserved as a relic of departed greatness. The concluding sentence of this letter contains these remarkable words, words which I wish to impress upon the minds of those who hear me, as they came from a man whose opinions are entitled to respect, and who, upon more than one occasion, proved himself a true prophet. The words are these:—"Tell William Pitt, that if ever he issues one pound note he will never see a guinea again." (Here, here.) Has not the event borne him out in the assertion. Few, very few, persons at the time took this view of the subject, and they thought pound notes were however abundantly issued, and at length when the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Baring) and myself were active in the debates on the Finances of the Country, that resolution was brought forward, a resolution which still stands on the records of this House, which "hedged" the pound note with "a divinity" that we never before supposed to belong to it. (Laughter.) In the division of that day the Hon. Gentleman and I opposed that resolution to which my Noble Friend (Lord Bexley) was, I believe, the god father rather than the father. (A laugh.) The Hon. Gentleman, Mr. Attwood has asked whether His Majesty's Ministers have not repented the declaration which they made last year relative to the restriction of payment upon the part of the bank. I answer for myself and my colleagues—not for one moment. (Cheers.) Let me however be understood; I do not mean to say that hard necessity may not (although such an event is hardly within the scope of probability) make such a measure one of voluntary obligation upon the part of that body; but what we said, and what I now repeat, and what, under any circumstances, we shall never be found to deviate from, was this, that we would not repeat a coercive obligation on the bank to stop payment. (Hear, hear, hear.) The time may come when such a fatality as that

to which I have alluded, may impose the necessity of a voluntary restriction; but no time shall come at which I will consent voluntarily to stop the circulation of the currency, and substitute for it a paper currency, not convertible into gold on demand. (Cheers.) If, therefore, I have proved that there can be no harm in removing so much of the paper circulation, as is contemplated by the Resolution, if there be no practical reason for refusing to accede to it, is not the almost unanimous opinion of the Country an additional motive to its adoption? In one large district are there, in fact, any 10,000 at all? At Manchester, a short time since, when an endeavour was made to introduce those notes into circulation, an endeavour which was backed by all the influence of some of the wealthiest men in the place, was not the voice of the people so loudly raised against it, that notwithstanding the efforts of such men as Mr. Heywood and others of equal respectability and weight, it was abandoned as hopeless and impracticable? (Hear.) When they endeavoured to issue one pound notes, (a specimen of which I hold in my hand) at a meeting of the Magistrates, the Boroughreeve being in the Chair, was called, and a strong protest was put forth against such an issue. A general determination prevailed to oppose the introduction of that system, in the absence of which some gentlemen seem to suppose the ordinary business of the Country cannot go on. There is a population of nearly 2,000,000 in and around Manchester.

In the Metropolis and its neighbourhood there is also an immense population, amongst whom the circulation of small notes is unknown. Here I may say there is a population of 4,000,000 of Englishmen who know not what a one pound note is, and yet we are gravely told that that species of circulation is essential to the wellbeing of trade and commerce. (Hear, hear.) Why, it was not many weeks ago, since a deputation from one of the dock yards waited on His Majesty's Government, with the information that they had not the means of paying the wages of the workmen. Every bank in the neighbourhood had failed; not a bank note was to be procured and the consequence was, they were obliged to seek for relief in the metropolis. Can such a state of things as this be suffered to continue, or rather, is the possibility of its recurrence a misfortune which we are not all interested in preventing. When I say, that we should introduce gold, I do not, of course, mean to confine the circulation entirely to that medium, or to exclude other securities, amongst the higher classes of the commercial world. We are accused of wishing to confine the circulation to the precious metals; but in this respect, our views have been greatly misunderstood. We have no disposition to trench upon the existing regulations of trade, as far as they relate to the higher order of commercial dealings. Bills of Exchange must still of course be used. You may heap bills upon bills—you may erect a superstructure of paper, but you must be careful, if you have any regard to the interests of the poorer and more laborious classes of the community, to irritate us base with gold. (Cheers.) In all petty commercial intercourse, there must be a metallic standard to refer to. Some Honourable Gentlemen have expressed their surprise that there should have been such an outcry raised against the one and two pound notes. Now my surprise is, that there should be any surprise at all. (A laugh.) When it is considered that the one pound note is the representative of the sovereign, and that the labourer or mechanic may often tender it, and receive nothing in exchange, what is likely to result but want of confidence amongst the lower orders through whom, and from them to their superiors, that want of confidence spreads with inconceivable rapidity, involving the destruction of commercial credit, and pregnant with incalculable mischief. I say, Sir, that when it is considered that such disasters are the consequences of the present system, I think I have made out a sufficient ground for affirming the resolution of my Right Hon. Friend, by an adherence to which we shall restore the circulation of the Country to a sound and healthy state, and place it for the future upon an imperishable and immovable basis. (Hear.) Those, Sir, who are opposed to my Right Hon. Friend, may be classed under two heads—one class, and it